THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1879.

Man Must be Just.

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[BY S. McM.]

[BY S. McM.] A rich man lived 'mid alt that life could know, Of peace and pienty in our iot below; His wealth was ready and his mind was kind, Where friends might sue or rigid duty bind, He gave to kindred, and bestowed his aid Where right could sanction the demand it made, But there he paused—his bosom never feit, Compassion's impulse kindle rise, and meit. With stole case he turned from every cause That had no claim except through mercy's laws; And coldiy good he measured out his span. An honest, moral, true, and prudent man.

The rich man died, and cleansed from earthly

Upward he sprang of pipions stretched for Heaven

Heaven; Onward he soared, and well night reached the gete Where vngel sentries ever watch and wait; But there he fluttered-just below the place Where bliss and glory pour their crowning

Where bliss and glory pour their crowning grace, Striving with hope to gain the eternal height, A d weakly drooping *s hes sught the flight. "Tis vain" the angel keeper cried, "Tis vain;" "Thou must return and dwell on earth sgain, One feather more the angel's wings must wear Ere they will bear thee through the ambient air; Good as thou art, go back to human dust. Man to be god like must be more than just."

"Fear not," the angel keeper cried, "I see The plume that now will waft thee on to me; Thy wings have now the feather that alone, Lifts the created to the Maker's throne. "Tis Mer-y, bounteous Mercy, warm and wide That brings the mortal to the Maker's side, "Tis dove-eyed Mercy defles the dust; Man to be god-like must be more than just."

"Up to thy place" The spirit soon obeyed, The angei's word—a toue of music played In melting murmurs around the field of blue, As cherubs came to lead the spirit through, The crystal portal opened at the strain, The spirit passed—the angel watched again, Still crying to the short winged sons of dust, "Man to be god like must be more than just."

Fear not to die, for freely do ye spare Some of the "talents" trusted to your care; Well may we hope to gain the highest flight Toward the portal of celestial light For if that portal Mercy's plume can win, Ye bear the pluions that shall let you in. Birmingham, July 21. 879.

HOME READING.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

THE MOCKING BIRD .- This bird may be taught to imitate any sound, from the note of a nightingale to the squeak of a wheel barrow. The birds seldom sing their natural note in confinement; but when one is found that can do this it will cost as much as forty pounds, the ordinary price for a mocking-bird being forty shillings.

THE STAGE DRIVER AND THE NATURALISTS .----On one occasion, while journeying through the White Mountain region. Professor Agassiz and his scientific companion, seated on the there, he's that clever he's been and tricked top of the stage, irritated the driver by repeatedly calling to him to stop when they noticed anything butanically interesting on the road, and jumping down from their seats in order to obtain it. Professor Felton, who was with them, kept his seat during the whole ride, and told the driver in explanation of their conduct that they were naturalists. On the next day, when the coachman had another load of passengers, he narrated to those near him on the box the strange treaks of his companions of yesterday. "Their keeper," he added, "called them 'naterals,' and certainly they behaved as such.

WHERE IT NEVER RAINS .- In Peru, South America rain is unknown. The coast of Peru physician, was sent for and told to bring his is within the region of perpetual southeast case of instruments. The physician, who is actrade winds, and though the Peruvian shores customed to the eccentricities of prisoners, exare on the verge of the great southeast boiler, amined the dark spot carefully. He became yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The southeast trade winds in the Atlantic giving him "a ghost story," and producing a Ocean first strike the water on the coast of sharp bladed little instrument from his case, Africa. Travelling to the northwest, they he went quietly to work. In about a minute blow obliquely across the ocean until they and a half the doctor drew back his knife and reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are laden with vapour, which they continue into his hand. are laden with vapour, which they continue into his hand. to bear along across the continent, depositing "Why, where did you get this, Dobbs?" penetrate a well-covered stack. The practice as they go, and supplying with it the sources asked Warden Fiun, in surprise. The of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tri-warden had just come up and was looking than a fourth of their value of crops, should butaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach at the bullet as it lay in the doctor's paim. the snow-capped Audes; here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that a Dobbs, passing his hand across his mouth very low temperature can attract. Reaching apologetically, and clearing his throat. "You the summit of that region, they now tumble see, I was cravelling through Jersey a year down as cold and dry winds on the Pacific ago, and I met a farmer who mistook me for slope beyond Menting with no evaporating some one else. He ups with his Smith & surface, and no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean. Thus we see the tops of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru. THE TWO-HEADED EAGLE .-... The origin of the device of the eagle on national and royal banners may be traced to very early times. It was the eusign of the ancient kings of Pereia all those people should have fired at me by and Babylon. The Romans adopted various other figures on their camp standards; but Marius (B. J., 102) made the eagle alone the ensign of the legions, and confined the other figures to the cohorts After the division, the emperors of the western Roman empire used a black eagle; those of the east a golden one. The sign of the golden eagle is in allusion to the emperor of the east. Since the time of the Romans almost every state that has assumed the designation of empire has taken the eagle for its ensign. Austria, Russia Prussia, Poland, and France, all took the eagle. The two-headed eagle signifies a double empire The emperors of Austria, who claimed to be considered the successors of the Cossars of Rome, used the double-headed eagle, which he became master of the whole o the German (A.D. 802). The United States adopted the eagle both as a symbol of empire and as a native to the country.

