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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

WOMEN WHO GOSSIP.

A HIDEOUS CREATURE HELD TO MANY A LACE-COVERED BOSOM.

Ella Wheeler on Gossip and Gossipers—To Be Met With on the Western Prairies and in the Parlors of the Rich—Types of Women who Practize the Vice-Gossip the Offspring of Idleness and Envy-An Experience-Men More Year ess in Their Gossip than Women-An "Ante-Gossip Club"suggested.

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The great femiaine social evil of the day is

This vice is a hideous creature, with mal cious eyes, an open, drooling mouth, ravenous, wolf-like teeth, and a pestilential breath.

Yet, despite all these disgusting attributes, it is held to many a lace-covered bosom and envertained in many a family circle. It stands in the parlor and goes forth from the communion in the part is venom over innocent victims of table to cast its venom over innocent victims of its malignity. It whirls in the ball-room and sits at the table of the refined hosts s.

sits at the table of the refined hosters. The women who gossip are not confined to any circle or locality. I have met them in the wild prairies of the West, and tried to find ex-cuse for their propensity to gossip in the pover-ty of their existence and the lack of employment for their minds. I have met them also in the circles of wealth and culture, and wondered how in the agreeable surroundings of art. music how in the agreeable surroundings of art, music and literature they could stoop to the mire of

and interature ency could stoop to the mire of scandal for pastime. I have heard ignoble gossip fall from the lips of ignorant women, and felt pity. I have heard it drop from the brilliant lips of genius, and felt

disgust. The most dangerous type of gossiper is not The most nangement type of gossper is not the woman who has won a renown in her profes-sion. Her notoristy is our protection. We are on our guard in her presence. We speak cau-tiously and listen indifferently, and sha is only

tiously and listen indifferently, and sha is only able to injure where she is not known. Far more to be dreaded is the really good-hearted but indiscreet and garrulous woman who loves to impart information. I know ome excellent wives and mothers, devout church-members, and tireless workers for charity, who would be indignant were they classed among the despined mossing. the despised gossips.

Yet these same women have related in my reasence the outlived errors of people whom I we and respected. They have brought out the folded and fyled-away follies, long hid in the the folded and system away whites, long hid in the dusty pigeon-holes of the past, for my eyes to puruse in the glaring light of the present. They did not mean the be maliclous, they simply lacked the strength of mind to be silent concerning an old tale which could in no wise benefit me to hear. It was the love of imparting information, the impulse to astonish rather than any wish to injure. But its effect was perharmful

plished any good by their unkind words; not one of them would have been able to prove their accusations if brought to account. I think men are quite as much given to gos sip, perhaps, as women, but they are more fear-less in their methods. I have known some most remarkable men

gossips in my day.

A man came to a lady once in a crowded room and warned her against meeting any ad-vances from a woman present. He told her his reasons, and showed her his proofs in black and white. "She could and would only injure you," he said, "and therefore avoid her. I am will-ing to face her with my own words if need ba." She took pains to investigate the man's statements, and proved them true. This was as toreign in gossip as the scarlat fever sign hung over a door is different from a midnight attack by a highwayman. One warns, the other assaults.

It was once my misfortune to meet and intro-duce to a friend a woman who proved to be a professional blackmailer and money-extorter. My confidence and my friend's pocketbook suf-fered in consequence. I should not hesitate to speak the evil I know of that woman, if I saw other friend's in jeopardy. But I see no good or benefit resulting from the criticism of our friends' faults or the unearthing of old error or sins. Let the dead past bury its dead. Nothing belongs to us but the present.

The most wholesale gossip I ever heard dealt out to a suffering community was in the house of a clergyman, and his wife was the dispenser. I could not but wonder whether by the earnest labor of a lifetime he could scatter enough speds of charity from his pulpit to choke out the crop of thistles she was sowing from the hearthstone. It seems to me it is always easier

to speak good than evil. If your friend's faults annoy you, tell him so; but, for heaven's sake, keep silent about them in the presence of other people. You will never reform him by calling the attention of the world to be account to his errors.

