

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1871. WIFE AND WIDOW.

How much does a fool weigh, generally? A simple-ton.

Watering places that remain open all winter—The mouths of milk-cans.

A wife asked her husband if druggists kept dye-stuffs for sale. He replied, "Most druggists keep little else but dye-stuffs."

Mr. Greeley's last agricultural paper is on Irrigation. He declares in a cursory way that the Platte river ought to be dammed.

"Live and let live," is the rather singular heading of a Maine undertaker's advertisement. Another speaks of his wares as "wooden overcoats."

Sidney Smith being asked what were his family arms, replied that the Smiths never had any arms, and invariably sealed their letters with their thumbs.

The first day a little boy went to school the teacher asked him if he could spell. "Yes, sir." "Well, how do you spell boy?" "Oh, just as other folks do."

Small nursery drama.—"Now, I'll be Papa, going to fix the furnace." "Oh, yes; and I'll be the new nurse, and you must kiss me behind the collar door."

A temperance editor, in drawing attention to an article against ardent spirits in one of his papers, says, "For the 'Effects of Intemperance' see our inside."

"What's the difference between the North Pole and the South Pole?" "Why all the difference in the world," replied a lady, unwittingly; and that's the answer.

"Opportunity makes the thief." Not in our case. We found a big anchor and chain on the sidewalk the other night, and we didn't touch it; there was nobody about either.

A Western paper strikes the name of two subscribers from its list because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present address.

An absent-minded Indian who started out after his cow, found the cow-bell in the road, and, picking it up, followed its tinkling for over twenty miles before he remembered that it was not on the cow's neck.

A young man in Harrisburg, who loves a dentist's daughter, has to get a tooth pulled once a week as an excuse for going to see her, and he wants to know what excuse he shall have when his remaining four teeth have been extracted.

A dissipated and unmannerly nobleman, presuming upon his "nobility," once asked Sir Walter Scott, who sat opposite to him at dinner, what was the difference between Scott and sot. "Just the breadth of the table," retorted Sir Walter.

A French doctor was informed that a patient, who had left his care and sought other advice, had just expired. The learned Aesculapius solemnly shook his head at the news, and impressively remarked, "That will teach him to change his doctor."

During the war, Barney Williams dropped in at the Olympic, with a friend, to listen to an act or two of a new play. The friend noticed the thinness of the house, and remarked that it was probably owing to the war. "No," replied Mr. Williams, "I should judge it was owing to the piece."

In a case concerning the limits of certain land, the counsel on one side having remarked, with explanatory emphasis, "We lie on this side, my lord," and counsel on the other side having interposed with equal vehemence, "We lie on this side, my lord," the Lord Chancellor leaned backward and dryly observed, "If you lie on both sides, whom am I to believe?"

A gentleman who follows the profession of school teacher, gave one morning as a reading lesson to his first class, that portion of the "Merchant of Venice" in which the "pound of flesh" scene occurs. The reading finished, he asked the class what Shylock meant when he said, "My deeds upon my head." "Well," said the tallest boy, "I don't know, unless he carried his papers in his hat."

A wee lad was brought before one of the Glasgow bailies, who, after reading him a lecture, asked, "Where did you learn so much wickedness?" "Do ye ken the pump in Glassford street?" "No," replied the bailie. "Weel, then, do ye ken the pump in Brigsteat?" "Yes, sure," was the reply. "Weel, then, ye gang there and pump as ye like, for I'm hanged if ye pump me."

"What have you got that's good?" said a hungry traveler, as he seated himself at a dinner-table in Salt Lake City. "Oh, we have roast beef, corn beef, roast mutton, boiled, fried ham and broiled cruler." "What is cruler?" said the stranger. "Curlew? Why curlew is a bird, something like a snipe." "Did it have wings?" "Yes." "Could it fly?" "Yes." "Then I don't want any curlew. Anything that had wings, and could fly, and didn't leave this d-d country, I don't want for my dinner."

At one of our neighbors' houses was a bright little girl. It chanced once that they had as a guest a minister, and an esteemed friend. Little Annie watched him very closely, and finally sat down beside him and began to draw on her slate. "What are you doing, Annie?" asked the clergyman. "I'm making your picture," said the child. So the gentleman sat very still, and she worked away earnestly for a while. Then she stopped and compared her work with the original, and shook her little head. "I don't like it much," she said. "Taint a great deal like you. I dess I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog."