wife and children to Madame Tussaud's instead, to see the Guillotine! Faithless Monsieur de Paris !! Poor Mrs P. T. !!!) Whenever lightning begins to play it raises

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n di Mari

thunder .- Philadelphia Sunday Item. Delaware is a better state for peaches than for presidents -New Orleans Picayune.

Jones says when the real estate man told him that he would find no drafts at his present residence, he had no idea the man referred to the chimneys. If he did, Jones says, he told the truth.

"One hundred and sixty-seven dogs go to the pound," was the heading of an article in of green coru-fudder. But the two are entirely the paper the other morning. "Sakes alive," different. Euslaged fodder does not dry, but exclaimed Mrs. de Flukey, when she read ferments and cures by becoming acid or this, "no wonder dogs can swim, if they're as light as that!"

A Fort Madison, Iowa, man went home the other evening and found his house locked up. Getting in at the window with considerable difficulty, he found on the table a note from his wife: "I have gone out; you will find the door-key on one side of the door-step."

(From Fun.)

When a notorious bad character is played out of the army to the tune of the "Rogue's March," may he be said to have adjourned or to have been pro-rogued?

THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES .- Mary (reading); " And thus we see that history repeats itself." Tom (with animation): "Oh, does it? I wish it did, and geography and tables and the whole lot, and save us the trouble."

NEWS, INDEED !- A contemporary states as an item of news that Mr. Gladstone has written a letter on the subject of "disestab- is almost a necessity in the large grain-growlishment." If the paper would inform us of a | ing districts of our country, but it should be subject on which the x-premier has not written we think that that would indeed be news.

A REASON WHY .- First little girl : " I loike the Church." Second ditto: "I doan't! I loike the Methodists: for if you go to their school twice on Sundays they give you a halfpenny '

FLY PAPERS -The members of the Aeronantical society held a meeting on Monday, to discuss and read papers on "The Problem of Flight." We shall, however, give no report of their proceedings, for we consider the tendency of the present age is already too flighty.

(From JUDY.)

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE .- " Negotia-I thought they hanged him long ago. But them again.

What Hurt Burglar Dobbs.

"Something pains me here," said John Dobbs, the alleged Manhattan bank burglar, to his keeper in the city prison yesterday morning.

" Where ?"

"Here," said Dobbs, indicating the fleshy part of his left arm between the shoulder and elbow. The keeper put his finger on the spot and, pressing, felt something hard and round. The outside skin was very Jark and tender, and Dobbs winced as the turnkey applied his thumb to it. Dr. William L. Hardy, the prison a pistol bullet with three riugs around it rolled

AGRICULTURAL.

Stacks and Stacking.

Stacking hay and grain is a cheap and safe practice. It is cheap because it avoids the cost of barns, sheds, and barracks. It is safe, or may be made as safe, as putting a crop away in a mow under a roof. There are some remarkable new ideas prevalent. One is, that to pack green grass in an air-tight barn will preserve it fresh and green and without mold or damage. This is doubtless an ofishoot of the recently popular French idea of eusilage alcoholic, just as cider or wine ripens in a barrel, if kept free from the air. Hay, on the contrary, must dry or it will spoil, become moldy or rotten, unless preserved in ai.-tight receptacles. A b rn cannot be made air-tight and unless the hay is well cured before it goes into the barn, it cannot remain green and sweet, as has been stated it will. It cannot help but heat and ferment, and this turns it brown if the heat can escape; otherwise it will become moldy and spoil. It will not be safe to put damp or green hay away into a barn, however tigh. the walls may be, if the top is open to the air. The more open the barn walls are, so that the rain cannot enter, the better for the hay. Indeed, there is no hay so sweet or good for use as that taken from a well-made stack. Audas regards stacking, it is rather surprising to read that your excellent contributor, Alexander Hyde; thinks no man can make a stack but an Englishman.