I have made a resolution which I would like to embody in an organized society, and call it the Anti-Gossip Club.

The resolution is this: Whoever speaks ill of another person to me must meet that person in my presence within a week's time and re-peat the words, thus giving the accused an opportunity to defend, explain, or reform his error. I think a few experiences of this kind would deter people from coming to us with unkind gossip.

The receiver of stolen goods is held to be equally guilty with the thief. Therefore, the person who listens without rebuke to scandal is equally guilty with the gossiper. Let every sensible man and woman remem-ber this, and refuse to listen to evil of his

neighbor. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL A1 BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

On Wednesday evening, at Bourget College, P.Q., a grand dramatical and musical entertainment took place under the auspices of His Grace the Most Rev. J. T. Duhawel, Arch-bishop of Ottawa. The hall was decorated in a most artistic manner, and the arrangements If God forgives an erring and repentant soul, were in perfee order. The bright, happy faces why should men bar its progress toward the of some 200 students ranged conspicuously on heights of purity by standing in its path and either side of the spacious hall and appearing in either side of the spacious hall and appearing in animated groups upon the stage were of themselves a most attractive embellishment. Among There is no duy, on stand of induitat, which justifies us in conntenancing or upholding the deeds of immoral people. If I live in defiance of law and decency, my neighbor is justified in warning his friends to Vat be induitable which is a standard which is the standard which is the the distinguished visitors who graced the occa-sion with their presence were His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, Very Rev. P. D. neighbor is justified in warning his friends to Vat be induitable who have be induitable to the standard which is the follow-Lajvie, V. G. of the C. St. V., and the follow-ing reverend dergymen from Ontario and Que-bec: Rev Fathers J. O. Remillard, T. R. Contu, P.S.V., F. Towner, C. Boissonnault, J. Brissette, M. Mirreault, L. N. Campeau, G. Berard, J. Charlebois, P.S.V., L. F. Adam, J. Bonin, A. Derome, A. Prud-homme, R. Chaput, F. X. Rubeau, P. Ohatillon, J. B. Manseau, P.S.V., J. B. Sauvé, P. J. Brady, J. J. Kelly, P. Hudon, J. B. Beauchamp, C. Gnillaume, M. Main-ville, J. A. Lavoie, G. Chatelain, J. E. Coderre, B. Champagne, T. Archambault, J. Desautels, J. Theoret, A. St. Jean, A. Hartel, C.S.V. B. Champagne, T. Archambault, J. Desautels, J. Theoret, A. St. Jeaz, A. Hartel, C.S.V., A. Dufort, C.S.V. J. Desrosiers, J. E. Foucher, P.S.V., L. N. Preville, J. E. Desrochers, P.S.V., L. Vigneault, C. Tessier, P. Desjar-dins, O.S.V., F. Guevremont, C.S.V., F. Darigou, C.S.V., C. Deslauriers, A. Corbeil, C. E. Durocher, O.S.V., M. Marleau, D Grenier, M. Beaulue, A. Leveille, P. J. Kellett, A. Laporte, T. Beaudry, L. Blondin, E. Lemieux, N. Remillard, H. Ethier, C.S.V., J. A. Rivest, C.S.V., J. B. Lavoie, C.S.V., A. Desrochers, C.S.V., P. Gillet and other reverend gentlemen whose names have escaped my memory. A very large Gliet and other reverend gentlemen whose names have escaped my memory. A very large concourse of the friends of the college and parents of the students (over 600 in all), were present, an wegst whom were remarke Mesars. H. McMillin, M.P., A. Lapointe, M.P. and J. B. A. Merenais, president of the projected Vaudreuil and Prescott R. R. Co. W. Brophy read an English address to His Grace in the name of the students of the "complete English name of the "udents of the "complete English course," and French address was presented by D Belanger, who represented the French speaking pupils. Hi Grace responded to both addresses and congrulated the reverend president and faculty on the success and prosperity of the college, the solidity and usefulness of the in-struction in parted therein and hoped it would continue to prosper under the appropriate title of Bourget, in remembrance of its saintly founder—t) at late and boly Bishop who is still fresh in the memories of the people. He thanked the boys for the addresses, and encoursed them to take advantage of the course of the college. The Very Rev. Father Lajoie, Vicar-General of the Olerics of St. Viator, then thanked His Grace in the name of the superior, president, professor, and of all present, for the kindness he has always shown and the interest he has always taken in Bourget College, and inveked his benediction upon all present. The manner in which the programme of the evening was executed was a source of mucb graphifination to the students as well as to the distinguished visitors. From the variety of characters in the different plays and the skill with which each one of them executed his part, it will be seen the times in the various sciences and arts, and their efforts are rewarded by the number of I related my experience to a gentreman that is students who flock from all parts to make au-later in the day. "Don't mind what that last-named woman says," he replied. "She is the named woman says," he replied. I was On the following morning His Grace held of which are subjects for His Archdiocese. C. Deslauriers was promoted to deaconship and <u>A</u>. This is an absolutely truthful experience which Corbail to sub deaconship. M. Baulne, D. this fact augurs ill for the success of any Corbail no content of the day. The prevailing order of the day. chapel was tastefolly poepared for the solarin pel the priesthood to sink their matriciam in occasion and a numerous assembly of friends devotion to the Church and blind obedience