Old Judge B—was what Artemus Ward would have called "a sociable cuss" of the bench, and was noted for claiming acquaintance with any one whose appearance pleased him. Entering a crowded railway carriage one day, he found the only unoccupied seat to be by the side of a rather good-looking young woman. Ascertaining that the seat was not engaged, the judge settled himself comfortably in it, and turning with his accustomed bland, fatherly smile, said, "Your face seems familiar to me, my dear; I think I must know you." "I should think you might," said the unknown, in a hoarse, contralto voice, turning a vindictive pair of eyes upon the astonished judge, "I should think you might; you sent me to the House of Correction for three months last winter, you old scoundrel." The judge did not press his claim for acquaintance any further in that quarter.

JUVENILE COLUMN.

St. Genevieve.—In the year 421, a little peasant girl was born in the village of Nanterre, a few miles from Paris. Her name was Genevieve. She was very poor, and tended sheep for a farmer who lived near her father. She was good and gentle, and longed to do all that she could to please God. When she was seven years old, the good Bishop St. Germain, who was traveling through France, stopped at the village of Nanterre. The people all crowded to see him and receive his blessing. Genevieve was among them, and there was such an air of holiness about her that St. Germain kept his hand upon her head, and, inspired by the Holy Ghost, asked her if she would like to be consecrated to God. This had been the dearest wish of her heart, and her eyes filled with tears of joy. But before answering, she looked up to her parents with hope and fear, and asked them for their consent. Her father hesitated a moment and then said: "you belonged to God before you did to me; since He calls, obey his voice." So St. Germain took her, and around her neck a medal on which the cross was engraved. She went home, and was so gentle, modest, patient, active and pious that she was a model to all. She was never known to disobey. One day her mother refused to take her to church, Genevieve knelt before her, and begged to be taken, but her mother, being angry, struck her. God immediately afflicted her with blindness. The child was very much grieved. She prayed, and then went to a well, that was near, and, making the sign of the cross over it, drew some water and bathed her mother's eyes. Her sight was immediately restored, and since that time the well of Nanterre has been thought to have a peculiar virtue for curing diseases of the eye. Soon after that her parents died, and Genevieve went to Paris to reside with a relative. The people of Paris were still many of them Pagans, and often, when she went through the streets, they scoffed at and insulted her. About this time a powerful barbarian king, named Attila, came with a large army and laid siege to Paris. The inhabitants, in despair, but Genevieve spoke to them of her God, and told them to pray and fast. She directed them to form an army, and promised them that God would give them victory. When Attila heard this, he was afraid and dared not attack the city. Thus Paris was saved through the confidence of Genevieve in God's mercy. She was then only fifteen years old. Some time after this Paris was again besieged, by Childeric, and there was a great famine in the city. Genevieve was never weary of taking care of the sick and wounded, and doing all she could for the poor, famishing people. At last, when it seemed as if nothing would save them from starving, she took some boats, and a number of men to assist her, and, at the risk of being attacked, she succeeded in going up the river to Troyes, and in getting her boats well loaded with provisions, which she brought back to Paris, thus saving the lives of many of the people. However, the city had to surrender, but Childeric, on account of the great virtue of Genevieve, and at her request, spared the city. His son Clovis, who is considered the first King of France, asked her for her blessing, and promised her that he would become a Catholic, which promise he afterwards fulfilled. When Genevieve died, she was canonized and made patroness of the city of Paris. Beautiful churches were built in her honor, and to this day towers are constantly burning around her tomb, showing the honor and veneration in which she is held. The beautiful city of Paris has lately been invested. Let us hope that God, at the intercession of St. Genevieve, will give to the inhabitants the grace to serve him better in peace.—Young Catholic.

PERSEVERANCE OF A YOUNG SCOTCH STUDENT.—A few weeks since it was my duty, as University examiner, to recommend a student for the high degree of Doctor of Science. This graduate is the son of a poor Highland crofter, and when a boy went out to herd cattle during the summer, from March to October. His wages for seven months were only 25s., but they were enough to pay his fees at the parish school during the winter. It is true that the school was six miles from his father's hut, but a walk of twelve miles to and fro, over a bleak moorland, does not deter a promising Scotch boy from going to school. It did deter, however, some of the farmer's sons in his neighborhood; so at fourteen a young friend took up a little adventure school to teach these less hardy lads, and in the course of time he made enough to carry him to the burg school at Perth, where he extended the knowledge of classics and mathematics which he had begun at the parish school. Still working, still teaching, still saving, he fought his way, step by step, through bursaries and scholarships won by him, till he became a certificated teacher of the first class under the Priory Council, a Master of Arts, a Bachelor of Science in the University of Edinburgh, and, as I have said, a few weeks since it was my privilege to examine him as a Doctor in Science.—Dr. Playfair.

