## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 31, 1872.

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# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

# FRANCE.

PARIS, May 23rd .-- President Thiers has given permission for the remains of ex-King Louis Philippe to be brought from England and interred at Creux in the Department of Eure et Loire.

PARIS, May 23.-Henri Rochefort, whose departure for New Caledonia had been delayed will sail to-morrow for that island, together with several other prisoners, who have been convicted of participation in the Communists revolt.

PARIS, May 24.-Le Gaulois publishes a letter from the Emperor Napoleon dated Chiselhurst, May 12th, and addressed to the Gen-In this communication the Emperor makes the following acknowledgment :--- I am responsible an enemy double its strength. After 14,000 had been killed or wounded I saw the contest honour having been saved I exercised my sovereign right and unfurled the flag of truce. It was Impossible that the immolation of 60, 000 men could save France. I obeyed a cruel inexorables necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil.

As Marshal Bazaine is to be brought before a Court-Martial, the result of the inquiry regarding the capitulation of Metz will not be made public until the Marshal has appeared. As Marshal Vaillant is the only French Marshal who can "sit" as a member of the Court, about the middle size, slight, and well formed; shortly by Generals of Division.

Paul de Cassagnae, commenting in the Paus on a recent canard that an "emissary" arrested at Calais, was the bearer of 35,000,000 of francs for the exiles at Chislehurst, the irrepressible Paul exclaims : "Thirty-five mil. | not Carlists, call him-was, during the seven lions! Oh, ye pure and immediate snobs of democracy, if we had such a sum we should earnest upholders of the Carlist pretender; 

THE PUBLICATION OF THE VATICAN DE-CREES .- That the Archbishop of Paris should have issued an admirable Pastoral, promulgating the decrees of the Vatican Council, is very natural, and only what one would have expected. But the incident calls for special notice for two reasons; one, because it is accompanied by the text of the letter of the late Archbishop to the Pope, expressing his adhosion to the decrees, and of the Pope's replydocuments which we publish in part elsewhere -as attempts have been made before now, as our readers will recollect, to question the fact of Mgr. Darboy's having so written. The other remarkable fact is, that the anti-Catholic press in France do not seem to have expected it at all, and moreover to be under the strange delusion that the Archbishop of Paris has been the first to publish the decrees, whereas he has only done what almost all the Bishops, with very few exceptions, have done already. The extreme papers, not content with a decree of

"abuse" from the Council of State, demand the separation of Church and State; or in other words, the confiscation of the indemnity which the Church receives in lieu of her original possessions; on the ground that the Biany sense a party to the organic articles, and has always persistently protested against them; So, we suppose, if the Americans has subsequently added to the Washington Treaty articles distinctly affirming the principle of the indirect claims, those articles might have been called a development of the Treaty, but we should scarcely consider ourselves bound by them. As to the assertion cleverly slipped in. that in publishing the bulls, the clergy violate the Concordat itself, this is simply not the case.—Tablet.

which has so far ignored the Ohurch as to deny its competency to celebrate a valid marriage. Don CARLOS .- The Prince is the son of

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Don Juan, second son of the old Pretender (the eldest was the Count de Montemolin), who was known among his partisans as Carlos V., as the present is as Carlos VII. He was born after the Bergara Convention between Maroto and Espartero at the end of 1839, which put an end to the Carlist war in the Basque provinces.

This is, I believe, the first time of his entering the country ruled by his ancestors. A friend of mine, who had served on the Queen's side till the end of the war, paid a visit to the Prince and Princess when they were in Paris a few years ago. Before entering into conversation he thought it but fair to tell- the Prince that he had formerly been in the ranks of his erals and Commanders of the French army. enemics; the Prince smiled and bowed, but said nothing. In the course of conversation my friend inadvertently asked whether his for Sedan. The army fought heroically with Royal Highness spoke Spanish. The Prince replied with an air of much dignity " Si Senor, es mi lengua." The Princess (Duchess of was mercly one of desperation. The army Madrid, or Queen) is the daughter of the Duchess of Parma, and niece of the Comte de Chambord. She is of fair complexion, and rious offences during the week amounted to 163. rather low of stature. Her manners are gentle The Government can no longer shut its eyes to the and unaffected, and her voice is soft and low. She speaks English pretty well, and French | crease, and, amongst other expedients, is said to have elegantly as well as fluently. The Prince's features are of the true Spanish Bourbon type, and he is, I believe, like what his great-uncle Ferdinand must have been when a young man. His complexion is dark, and in this respect he differs from his father and grandfather. He is it is probable that Marshal Bazaine will be tried he is somewhat reserved, or rather grave in manner, and perfectly courteous. He speaks a own lengue perfectly. It is curious enough from it-for I have been half round Vesuvius to-day that Charles Albert, grandfather of King Amadeus-El Reg intruso, as many Spaniards, years' civil war, one of the most persistent and and during the war, and some time after it, refused to recognize Queen Isabella as the lawful Sovereign of Spain. At the Court of Sardinia the exiled family received the best welcome. It was then little expected that the grandson of