quet was given at which about 80 priests were present. Late in the afternoon his Grace took his departure for Ottawa accompanied by several members of the clergy. His Grace's visit to Bourgst College, Rigaud, P.Q., will be long remembered by the inmates and friends of that institution A PRAYER TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN that institution. A SPECTATOR.

LIFE, WHAT WE MAKE IT.

While the young are eagerly surmising what life is to bring them, and the old are quietly pondering what it has brought to them, faw realize to how large an extent life is just what they themselves make it. It is a book, the pages of which are turned one by one, not merely to be read, but to show us over new and shifting scones, and also to re-flect our own image. The external world may be supposed to present similar views to every one. Certainly we cannot change by looking, its mountains into valiey or its cities into plains. Yet, perhaps no two people, looking at the same scene, see it exactly alike. One, gazing upon a landscape, sees exquisite grace and beauty in the diversity of hill and dale, lake or stream, lit up, it may be, by sumet glories. Another sees in it the promise of rich harvests and plenti-ful returns. Another regards it solely with a view to the facilities it offers for a new railroad; while yet another, with dull or pre-occu-pied mind, gazes without consciously seeing anything at all. The scene is to each one what he makes it-the reflection of his own mind. The cheerful and the melancholy man look upon the very same objects; to one they assure a bright and rossate hus, tull of joy in the present and hope for the future; while, to the other, they suggest only wearness and disappointment.

Still more emphatically is this the case in the social morld. The opinion men hold of society is largely reflective of their own characters, and their influence goes far toward making society actually conform to those opinions. The selfish and grasping man is always imagining those with whom he deals to be selfish. He excuses his own meanness on the ground that he must guard against the meanness of others, and his excuse has just this foundation, that his own character naturally diffuses itself among those to what I said on the same subject over a with whom he deals. Every disposition exorts a magnetic attraction for its like, and the unjust man will meet with injustice, the rude with rudeness, the cold with coldness, and the proud and jealous-with pride and jealcusy. On the other hand, the just and true, the generous and kind, the gentle and loving, draw to themselves the same quality in others, and thus to them also is social life what they make it. No one can enter into the pre-sence of a pure and a good man without having the better parts of his nature aroused and his desire for improvement quickened. The opinions expressed of acciety as a whole rre a tolerably fair criterion of the character of the one who holds them. It is the man of unflinching integrity who has the most faith in the general honesty of the community— a faith not shaken by the occasional experience he meets of the reverse. It is the unscrupulous quarter, and ridicules the very idea of disinter-estedness. He who complains that the wor'd is hollow and heartless unconsciously confessor bio

MARY, Mother when shall thy child be blessed ? These weary hands—this burning brain. Since boyhood's hours has knew no rest, My life has been a life of pain; For I have sinned against thy Son, And, sweet Mother. against thee; But all my sins will be undone If thou wilt intercede for me.