KEEPING TO ONE THING.—We earnestly entreat every young man after he has chosen his vocation to stick to it. Don't leave it because hard blows are to be struck, or disagreeable work performed. Those who have worked their way up to wealth and usefulness do not turn away from their old and unstable class, but they are reckoned among such as took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, conquered their prejudice against labor, and manfully bore the heat and burden of the day. Whether upon the old farm, where our fathers toiled diligently, striving to bring the soil to productive-ness; in the machine shop or factory, or the thousand other business places that invite honest toil and skill, let the motto ever be: Perseverance and industry. Stick to one thing boys, and you will have success.

SELF RELIANCE.—There is nothing more likely to result in the successful career of a young man than confident self-reliance. It is astonishing how much more a youth will accomplish who relies upon himself, than one who depends upon others for assistance. Having first ascertained the direction in and the means by which his obligations to be reached, let him put his whole energies to work, and with unflinching industry press forward. The young man who, instead of rising at five, sleeps till seven or eight, and who spends his evenings on the corners, or in the companionship of those who are waiting in landable ambition, rarely ever wins a position of honor or achieves a reputation above that enjoyed by the common masses.

ANECDOTES OF THE POPES.—Nicholas Bocasi, son of poor parents, who lived by herding sheep on the hills of Lombardy, for many years followed the same vocation, contriving, however, to acquire a knowledge of Latin grammar from some friars whom he often met. The latter took great interest in the poor shepherd-boy, encouraged him to persevere in his studies, and finally had him received into a convent of the Dominican order. Nicholas Bocasi, after some years, became General of the Preaching Friars, and was raised to the dignity of cardinal. On the death of Boniface VIII. he ascended the Papal throne as Benedict XI. He pontificated for the year ending December 31, 1870. His pontificate was a short one, for he died nine months after his elevation. Of him it could not be said that "honores mutant mores," for he never departed from the simple style of life which he had adopted in the cloister. He entertained a thorough contempt for ostentation, which some one has justly called the "luxury of pride;" and he disliked nothing so much as affectation and those foolish efforts to which weak-minded people resort in order to impose on their neighbors. The following anecdote, related by Ferdinando di Castille in his life of Benedict XI., illustrates what we have stated: "The Pontiff, with his court, having arrived in Perugia (says the historian just quoted), some individuals sought Benedict's mother, and had her arrayed in sumptuousinery, in order that she might be duly presented to his Holiness. Being conducted into the palace, the Pope, instead of recognizing her at once, said, 'I know that my mother is living, but I also know that she is too poor to dress like the individual now introduced to me.' Hearing this, the poor woman retired, confused and mortified. Next day, however, after reassuming her usual apparel—that which she used to wear when tending sheep, she again presented herself at the Papal residence, and requested audience of her son. This was speedily granted, and Benedict, approaching her, said, 'Yes, this is my mother; dressed as she was yesterday I could not identify her. I am her son; I honor her, and command every one in my household to do the same.' Beovio, the ecclesiastical historian, states that Benedict's mother earned her bread as a laundress."