Charles Albert would occupy the throne which the grandson of Don Carlos claim as his own. -Times Cor.

### ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The Italian Government has brought in a measure for compulsory education; M. Guizot has just made a speech in favour of education being compulsory, but not secular or gratuitous, and M. Louis Blane has published a manifesto in the Independance Belge declaring that it must be all three; as 'secular schools are the only schools in which good actions are inculcated for their own sake and without reference to rewards beyond the grave"---" the only schools where the reason is not stifled by a teaching which denies it" -" the only schools where intellects can be formed capable of drawing from themselves alone the law of their development."

ROME .- The report that the Duke of Parma had gone to the Vatican to solicit a declaration from the Pope in favor of Don Carlos is false, The Pope, it is stated, in no way meddles with politico-religious questions. The Duke, who shops have violated the agreement with the only called upon the Pope during an interval State. But as to an agreement there must be between the arrival and departure of a train, two parties, and as the Church was never in merely presented his homage to His Holiness. The programme of the Old Catholic Committee in Rome, of which Father Hyacinthe is the Debuts, which joins in the cry, speaks of President, declares the work undertaken to be them as "a development" of the Concordat. based on Christ. It rejects human traditions and the decrees of the Vatican Council, accepts legitimate ecclesiastical authorities, and demands a reform of the Church, both as regards the pastors and their flocks, without, however, wishing to form a sect apart. Father Hyacinthe leaves Rome to-day for Paris. THE POPE ON MODERN UNBELIEF .- The Romans continue to give almost daily public proofs of sympathy with the Holy Father, and unshaken fidelity to his cause. Thus we have, from week to week, reports of deputations, headed by the best and noblest of Roman citizens, which continue to flock to the Vatican to express eloquently the sentiments that are reciprocated by every individual member of the world-wide church. On Monday last the Pope gave audience to about 3,000 Romans in the Ducal Saloon. His Holiness said : "The plague of modern times is unbelief. The unbelievers pretend to be triumphant; but they are mistaken, for God is just. The powerful of this world who play with revolution are, sooner or latter, overwhelmed." According to the Voce della Verita, the Pope added : " May God keep the good always apart from a Government which merits no confidence." OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ROME .---- With reference to the workingmen's congress, which is being held in Rome, the correspondent of the Tablet writes: "The Government is uncasy at it, and is using every measure to defeat its working. One of the devices is for dukes, marquises, gentlemen, and capitalists to go to the meetings, makes speeches, embrace and profess to fraternise with the working man. The ruse does not answer. The operatives refuse to be should the present members insist upon their channel by the dulcet notes of their betters. The speeches are received either in chilling silence or with derisive laughter. None of these patrons have made any sacrifice for the benefit of the suffering working class. Which of them has sold his carriage horses to relieve distress-which has founded hospitals and asylums for the benefit of the poor? Pius IX has done all these things, but the men who curouse at the Quininal have not. The workingmen know this. Their present patrons will not succeed with them better than Pere Hyacinthe did, January ordering the offspring of marriages | who on coming down from the pulpit, after one of not solemnized by the civil officer to be registered his anti-Papal harangues, was rewarded with sundry punches a l'Anglaise from the fists of working-men, and, what he would feel even more acutely total absence of sympathy. Collaterally -- a -- "I shall make it my glory to walk in the with this Congress, another Congress is silfootsteps of my illustrious father." By this ting at the Mausoleum of Augustus, and is week's Spanish news we learn that the Minister is proclaiming itself the real workmen's Congress, and excommunicating the other. Who shall decide between them? This last, the one that cries out from Casar's tomb, is certainly no favourite with the Government; no dukes, marquises, gentlemen, or capitalists, have joined it." Nor are they likely to join a "congress" which aims, not at the arrangemont of difficulties between masters and omployees, but the subversion of all law and order throughout OUTRAGES IN ROME.-As we (Tablet) have been