He says: "Stacking grain is the English custom, and housed wherever practicable-certainly where bright straw is appreciated. If we were compelled to choose between stacking grain and hay, we should consign the former to the stack, but we should want a skilful Englishman to do the stacking. Few Yankees can do it well, but in Eugland stack-building is one of the fine arts, taking rank almost with architecture."

Certainly, Mr. Hyde has not been in England, or he would greatly qualify his last sentence. I have spent some time in that country, and have seen some lopsided stacks that would shame even a Yankee farmer who never built a stack, and I have seen some stacks of hay and grain built in America, and as handsomely finished as those in any English duke's show-yard. There tions for peace!" said Mrs. Muddler, reading a contenst bill outside a newsvendor's "Why, everything is a sham; where the laborers' cottages are built with ornamental gables and stacks of chimneys that have no connection with the cottages whatever, except that the latter hold them up; and the stack-yard is sometimes made on the same principle, finished off with straw bands or ropes laid on diagonally, so as to cover the stack with rhombic figures, and a straw effigy of a horse or a cock tops off the whole. But the average stack is not of that character, and I have seen grain stacks opened that were rotten to the centre. I have seen and made many stacks of hay, grain, and even corn-stalks, and will guarantee to teach any man to build successfully a stack, if he can load hay or grain on a waggon so that it will not fall off. To make a stack is the simplest thing. It is merely a manner of laying shingles, using a forkful of hay or sheaf of grain as a shingle, and placing layer upon layer, keeping the centre highest. If the top layers are well raked down and a stack is topped off with sheaves of straw, bound on with a straw rope carried twice around, the top well tied, the eaves well carried out, and the body of the stack regularly packed or trampled, it will be proof against any rain; melting snow is the greatest danger, but even that will not penetrate a well-covered stack. The practice

field to survive to ravage his neighbours next year violates this law, which has a moral force. A light dose of Paris green will fluisn the last brood, and save much trouble for the next season.

A New Canadian Industry - Magnificent Grapes Despite Long Winters of Canada.

Half-an-hour's ride west from the Bonaventure station is to be found the pleasant little village of Beaconsfield. To be sure its half-a-dozen houses, although beautifully located, would never have acquired for it that prominence which it now possesses; and yet though not generally known that its importance is due to the fact of its being the birthplace of a new and promising Canadian industry, that of grape culture. It is difficult to conceive Canada as a vine bearing country. Always associated with ideas of long winters, late springs and early falls, the peculiar attributes of northern climates, it would be supposed that the growth of grapes could never be extended beyond the precincts of the hothouse. Open air culture to any appreciable extent was an idea never publicly advanced. Even the Beaconsfield vineyard is the result of accident more than the enterprise of a theoretical vine-grower or nurseryman.

In the spring of 1877, Mr. J. H. Menzies, a gentleman connected with the Mechanics hank, of Montreal, bought 2.500 vines of the Beaconsfield variety from Mr. G. F. Gallagher, an experienced nurseryman, well known in connection with grape culture. It was Mr. Menzies' intention to plant the vines at his country house, near Point Claire, merely for his own use and pleasure. He had no knowledge of the business, but it soon became evident that the vines required neither practical knowledge nor careful attention bestowed on them. They thrived, grew hardy, and bore excellent fruit in enormous quantities. So it continued until the fall of 1878, when Mr. Gallagher, who had been on a tour through Europe, returned home. He heard of the surprising success which Mr.

men, for it is then intended to cultivate be-tween 30 and 40 more acres. Twelve agents travelling through France, had an opportunity of viewing the French vineyards. He

long, with the grapes a'ready two-thirds of their usual size, would not allow of a contradiction. The

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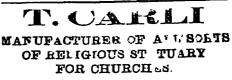