A somewhat similar anecdote is told of Hadrian IV., by Baronio, in the twelfth tome of his Annals, A. D. 1159: "A memorable example is that which Pope Hadrian left to posterity. He never bestowed a single obolus upon his relatives. Nay more, he allowed his mother to be maintained by alms of the church of Canterbury, as appears from the following passage in a letter from Alexander III. to St. Thomas: 'What did the great lover of the Church of Canterbury, Pope Hadrian, do for you—that Hadrian whose mother is now suffering cold and want?' 'Cujus mater apud nos algere torquetur, et inedia.' Such conduct was to be attributed not to despicable parsimony, but to scrupulous economy of the funds of the Papal treasury. Hadrian—Nicholas Breakspere—granted the bull by virtue of which Henry II. invaded Ireland. The same Hadrian compelled Frederic Barbarossa to hold his stirrup when dismounting from his mule, and refused to crown him Emperor till he did so.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 61 Camp Street.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1871. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870: Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870: On Fire Risks \$102,000 00 On Marine Risks 42,485 64 On River Risks 74,365 50 \$220,851 14 Add: Unmated Risks for 1869 51,511 00 \$272,362 14 Deduct: Unmated risks for 1870 \$45,612 00 Return Premiums 914 26 \$226,750 14 Net earned Premiums for 1870 \$226,750 14 Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks \$78,339 00 On Marine Risks 15,000 00 On River Risks 30,964 88—150,513 09 Taxes 1,384 00 General expenses 13,913 79 Discount on Premiums 16,031 91 Interest on Scrips 47,434 42 The insurance for 1870—117,507 92 Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings 6,750 04 \$274,776 25 Less: Discount and interest, and profit and loss 57,985 80 \$216,790 45 Net profit \$13,036 00 The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz: 463 Consolidated and Railroad City bonds \$338,435 00 6 State bonds 2,162 00 44 City Seven Per Cent bonds 23,630 73 4 U. S. Bonds 4,000 00 3 Grand Lodge of Louisiana bonds 1,000 00 2 N. O. Turners' Association 1,000 00 600 Shares N. O. Gas Light Company 99,000 00 284 Shares Louisiana Bank 1,384 00 339 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana 11,970 00 223 Shares Canal Bank 9,374 00 67 Shares Crescent City Bank 1,384 00 50 Shares Louisiana State Bank 5,900 00 50 Shares Merchants and Traders' Bank 1,800 00 30 Shares Harbor Protection Company 1,500 00 5 Shares Merchants' Bank 250 00 Loans on Pledge 24,863 45 Loans on Mortgage 1,000 00 Bills Receivable 2,800 00 Scrip of other Insurance Companies 5,381 60 State Comps 6,000 00 Premiums in course of collection 28,0 00 Cash on hand 61,896 32 \$774,061 84 Total \$774,061 84 Including Dividends.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 61 Camp Street.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT. NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1871. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the association publish the following statement: Premiums received during their first fiscal year, ending December 31, 1870: Fire Premiums \$313,375 00 Marine Premiums 292,776 32 River Premiums 194,876 37 \$801,027 69 Total \$801,027 69 Less unearned Premiums \$108,453 60 Returned Premiums 16,018 79 Rebate 6,297 54 Reinsurance 16,287 33 \$147,059 26 Net earned Premiums \$653,968 43 Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks \$28,339 00 On Marine Risks 15,000 00 On River Risks 30,964 88—74,303 88 Taxes 1,384 00 General expenses 13,913 79 Discount on Premiums 16,031 91 Interest on Scrips 47,434 42 The insurance for 1870—117,507 92 Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings 6,750 04 \$274,776 25 Less: Discount and interest, and profit and loss 57,985 80 \$216,790 45 Net profit \$13,036 00 The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz: 463 Consolidated and Railroad City bonds \$338,435 00 6 State bonds 2,162 00 44 City Seven Per Cent bonds 23,630 73 4 U. S. Bonds 4,000 00 3 Grand Lodge of Louisiana bonds 1,000 00 2 N. O. Turners' Association 1,000 00 600 Shares N. O. Gas Light Company 99,000 00 284 Shares Louisiana Bank 1,384 00 339 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana 11,970 00 223 Shares Canal Bank 9,374 00 67 Shares Crescent City Bank 1,384 00 50 Shares Louisiana State Bank 5,900 00 50 Shares Merchants and Traders' Bank 1,800 00 30 Shares Harbor Protection Company 1,500 00 5 Shares Merchants' Bank 250 00 Loans on Pledge 24,863 45 Loans on Mortgage 1,000 00 Bills Receivable 2,800 00 Scrip of other Insurance Companies 5,381 60 State Comps 6,000 00 Premiums in course of collection 28,0 00 Cash on hand 61,896 32 \$774,061 84 Total \$774,061 84 Including Dividends.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870: Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1870, including unearned risks of 1869: On Fire Risks \$140,506 14 On Marine Risks 47,778 48 On River Risks 35,488 33 \$223,772 95 Loss: Return Premiums 1,851 11 Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1870 44,392 60 45,243 71 Net earned Premiums \$218,529 24 Losses during the same period: On Fire Risks \$43,310 62 On River Risks 3,256 47 On Marine Risks 36,307 54 \$82,874 63 Reinsurance and rebate in lieu of Scrips of the City of New Orleans 18,488 75 Taxes 12,996 25 Interest on all outstanding scrips and expenses less interest, discount and interest and profit and loss 46,888 49 \$165,948 12 Net profit \$52,581 12 The company have the following assets: Cash \$102,389 63 Bills receivable 8,900 00 Bills receivable for premiums 2,509 21 Outstanding scrips, less interest and discount 26,600 22 \$140,399 05 Bond notes, No. 78 Camp street, of the City of New Orleans \$50,000 00 Bonds of the State of Louisiana 49,950 00 Bonds of the St. Charles Hotel Company 60,000 00 Bonds of Grand Lodge, F. A. M. 5,000 00 Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association 5,000 00—\$444,746 25 Bank stocks 127,325 00 Shares of the Louisiana State Bank 7,400 00 New Orleans and White River Packet Company 1,000 00 Harbor Protection Company 500 00 Scrips of other Insurance Companies 4,237 00 Suspended Stock and Bond account 270,512 50 \$1,051,233 80 The above is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. A. F. MOULTON, President. A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 61 Camp Street.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. 1870. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending Dec. 31, 1870: On Fire risks \$377,064 30 On Marine risks 51,387 19 On River risks 36,550 08 Total Premiums \$464,901 57 Less Premiums in 1869 6,428 99 Earned Dec. 31, 70 \$458,472 58 Return Premiums 4,222 89 \$454,249 69 Net earned Premiums \$454,249 69 Losses on Fire risks 74,917 66 Losses on Marine risks 19,125 39 Losses on River risks 15,578 67 \$109,621 72 Tax on Insurance \$118,000 00 Taxes, license and expenses 6,428 99 Less interest 4,222 89 Interest \$117,799 00 Interest on outstanding scrips—30,093 53—34,830 15 15 per cent rebate in lieu of scrips on \$146,080 86 \$21,903 13 Claims unsettled belonging to the year 1870 38,717 45 \$153,510 82 Profit \$299,738 86 As follows: On Fire premiums \$33,298 88 On Marine premiums 14,560 99—\$47,859 87 The Company have the following ASSETS: Cash on hand \$116,587 99 Real estate 70,693 77 Bills receivable, secured by mortgage and pledge 353,863 42 Premiums in course of collection 64,908 66 City Consolidated and R. R. bonds 105,700 00 Turner Hall Association, first mortgage bonds 2,000 00 Odd Fellows' Hall Association, first mortgage bonds 5,000 00 Burns Bazaar Copper Mine Co. first mortgage bonds 5,500 00 New Orleans Gas Company stock 43,450 00 New Orleans City Railroad Co. 2,040 00 Merchants' Bank 1,000 00 New Orleans and White River Packet Company 500 00 Scrips of other Mutual Insurance Companies 68,500 10 Valette Dry Dock 14,000 00 Opera House 500 00 Harbor Protection 1,000 00 New Orleans Lightering and Wharfing Company 500 00—\$855,831 94 cost price. Less Depreciation 53,589 87 Cash market value \$802,242 07 LIABILITIES: Outstanding scrips \$500,392 00 Interest for 1870 30,063 52 Interest for 1869 600 00 Unearned premiums 85,895 00 Claims unsettled 70 35,730 45 Total \$867,280 99 Balance above and over liabilities \$89,951 04—\$867,242 07 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. J. TUYES, President. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