of the outrages which take place in Rome we may as well note a few additional particulars. An attempt is being made to represent the murderous onslaught on the Pontifical gendarmes as a mere drunken quarrel between the two parties, and the papers which have adopted this line have entirely passed over the fact that the assailants were waiting, armed with bayonets and sabres, for their victims, and that the latter were entirely unarmed. Some of the partizans of the Revolution went so far as to assert that the Pontificals were all armed with daggers and revolvers, but on the body of the murdered man, left as he fell, were found only a scapular, a prayerbook, and a rosary. It would seem as if the advanced Liberals had undertaken the task of justifying afresh the assertion respecting the outrages on priests and religious. A short time age an aged pricst named Matalin was assaulted and severely beaten by a young man outside the door of S. Adriano in the Forum; and only last week, outside the Gate of S. Panerazio, the Rector of the German Campo Santo near S. Peter's was assailed by a band of ruffians who came out of a public-house and threw stones at him, inflicting severe injuries on the head and shoulder. On the Monday a Sister of Charity was beaten, and her weil and habit torn, by men who wished to carry off a little girl whom she was leading; and she would have been still more severely hurt if she had not been defended by a real Roman artizan whe happened to be near. The Univers records 18 cases of wound-ing or stabbing on the previous Sunday, and quotes fact that this class of crime is seriously on the inseriously considered the propriety of disarming the National Guard. But it is the story of Paris over again. It is easy to arm a mob, but not always so easy to disarm it.

NAPLES .- ERUPTION OF VESCUICS .- April 28 .- Hapthe mountain presents an awful spectacle. Here, in Naples, we are walking on dust, we are eating dust, and are breathing it too, far more than is agreeable. Clouds of fine ashes have succeeded to those of fire and the mountain and every object for miles towards little English, but good French; of course his the north are obscured by a dense cloud. Emerging -respiration became clearer as one got to Torre del to us from that place ! The heavy breathing of the volcano was distinctly audible as it sent up continufurther I learnt from the authorities at the Prefect-Reale, was safe, although at one time a stream was rapidly running down in that direction. Heavy showers of pumice stone and fine ashes, however, fell on Scafati and Cava, which might have produced a disaster at the former place, where there is a powder magazine, but water was thrown over the pow-der; and from Pompeii, as also from Resinn, all the Government employes were removed. There were still, as I looked up, jets of smoke or vapour burst-ing forth from a dozen places, indicating great activity, and one shot out horizontally for a con-siderable distance above Torre dell' A: ounziata; but what are these compared with those rivers, those occans of flame and fire which blazed all Friday, and brought ruin on some thousands? I almost fear to enter on the subject, lest I may unconsciously exag-gerate the disaster, and must beg you not to attach inlimited confidence to my statements at present. Official reports give the number of the victims at 200. It is, I hope, something less, and I believe it to be so, for even men in office with whom I have conversed are of that opinion. A considerable number of persons no doubt fell sacrifices to their curiosity late on Thursday night, or rather Friday morning, when the burning fountains of the deep were opened, and the living fire burst forth impe-tuously and pursued and overtook many a poor wretch. They were brought into the hospitals as soon as they were found, some roasted, some skinned

from head to foot; and this sad work continued at tervals through nt the day – e very name one were pendant with the skin," says a medical friend, "and one man I was obliged to leave on the mountain, who was dying, and must now be a Most of these have died. There were inder." many, however, who were buried beneath the lava. From 10 to 15 peasants who were cutting wood between Somma and Vesuvius were, according to the newspapers, swallowed up by the deluge, and 40 persons were destroyed in a like manner at San Seastiano, a small town with 2,000 inhapitants on the western side of the mountain. On seeing the ava approach they ascended a belfry, one of the distinctive features of the country; but another tream surrounded it, it fell, and all were lost. I rive the reports as I have heard them. San Sobastiano, and Massa, a township of 9,000 inhabitants, are both almost entirely destroyed by that great stream which rushed down upon them from the north-west side of the cone. "I witnessed the desolating scone," said one who had been a spectator, when the first houses were destroyed. There was a brilliant conflagration, and then a crash, and, as it were, a grand display of fire-works, occasioned, as I imagine, by the lava falling into the wells."-Times Cor.