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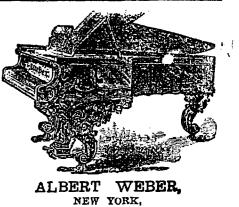
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Menzies had met with and visiting the vineyards was amazed to find the quality and quantity of fruit the vines had produced. He conceived the idea of extending the culture to the proportions of a business enterprise, and a pattnership was immediately formed be-tween him and Mr. Menzies. The old vineyard consisted of three acres, but in the spring of the present year twenty-seven acres more were placed under

cultivation. In this work thirty-two laborers, all French-Canadians were employed, under the direction of Mr Bounelly, a practical vinegrower from Rochester Next spring they expect to furnish employment for 150

are in their employ, principally French Canadians. As an evidence of the imm-use yield from the old vines, it may be mentioned that thirty tons of fruit are expected this year from the three acres first planted, while next year an average of one ton per acre will be gathered from a field of twenty acres cultivated during the spring of the present year. The writer, when visiting Beaconsfield a day or two ago, had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman, who, in

was enthusiastic in his admiration of the Canadian vines, and said positively that he had seen nothing to surpass them in the country alluded to. This statement was readily accepted, for the magnificent clusters of fruit hanging nine and ten inches

proprietors are now growing 85,000 young plants, of which number about 5,000 are samples of the different varieties known to horticulturalists. In planting these various kinds of vines, the object was not so much their subsequent sale as to experiment in

per acre will be \$1,200. From these figures

it is not too much to surmise that in a few

years grape culture will become a great in-

One of the proprietors of the present vine-

yard, Mr Gallagher, is a practical nursery-

man of seventeen years experience, who had

long been engaged in cultivating the Bea-consfield vines. He states that the fruit pro-

duced by them were always prize-takers, and

his statement is amply sustained by the ap-

pearance of the grapes, even at this early

period of the year. The place is always open

to visitors, and Messes Menzies and Gallagher

take pleasure in conducting strangers around

Sto k Raising.

A not uncommon mistake in selecting the

foundation of a breeding stud or herd or flock,

is in paying undue attention to some one

feature which strikes the fancy. The fact that

an animal had a noted sire, or possesses a fine

head and neck, is not conclusive evidence of

a good pedigree or a good animal. The dam,

very inferior, or a dozen points, of greater

practical importance than the appearance of

rather than the one with striking excellence.

for breeding purposes, even though they be

equally good in their own characteristics.

Hence the value of an animal is decidedly in

creased when it has been proved to be able

to transmit its good qualities. It is often a

mistake to insist on purchasing young

animals. A sire or dam which can show a

good progeny is valuable for breeding pur-

poses, even if already in middle life. It is a

safe rule not to select, either for breeding or

labor, animals which have been uniformly

kept under much more favourable conditions than they will probably he kept in the future.

Disappointment and loss have often come

from making purchases of animals which

have been kept in high flesh, and carefully

protected from cold and storms, and then re-

nai.

The latter may blind us to the former.

or some more remote ancestor, may have been

Fireside Sparks.

THE LAST WORDS OF JUNE .- Apres moi le deluge.

THE EXCLISH HOME ROLER .- The lady of the house.

CETEWAYO A COMPOSER .-- Hasn't he sent into the camp at Tugela overtures of peace?

HE MIGHT HAVE EXPECTED IT .- It was not likely that poor Turperelli's wreath would be accepted. Lord Beaconsfield has such a confirmed habit of kicking over the Tracys.

LA CHASSE AUX LIONS .- Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns (hursting into her husband's smoking room): "Ponsonby! Quick !' Pen,ink, and paper !!!-- and writes immediately !!!!" Mr. Ponsonby de Tomkyns: "What is it now, my love?" Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns: "Why Mousieur de Paris is coming over with his family to visit England. Write and secure them for Thursday week. We shall have crowds-all London!" Mr. Ponsonby de Tomkyns : "My love his royal highness will never come to the likes of us i" Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns. "You goose! It's not the Comte de Paris! it's Monsieur de Paris, as they call him-the public executioner you know. Do as I tell you !" (Ponsonby did Ponsonby de Tomkyns' Thursday afternoon but Monsieur de Paris didn't. He took his | with permission in Poland.

"It was all along of a mistake, sir," said Wesson's revolver, and plugs me right in the arm. I ought to have had him arrested, but I didn't."

"Have you ever been shot accidently before ?" asked the warden.

"Well, yes: I received several bullets in my legs from persons who didn't know who I was Two or three of 'em are in there now. It's exmistake."

The doctor and warden both coughed simultaneously. They asked Dobbs if there were any more of these metallic sonvenirs which he wished to be relieved of, Dobbs said 'No," and was locked up again. He is a plump, hearty person of middle height, with rosy cheeks and a good appetite, and is confident that he can convince the courts that his arrest, like the pistol shooting at him, was an unfortunate mistake .- New York Sun.