Mether—when shall thy child be blessed ? As in those sweet days when I was young, When communion gave my soul "sweet rest And thy praise was ever on my tongue; Since then I've strayed on the wrong path, Since then I have not prayed to thee, But, Mother, God will take me back If thou wilt intercede for me

Mother, when shall thy child be blessed? To day I'm standing by the shore, Determined to have my ways redressed And sin against thy Son no more. To do those things I've left undone, To feel again my boyhood's glee, "Oh ! how can I rightly love thy Son, Sweet Mother, if I love not thee?" EDWIN COLLINS.

Montreal, Jan. 27, 1888.

BISMARCK IN THE REICHSPAG. The Chancellor's Deflant Attitude-He Says

Germany is Forced by Persecutions to Take up Arms.

BERLIN, Feb. 6-After the applause which had greeted his appearance had subsided, Prince Bismarch rose to address the House on the Military loan bill which was introduced for its first reading.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

since then, when I feared war with France. Since then France has elected a peace loving President, and a pacific disposition has prevailed. I can, therefore, re-assure the public that so far as France is concerned the prospect has become more peaceful. Regarding Russia, also, I am of no other opinion than when I said that we have to apprehend no attack from Russia. The situation must not be judged from press comments. Porhaps Russia speculates upon a turn taking place in the Eastern question, and desires to be ready to act promptly and with greater weight. Perhaps Russia intends to render

The strength to possess will reassure our pub-lic opinion and calm the nervousness of the bourses and the press. Our task now is to strengthen this strength. We must of course have the best weapons for the fathers of familios who will have to serve under the present bills, with the aid of which we shall be able to place a million good soldiers on each of our frontiers. Behind them stand our reserves. It must not be said that jothers can do the same : that is just what they cannot do. We have the material not only for forming an enormous army, but for furnishing it with officers. We have a corps of officers such as no other power has When we undertake a war it must be a people's war, which all approve, as in 1870. If we are attacked, then the furor Teuton icus will flame out. No one can make head-way against that. Neither consciousness of our own strength nor hope of victories can restrain us from continuing our pesceful efforts. I hope we shall remain at peace with our neighbors, especially with Russia, which has no pretext for a war. The spy affairs of France are not worth considering. No one begins war for trifles. In such case a sensible man gives way. We have endeavored to maintain our old relations with Russia, but we do not run after any-body. With regard to Bulgaria, we have remained perfectly consistent. Russia cortainly has every reason to feel grateful for the loyal stiltude of Germany on the Bulgarian question. If Russia calls upon us to support in our communication with the Sultan's Government such of her claims as are compatible with the decisions of the Berlin Congress, I will have no hesitation in doing so. We place our reliance on the strength of our army. If we have no cause to use it all the better, but we must make our arrangements with the idea that we may have. Threats do not I do not believe I can add anything to the linguage of the state of the case regarding the bill. I boundless folly. Such things cannot in the do not address you on that account. My slightest degree influence our action. We object is to speak of the general situation of Germans fear God and nothing else in the world. The fear of God makes us wish to may confine myself by referring world. The fear of God makes us wish to arrive at the conviction that the warlike and exultant love of the Fatherland, such as summoned the whole population of Prussia to arms in 1813, is the common possession of the entire German nation and he who attacks will find it armed to a man having in his heart a firm belief that God is with