Catholics which that country possesses will keep well before their eyes the picture drawn by the *Civilla Cattolica* of the state of things in Italy, where " the two parties which dispute the field of the elec-tions, that of the Reds, and that of the Consorti, (the Government party) have it all their own way. By reason of the abstention of the good and immeasurably the larger portion of our population, the seats in the Chamber, with but few exceptions, have become, as it were, the settled property of the represontatives of those two parties, who are much more concerned with the interests of faction than with the public good, and, perpetually at war with each other, aim at nothing so eagerly as to keep in their own hands or to wrest from their rivals the reius of the State. Hence the immense difference between the legal Italy, and the notorious mismanagement of everything."

#### RUSSIA.

THE CATHOLICS IN RUSSIA .- Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that an imperial ukase imposes new restrictions on Roman Catholic worship in ithuania and the southwestern provinces of Russia.

BAPTISM OF MRS. EX-PRESIDENT TYLER .- An event of no less importance in the social, than the religious world, took place on the 1st of May, in the chapel of the Visitation Convent, at Georgetown, where the widow of ex-President Tyler with her young daughter and infant grandchild were baptised and received into the Catholic Church. The beautiful and imposing ceremony was performed by Rev. P. F. Healy, S. J., assisted by Rev. J. Early, President of Georgetown College, and was especially interesting, inasmuch as all present were acquainted with the life and history of the distinguished neophyte, and one could not but be impressed by the solemn beauty of the scene. The little chapel fragrant with flowers and illumined by the mellow radiance of the evenng sun, lingering, it would seem, to light those regenerated souls into the haven of Christianity. The pily the action of the volcano is in *decreecenza*; still rich tones of the organ pealing forth a hymn of the mountain presents an awful spectacle. Here, in praise, and then, stillness so profound, one seemed to hear the restless flutter of angels, wings-ingels waiting to draw back the veil of Eden's gate, and bid those white robed souls gaze on the loveliness within. The touching sacredness of the mother's face, as she knelt with her little ones at the portal of the sunctuary and begged to be admitted, seemed to tell of hearts in this busy world that yearned for Greco, but even now what a grand sight is presented | a higher love than earth had yet afforded, and turned from its delusive peace to seek that of which the world cannot rob them. These three generations ally masses of smoke, which mounted high into the were stamped with the seal of faith and received in-air, until the highest fell over by its own weight and to the tender embraces of that royal mother, the were stamped with the seal of faith and received inwas scattered over the soil for many miles. For Holy Catholic Church. One, a woman who has ever gushing out and swelling in proportion they rise one over the other and fill the air, so that the sun this morning looked like the moon in a mist. Breathing was laberious close under Vesuvius, and my eyes are smarting even now. On proceeding of sundering ties strengthened by years of fond association, seeks peace and happiness in the bosom ure that the country on the cast side of the mountain, of the Chuch. May she find there the consolation including Ottagano, Pompeii, Scafati, and Bosco she so richly deserves, and may the good angels, who have guided her footsteps into the true path, still watch and guard her with her little ones through the turmoils of life, until at last they repose for eternity in the sweet tranquility of a Savior's breast. -Cutholic Standard.

The Bangor (Maine) Whig says a thirsty fellow entered a meat shop on East side a day or two since, and, approaching one of the proprietors in a mys terious manner, asked if he could get something to drink there. He was answered in the affirmative, and told that the firm had some splendid ale on tap. The stranger's eyes glistened, and his mouth watered when he of the cleaver, after a trip to the back shop, returned with a big mug filled with clear, amber-colored fluid. "Drink quick; the police may be in at any moment," cautioned the meat man, and the stranger, hastily following the advice, swallowed a couple mouthfuls of the liquid. "The scene that ensued" can best be imagined when we state that the "ale" was old beef-pickle, as salt as the Dead Sea, with a "body" unequalled by XXX

A boy twelve years old, of Montgomery County Ky., whose father is serving a term in the Missouri Penitentiary, having insultingly disobeyed his mo-ther, she attempted to punish him, when the little savage drew a knife, and plunging it into her bosom inflicted a mortal wound.

Carpenters in New York, having obtained eight ours<sup>i</sup> work now strike for

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# SPAIN.

MADRID, May 20 .- It is stated that the attitude of the Government of France towards the Carlists, and the facility with which retreating insurrectionists escaped into France, have caused a deep feeling of irritation on the part of the Spanish Government. Garcia Gutverrez, Spanish Consul at Bayonne, France, has arrived in Madrid. He comes for the purpose of formally complaining of the course pursued by the French authorities towards fieeing Carlists.