The Arabs,

A political and social movement of importance is in progress among the Arabs. Since 1875 they have looked upon events in the is the eagle of the eastern emperors and that Turkish empire as a sure sign of its downfall : of the western typifying the "Holy Roman and in that year the Arabian Messiah, as the empire." of which the original emperors of Sheik of Derejah calls himself, issued an Germany (now merged in the house of Austria) appeal urging his people to take steps for considered themselves as the representatives. their preservation. Sheiks, ameers, ulemas, Charlemange was the first to use it; for, when mollabs and dervishes met at Derejah and debated means of liberating Arabia from empire, he added the second head to the eagle foreign rule. It was decided to establish a political organization, the central committee -consisting of the sheik, five ameers, five ulemas and three treasurers-being located at Derejah. This central committee has now established sub-committees in Arabia, consisting of the principal men of their respective dis-There is now no district in Arabia to tricts which the agents of the movement have not penetrated; and at the beginning of the present year 60,000 persons were enrolled as members, each of whom has to pay fity silver plastres to the sub-committee of his district, and to pledge himself on the Koran to hold in readiness such arms as the central committee prescribes. Even in Mecca and Medina the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Next season the runners may be planted in organization, and men go openly about the streets with parti-coloured stones (denoting a member of the society) in their turbans.

The relations at present subsisting between the Vatican and the Porte seem to be very cordial. The Turkish government recently took no small part in extinguishing the Ar-menian schism, and the holy father has now requited that service by conferring the grand cross of the order of Pius the ninth on the grand Vizier and on the ministers of war, foreign affairs and justice. It is a curious coincidence that at the same time we hear of an approach towards the establishment of friendly relations between the Holy See and as i.e was told. All London came to Mrs Russia. Recently, for the first time in many vears, a Panal Enevelical has been published

be avoided in these days, when the money spent in big barns may be better used in the be very much advanced. improving of the soil by draining, clearing off Judging from the success already met with,

dustry in Canada.

their grounds.

stone, weeds, &c., or by fertilizing. There are farms now to be met with of which more an estimation has been made of the produce and proceeds to be derived from one hundred than half the value is in buildings. That is acres of cultivated land two years after plantnot a good use to put money to when there is a way to avoid it. If Yankee farmers don't know how to build tacks I am sure The Times ing. There are on an average 800 vines to the acre, thus making a total of 80,400 vines; each vine yields 15 lbs. of grapes, total, can teach them. Indeed, I teel certain that 1,200,000 lbs The fruit sells at 10c per lb., Mr. Hyde himself, with his Yankee ingenuand, therefore, the total proceeds amount to ity, could succeed in making a good stack at \$120,000. Carrying the calculations a little the first attempt, if he gave his min. I to it. further it will be seen that the money yield

STRAWBERRY PLANTING.

This is the season for fall planting strawberries. Every garden should have at least a square rod or two of strawberries. Never mind the variety, but plant some kind. Of course, they are some varieties better or more suitable to some soils than others. But if only the Wilson, Charles Downing, early scarlet or some other known variety is planted and taken care of, the planter will enjoy the fruit But for the best success, one should plant the best. Mouarch of the west, champion, Kentucky seedling, forest rose, duchess, sharpless, and crescent seedling are excellent new sorts which will grow on light and heavy soils. Champion, with me, on light soil, has turned out the best in quality and the most prolific. Kentucky seedling is delicious in flavour. Monarch of the west is of good flavor, large size, and prolific, but a green tip spoils it to some extent; that, however, is not so great an objection as the stones are to cherries, and yet we don't complain of the stones when the cherries are good.

PUT-GROWN PLANTS.

Plants are now rooted in pots by setting the runners in small thumb-pots buried in the soil. A substitute for home use may be made of small paste-board cups filled with rich soil and sunk in the ground near the plants. The runners are placed in these, and when rooted the cups may be taken up and moved to the new plantation in baskets, when the plants are set out without any risk Potgrown plants can be procured with the balls of earth around the roots, and set out without loss; a full crop, or at least a considerable crop, can be gathered next spring, if the plants are well manured and cultivated When the plants are set out, the hills should be made three feet apart, or four foot by two, and some coarse manure spread about them to serve as a mulch, as well as a fertilizer the rows, and this will give a narrow row the following season. Then the runners may be planted the third year in the centres in hills, as at first, and when well established the old beds may be dug up. Thus alternate beds may be made, each bed fruiting two years, or matted rows may be kept and the spaces kept clear of runners. The alternate beds is the best method for growing large berries.

POTATO BESTLES.

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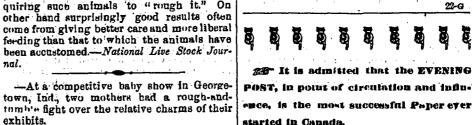
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