> and forty minutes. Dr. Frankenstein moved, and Herr Benningsen seconded, the adoption of the hill en bloc. Prince Bismarok here intervened and said, "I can bear witness that the Federal said, "I can bear witness that the reduct dence in intraspective reflection to clear the Government will be grateful for this dence in intraspective reflection to clear the willingness to meet their views. They sould the stigma. Willingness to meet their views, They sould the stigma. will esteem it not only as a proof of The buress of his selection has really no pre-the confidence of the Reichstag, but be-cause it will materially contribute to strengthon the guarantees of peace." The bill in its entirety then passed the second reading amid hearty obsers. Prince Bismark (tayled his many effections each lave conreading amid hearty obsers. Prince Bismarch left the House at the close of the sitting and walked home, accompanied by a cheering crowd of people, who, in defiance of the efforts of the police, surrounded him on all sides. The chancellor appeared to enjoy rather than resent the compliments of the people. The Reichstag will resume the quinquennial parliament bill to-morrow.

The specch occupied an hour

us."

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

MARION HARLARD ON MATRIMONIAL FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

MARRYING FOR MONEY

Charge of which Many are Guiliy, but Few Will Acknowledge-Girls who Have " Married Well "-The Folly of Marry Ing Upon Nothing-Why Young Men and Women in the Middle Classes do not Marry-Husbands on Allowances from Wives - The Sin of Marvying for Fortune's Sake-Some Plain Pacis for Fortune-Hunters to Ponder Over.

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Some things which are done by reputable pro-

le are acknowledged by nobody. When Thackeray, with his characteristic violation of conventional expediency, made Henry Esmond say, with naive seriousness, of Lady Castleton, "She had been listening at the door," a howl of reproduction arose from critics of both sexes, professional and amateur. He had lowered the object of his advration below the average of a common chambermaid, or so it was declared. When Mrs. Candor avers unblushingly, "My eye caught a sentence in the open letter that aroused my curiosity, and I read the whole of it," her bosom friend, although delectated by the sentdal revealed by the act, must look shocked and dai revealed by the act, must look shocked and murmur deprecatingly, or suffer in her own ea-timation. When Amelia cannot refrain from whispering to Rosalie the secret confided to her under a solemn promise of secrecy by Euronis, she defends the the betrayal to her conscience by saying, "It was told me in strictest confi-dence, but you know, dear, I don't consider that I violate my pledge by hinting is to you, from.

I violate my pledge by hinting it to you, fram-whom I hide nothing." The queer part of the laboriously acted farce is that the only person deceived is the sinner herself. Lady Castleton's cavesdropping did not burden her sweet, white soul. Mrs. Candor' says boldly, "Anybody else would have done the same in the same circumstances." If she be shre will she adds, "The only difference be-tween people with characters and without is in the amount they confess." Amelia does not avoid betrayed Eucenia's eyes at their next meeting, says her prayers with a heart as single and voice as devout as if Rosalie were not pri-vately convicting her of perjury. vately convicting her of perjury.

So-whoever did marry for money ? The thing is so odious, the treachery, cheatsacrilege-so abominable that no man or woman who cares for reputation, or has even a nominal regard for social decencies, will admit the charge at the tribunal of self-consciousness. The charge at the tribulat of self-consciousness. The title of "fortuno huntor" is as libellous as that of "coward," and he who deserves it exorts in-genuity and glozes over circumstantial evi-dence in introspective reflection to clear his