MADRID, May 23.-The crisis in the ministry continues. The secret funds of the Government were used during the recent elections for the members of the Cortes. Sagasta insists upon tendering his resignation. King Amadeus has called in Senor Zabal for a consultation relative to the formation of a new Cabinet, determination to resign.

Although one of the first acts of the Duke of Aosta on ascending the Spanish throne was to send Senor Ximenes to Rome to endeavour to obtain the recognition of his royalty by the Pope, yet his reign has been all along marked by successive acts of hostility and aggression against the Church. The odious law of last as "bastards," proved that Amadeus was in earnest in his inaugural speech, when he said : of Grace and Justice, having just published a decree, declaring the royal caequatur to be necessary for all Papal bulls, briefs, dispensations. indults, and other acts of the Holy See, Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Valladolid, has addressed an able and energetic remonstrance to the Minister, pointing out the gross Italy. inconsistency of this interference with the ac-

### GERMANY.

German journals state that Strasbourg is to be surrounded by a girdle of 18 forts, at an average distance of one mile from the encients of the town. Two of these to the north-west of the city, have been already begun by the contractors engaged, and are to be finished by April, 1875. The remainder will be begun when these are completed, the total expense being estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 all the forts are finished the old fortifications will be demolished.

The resignation of his seat in the Reichstag by Mgr. von Ketteler has been followed by that of Herr Mallinkrodt, the principal Catholic member of the central fraction, on the ground that it is impossible for a Catholic to assist in the legislation which is to be expected from that assembly. The Bishop of Mayence and Herr Mallinkrodt know much better than we can possibly do, whether their presence in the new legislative assembly of the German Empire would be productive of good or not, and no doubt they are right in this particular case; but we should regret to see a policy of political abstention inaugurated amongst the Catholics of Germany. A very remarkable article in the Civilla Cattolica of the 20th April points out the evils of abstention, as well as the reasons why in Italy Catholics have no power to act otherwise. There even the permission to accept the office of deputy, on condition of making an express reservation of the laws of God and of the Church-even if the Italian Government permitted that reservation-is no longer in force. In consequence of the occupation of Rome, that Pontifical dispensation has of itself censed to exist. For, whereas, before this, Catholics had to deal with a Government which, although guilty of unjust and even sacrilegious annexations, was originally a legitimate one, the whole edifice now rests on a sacrilegious foundation, and every one who in Rome assumes a part in the Government, "clothes himself with a fragment torn from the royal mantle of the

Pontifi." This, however, is not the case in Germany tion of the Church on the part of a Government accused of exaggerating the numbers and character and it is to be hoped that the excellent and energetic

WHAT THE POOR MAN CAN AFFORD .- Farmers are often censured by those having little experimental knowledge of the farm for neglecting certain labors or improvements designed to add beauties or comforts to their homes. Doubtless the majority of farmers would willingly make such improvements did their means justify the outlay. The man of wealth need not stop to count the cost ; but the farmer whose income is limited to the proceeds of his farms must decide whether he can afford the expenditure. The farmer is often accused of meanness or lack of enterprise for neglecting costly im-provements that would swallow up his little farm half a dozen times over; but he has fortunately learned to distrust such advice. It is folly to suppose that the farmer of moderate means can surround his home with the most costly adornments, or even make such improvements as he might desire. It is fortunate for the community that we have one class of citizens willing to carn their luxuries before they enjoy them. But there are certain improvements which the poorest farmer can afford, and which he cannot afford to neglect. He can afford to plant the best variety of seeds, and keep and breed the best animals. He can afford good, convenient tools, and employ good help. He can afford to read and pay for good agricultural books and papers. He cannot afford to grow crops that will not pay for production, or squander his resources by commencing labors that cannot be completed. Governing himself by these simple axioms, he will soon find himself in a position to gratify every desire instead of being bound by the stern demands of economy .- Farm and Fireside.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS. - A man who is not smart enough to run a store is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers and merchants are sorted and picked out. And if a man fails on a farm, it is not likely he will succeed in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than to be an average merchant. The one cause of great failure is the disproportion between a man's farm and his capital. A farmer's capital is skill, labor, and his money. If he has little cash, he must have no more land than he can thoroughly manage by his personal labor. Every acre beyond that is an incumbrance. One acre well worked is more profitable than twenty acres skimmed over .---It is this greed of land by farmers that have not the capital to work it that keeps so many poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the capital of common farmers. Large farms with large capital are better than small ones. Farming is a good business for all men who conduct it on proper principles, and have capital according to the size of their farms.

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