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UNDERTAKERS—BUILDERS—PAINTERS. THE NEW ORLEANS Antiseptic Air-Tight Wood Burial Case Company.

This Company established upon the model of the celebrated ENTERPRISE BURIAL CASES, of Paris, will take charge of burials in the same way as private undertakers of this city. But in order to be of service to the community, and enable the public to judge of the difference between the old and the new, one recently adopted at Paris, this Company has brought the use of three patents, which gave it the following advantages: 1. Of burying and exhaling bodies without infection, by means of patent antiseptic coffins, which, though simply made of wood, advantageously replace the metallic coffin, and have their superiority attested by the most conclusive certificates from the Board of Health and Medical Faculty of this city. 2. Of transporting a body to any part of the world without the least danger. 3. Of embalming without any resulting change of feature or natural color, by a process entirely new. The Company will also contract for the construction or sale of any kind of tomb in any cemetery whatever, and will arrange with asylums, convents, and large establishments or societies of any kind, at a price fixed in advance for the funerals of their members. A tariff of prices for different classes of interments has been made, with adaptation to the means of every person. This list is publicly exposed in the Office of the Company, NO. 21 BARONNE STREET.

A LEITE, UNDERTAKER, No. 823 Tchoupitoulas street, between First and Second and Josephine streets, near Magazine. Honors and burials for hire. Funerals attended to in person by the proprietor, and he hopes, by strict attention, to obtain a share of the public patronage. W. M. KELLY, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, In Prepared to CONTRACT FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, Or, on Commission, will Superintend the Erection of Buildings, or Other Work in his Line. Orders left at his Shop, 628 MAGAZINE STREET, between Second and Third streets, will meet with attention. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Residence—89 Constance street. JAS 71 ty

DANIEL FRASER, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Box 294 Mechanics and Dealers Exchange, New Orleans. Cabins, Storehouses, Dwellings, etc., got out and ship ped, or put up better and as cheap as any lumber merchant. Repairing of all kinds attended to. Shop corner of Baronne and St. Joseph streets. No. 31m

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