trolled his manly affections, as the whole world knows and says encound behind his back, however he may hocd wink himself. The right of a man to fall in love with a rich girl or the child of a wealthy house is as patent as King Cophetua's to woo the beggar maid. Cupid's freaks may as well take one turn as another. In the teeth of the doughty assertion, the world continues to shrug significant shoulders. To shrug and sneer and snarl, and yet become with the parents and friends, accessory to the ubholy commerce. "Dinna wed for siller's sake. 'Twad be unco' sinful, ye ken," said a pious Scatch father to his son. "But see to is that ye yac where siller is P We may feel a twinge of reprot, but we have ceased to be shocked when we hear the mar-riage of two ardent young people spoken of as "a genuine old-fashioned love-match, such as one seldom hears of in this day." Nor are we righteously indignant at the compassionate smile that accompanies the implied slur. One direct queston will prove the truth of the assection. What do we mean when we say that a girl has "married well?" Given a toler-ably suitable age, fair character, health, and disposition, the commendation has but one generally-accepted interpretation, as any candid reader will admit. I heard an eminent theologian use the words the other day, in answer to congratulations on his daughter's marriage : ", Sbe has, indeed, married magnificently !" he subjoined aside to an intimate friend. "I could ask nothing bester for her, thank God ?" Meeting the son-in-law subsequently, the friend saw an uneducated man of mean stature, ignoble visage, boorish deportment, and less than mediocre intellect. But he has inherited the millions of a self-made father, and cunning enough to turn them over to advantage. Another bridegroom was so repulsive in as-pect that one revolted_at the contrast with his fair, majestic bride. Be wore a wig, and his senile grin would have been less disagreeable had he employed dental skill also ; he was squab in figure; his scanty beard was a grizzled red, his face mottled and freckled into the complexion of a gcoseberry roley-poley, and he was thirty years his wife's senior. "We feel very happy about our darling," said the tender mother, with glistenidg eyes. "She has chosen more judiciously than no most girls of her age. The father, as well pleased, expressed his satisfaction in different sort. "Not much to look at," he admitted to a "but he has at least ten thousand dolcrony, lars for every freckle!" We all say, and we all mean one thing by such comments, and that is to swell the ap-plause due him-or her-who does good unto him-or herself. The satisfaction of parents has a basis of natural and praiseworthy regard for their child's well-being. If they are poor and she has had a hard bringing up, they covet case and a smoother pathway for her. In the maternal heart there is a fierce ⁸ threat in the publication of the treaty. It is would os willing to hold their peace when nothing of the kind. The treaty is the expression of the community of interests of two contracting parties. This it was we wished the world to know. Not this treaty only, but also that with Italy, is the expression of common dangers and to maintain peace. The echo of which will linger along the banks the echo of which will linger along the banks the echo of which will linger along the banks the scored notes of the *Te Deum* which will score, there arises an outery from home of the scored notes of the *Te Deum* which will be chanted 'neath the valited arches of St. Peter's at Rome."
J. W., O'RYAN. It is the hatred of Russia. No network against the Germans. Austria is our natural ally in dangers which threaten as from the judgment of the 'dancet girl in the world."
Anstria followed this thoughtful policy in as from the judgment of the scored the world. Superior Court unseating Mr. Gauthier, M.P. world the world. Court at Ottawa.
An appeal from the judgment of the 'dancet girl in the world. Superior Court unseating Mr. Gauthier, M.P. 'Ligve you my.werd. Copperfield, I felt any with Italy and the world. Court at Ottawa.

shaking an accusing fuger? There is no duty, Christian or human, which

neighbor is justified in warning his friends, in avoid intimacy with mc. Yet let him not be afraid to give that warning in my bearing, else he has commit ed the great evil of gossip.

We are known in a measure by the company we keep. If people cutrage proprieties or ignore the commandments, they have no right to expect the companionship of law-abiding ci izens. But we must remember, "There never yet was noble man but caused ignoble talk," and a sensible and just person should pay no heed to gossip till he has investigated its authenticity.

I define gossip as any uncomplimentary re-mark which we would not dare make in the sence of the object discussed.

When we speak one disparaging word which we would regret to have that person hear, we have committed gossip, which ought to be for-bidden by an eleventh commandment, since some of the worst trouble the world knows arise from it.

Gossip never reformed any soul or righted any wrong. It seldom arises from any feeling of outraged propriety, although it may seek to assume this air. When Idleness weds Envy, assume this air. When fulleness were bury, Gossip is their offspring. Yet I am surprised to see how many busy and industrious minds find time to entertain this unworthy guest. The small country town is supposed to be the

hotbad of gossip. But I have observed that the larger the congregation of human beings the greater the amount of gossip in circulation.

In small towns people criticise in small matters, which pass unnoticed in the large cities. But in the cities gossip is quite as pre-valent, and is usually of a more virulent type. I remember once leaving the house of kind

friends who had entertained me charmingly. and meeting another friend on the street, I spoke with delight and gratitude of the pleasant me I had enjoyed. The lady looked grave, sighed, and then said she felt it her painful duty o inform me that the friends who had been so kind to me were dangerous people to know, as their past history bore a shadow upon its pages. I walked on, and was joined by another friend -a widow-a faw blocks down the street. This lady mentioned having seen me in conversation with the person whom I had just left.

I hope you are not on intimate terms with her," she said. "You know, there are many people who believe her first marriage was -well, no matter, but old residents told me the story, and I do not care to know the lady myself." I bade the widow good-afternoon and droppsd

in to call on an acquaintance.

"How came you to be walking with that "How came you to be walking with that woman?" asked my hostess as soon as I was seated. "I saw you from the window, and could hardly believe my eyes," she said. "Don't you know that she is not a real widow, " but a divorce, and the scandal was in all the that the task of preparation for such a pro-papers when she got her divorce I I never met gramme is by no means easy. No pains are her, but from all I hear she is no friend for spared by the rev. gentlemen to keep abreast of

I related my experience to a gentleman friend in her house once, and I vowed I would never ordinations in the College chapel, the racipients to again, as she spoke so unkindly of every one

Not one of these people would have dared say he words they said to me in presence of the were in attendance to witness the ceremonies. perons criticized. Not one of them accom. After the Pontificial Mass a sumptuous banthe second states ,

own lack of sympathy, while he who believes that people as a whole are kindly and humane is certain to have milk of human kindness in his own nature.

The conditions and surroundings of life are also largely what we make them. This is the case, first of all, through our direct influence. Prosperity and adversity are often the simple effects of conduct. Industry, thrift, skill, discretion, principle underlie the one; idleness, extravagance, self-indulgence and folly, the other. As a general thing, we reap that which we have sown. But where it is not so, where circumstances over which we have no control come in the form of brials or joys, even these are greatly modified by the spirit in which they are received. Who has not seen poverty or sickness or bereavement borne so heroically and cheerfully that the afflicted one seemed rather an object of envy than of compassion? On the other hand, who has not seen one with every outward advantage that earth has to bestow, rendering himself and others misserplace the completence to the the miserable by fretful complaints of troubles too petby to deserve a momend's notice. The faithwhat must be borne is of itself a fruitful source of happiness and screnity ; while a murmuring and discontented spirit may poison the richest blessings and turn them into bitter evils.

No one should underrate the inevitable sorrows of life, nor to deny to them the sympathy and loving aid which should ever be extended to them; but permanent misery cannot be re-garded with very much respect. It certainly speaks of very grave defects in character, of faults that needs pruning away, of feeble qualities that need stimulating. Life is largely what we make it, and whatever may be its clouds and storms, they will be chased away at length by the clear sunshine of a strong and noble character. "Fill thy heart with good-ness and thou will find that the world is full of good."-Ill. Catholic American.

THE POPE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON. Feb. 2 -The inimation apparantly conveyed by the Pope in his speech to the Irish pilgrims, whom he received yesterday, that it would be possible to settle the Irish question upon lines identical with those forming the basis of the settlement of the Vatioan's difficulties with Russia, has caused great deal of suppressed excitement in Church oircles in Rome, and will doubtless excite an intense feeling of surprise and dismay among the Irish priesthood and people. It is known that Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Walsh, and many other English and Irish prelates, deprecate any interference on the part of the the Vatican in Irish political matters and will exert themselves to the ex-haustion of every possibility to prevent his Holiness from ordering the Irish clergy to cause agitating the home rule or the strength of Mgr. Persico's report. in Ireland are nutives of the country, though they are not unanimous in support of Home Rule. Almost without exception the Irish prisets who are opposed to Home Rule have come forward against the Germans. Austria heen boycetted by their parishioners, and is our natural ally in dangers which threaten this fact augurs ill for the success of any us from Russia and France. But there is no I to the commands of its head.

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since 1848, and showed how frequently they had assumed a menacing aspect. He said that at all times the calmness and conscious ness displayed by the ministers on the Prussian side towards the threatening position of Russian affairs, a position of which foreign countries had no idea, had succeeded in avert-ing mischlef. "As carly as 1863," he continued, "matters were in such a position that everybody urged me to advise striking a blow. I waited quietly, until we were struck. I believe we did well in this. Despite all indications of a storm, a certain feeling of tran-quility supervened, owing to the intimate re-

lations between the three emperors. Then as now, however, we were constrained to angment and organize our forces, so that in case of necessity we might stand forth a strong nation, making its power prevail by our strength, and so defending its authority, its stock. dignity and its possessions."

"To effect this purpose," continued the Chancellor, "no sacrifice must or can be too heavy. The warlike tendencies of France and Russia drive us to defense. The pike in France and Russia compel us to become careful. We are better able than any other nation to offer a strong resistance to our foce. Our relations with Russia were not disturbed by the success of 1866. Prussia has always shown herself complaisant to Russia, and has done Russia many services, for which she might claim gratitude, and for which she has, in fact, received acknowledgement, Prussia has at all times sought to maintain good relations with Russia, although the latter left us in the lurch at Olmuetz. I myself, when Minister to Russia, labored to keep up such relations and reaped success. These traditional relations had always prepossession for me, and I have fostered them though my friendly feelings for Russia have cooled. I say this in order to make it clear why we concluded an alliance with Austria. We were inclined to accede to the demands Russia made upon us before last year's war in the east. Russia then turned to Austria, but in vain. At the congress, which I was only able to bring together with great trouble, I exerted myself to obtain. satisfaction for all Russian interests and to carry through all Russian wishes. I really believe I had acquired a right to Russia's gratitude, but I could not and would not give umbrage to Austria. If I had done so we and abroad; in the archiepiscopal palace of would have become isolated in Europe and completely dependent upon Russia. Some people here sought to find an ultimatum or threat in the publication of the treaty. It is

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LONDON, Feb. 7—The Morning Post, Dailg News and Daily Telegraph all interpreted Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag as a reassurance of peace.

IRELAND IN EXILE.

On Feb. 1st, by invitation of the members of the A. O. H. (Division Number One) of Woodstock, N.B., Mr. John L. Carleton, barrister, of St. John, delivered his lecture, Ireland in Exile, in the town hall of Wood-

The delivery of the lecture was unsurpassed and the grouping of the subject matter be-yond cavil. Starting with the voluntary ex-pedition of Columba, Columbkille, and their compeers, the lecturer sketched with the strokes of a master hand the outline of Ireland's sad history, from the days of the second Henry through Cromwell's cruel claws and "brutal Brunswick's pensi laws" down to the day when the remnant of the exiles who fied from famine-striken Erin in '48, landed on the shores of America-stranger in a strange land. The questions involved were treated with excellent judgment, and the large audience, which attended in response to the notice issued, showed by their wrapt attention, how deeply the lecture engrossed their intelligence whilst appealing to their noblest and most exalted emotions. The unfading glory of the Irish Brigade at Fontency and Cremona, did not, under the skilful handling of the lecturer, altogether overshadow the noble deeds of their emulators in our own time-the cons of Ireland, and of Ireland's exiles-who, at Castelfidardo and Mentana faced death with p light heart "for God and Pius IX." The lecture occupied an hour and a half in delivery and was much applauded, but the unwavering interest with which the audience followed the lecturer spoke more forcibly than mere applause could speak of the responsive scho which rang through the hearts of those who heard such an able resume of what Ireland has done for faith, civilization and science, at home Slasburg, and in the sheeling of Connemara. And when the lecturer took his seat, amidst a burst of applause, few were there who would be willing to hold their peace when the legislative independence of the Mother-

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war with Italy and th whole world, Court at Ottawa.