### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

'passed a pretty cottage on my homeward path one night, And its windows glowed like crystal in the mel-

BABY FACES,

In windows glowed like crystal in the actiless evening light;
And between the crimson curtains stood an iniant bright and fair.
With my own dead darling's hazel eyes and
waving, sun-tipped hair. I paused to gaze upon him and my heart was

At thought of my dear one lying 'neath the winter's frost and snow;
And I longed to kiss the sweet lips that were moved against the pane. pressed against the pane.
For sake of the buried baby-lips that I never shall kiss again.

Phosphoric acid, Magnesia, require the utmost care on the part of the farmer, and a constant vigilance to prevent their waste, and to restore always at least so much of them as is taken away by the crops. The analysis of any tolerably fertile wheat soil will show that it contains, within a foot of the surface, an amount of phosphoric acid sufficient to supply the needs of probably a hundred times as many bushels of wheat as could be grown upon it in a hundred years without the use of manure. Of this phosphoric acid, however, a large proportion is contained in the interior of pebbles and coarse particles, or is in such a state of combination as not to be available; for plants can take up by their roots only such matters as are exposed on the surface of the particles of soil, and of these even, only such as are sufficiently soluble to yield to the absorptive influence of the moisture which is contained in and about the feeding surfaces of the roots, and

are sufficiently soluble to yield to the absorptive influence of the moisture which is contained in and about the feeding surfaces of the roots, and the same is true of every other element of plantfood in the soil. Therefore, neither the actual amount of material in the soil, as shown by analysis, nor even the amount which could be dissolved by a strong acid from the surfaces of the particles in the exact measure of the amount which that soil might be able to supply to the crop; and, in the absence of absolute knowledge on the subject, all that can be considered as strictly demonstrated is:—

That the amount of mineral plant-food contained in any soil, in such a position, and in such a condition as to solubility, as to be able to supply the demand of roots, is always limited,—limited, indeed, to such a degree that no soil in the world, which does not receive extraneous supplies by means of inundation or irrigation, can, even through the life-time of a single man, be made to produce maximum crops of any given plant, without the return of some form of manure, either by the feeding of the crop to animals pasturing on the ground, by the death and decomposition of the stems and leaves of plants, or by the return of the animal manure or of some form of mineral manure, which will make up the waste.

Practice has demonstrated, even this early in

make np the waste.

Practice has demonstrated, even this early in
the history of our country, that in order to cultivate any land, year after year and generation
after generation, with success, it is necessary
that manures be added to the soil; and more
careful practice and investigation have shown
that the most economical return of manure is

and the best meetica for its application to soil.

The bones of animals consist, when thoroughly dried, of about two-thirds earthy matter and one-third or anic or combustible matter. The earthy part is almost entirely phosphate of lime which is also called bone carthi, and this consists of about forty-six per cent. of phosphoric acid and about fifty-four per cent. of lime. Bones, therefore, are the most common and most prolific source of phosphoric acid used in agriculture; although it is also a very important element of Peruvian guano, and

agriculture; although it is also a very important element of Peruvian guano, and still more largely of what are called phosphate guanos, and of the phosphatic deposits recently discovered near Charleston, South Carolina.

The manner in which phosphate of lime is used as a manure affects in very great degree its efficiency, and consequently the economy of the application. To state the case in a single sentence, the finer the particles of the manure the more active and the more valuable it will be. In order to attain the greatest degree of fineness, it is found best, to manufacture it into what is called superphosphate of lime;—that is, a compound containing more phosphoric acid and less lime than the simple phosphate does. The chemistry of the phosphates of lime has been very clearly set forth by Professor S. W. Johnson in his report on manures; made to the Agricultural Scolety of Connecticut, and it may be worth while to reproduce here, in a very brief form, the principal features of lime contains

of the report.

A single atom of phosphate of lime contains one atom of phosphoric acid and three atoms of lime. Any process which will remove from the compound two atoms of the lime, leaving the whole amount of phosphoric acid. will convert it into superphosphate of lime, which is very much more soluble than is the original or basic phosphate; and it is the custom in the manufacture of superphosphate of lime to apply such an amount of sulphiric acid as will remove these two atoms of lime, the result being a compound containing superphosphate of lime and sulphate of lime and gypeum; and when no other matters are added to increase the rapidity of the action of the manure, this is the composition of the pure superphosphate of lime of commerce. It contains very much more lime and sulphuric acid than phosphoric acid, but the latter is in such a state of solubility as will allow it to be carried by rains very readily into the soil, and if applied while plants are actually growing, it may be taken up by them without delay.

Ordinarily, however, when superphosphate of lime is applied to the soil, it immediatly hunts out particles containing potash or lime or magnesia or soda, with which its unsatisfied phosphoric acid may again combine; it is not likely that the true superphosphate ever remains for any considerable length of time as an element of the soil; and the question may readily afise, why is it worth while to resort to such an expensive and troublesome process to reduce the phosphate of lime to the superphosphate, when we are almost certain that within a short time after it is applied to the soil it will have returned again to the condition of the comparatively insolube phosphate? The reason why this is worth while is to be sought only in the degree of fineness to which the article is reduced by the chemical changes through which it has passed.

Professor O. N. Rood, of the Troy Uuniversity, at the recuest of Professor Johnson. measured of the report.

A single atom of phosphate of lime contains

Professor O. N. Rood, of the Troy Uuniversity, at the request of Professor Johnson, mensured under the microscope the size of the particles of the finest bone-dust, and of the phosphate of under the microscope the size of the particles of the finest bone-dust, and of the phosphate of lime which has passed through the process described above. He found that the smallest particles of bone-dust would not average less than one-hundredth of an inch in diameter, while the particles of the prepared phosphate measured only one twenty-three-thousendth of an inch in diameter. If, as is probably the case, the degree of solubility of both is the same, the amount of surface which the finer article exposes to the solvent action of water is so infinitely greater than that of the former, that the total amount which may be dissolved by the action of a given amount of water in a given time must be almost inestimably greater; and we find in practice that the finest phosphate of lime that it is possible to produce by the burning of bone, it is not very much less rapid in its action than in that which results from the chemical processes in use in the manufacture of commercial superphosphate.

Probably it makes but little difference what sort of phosphate of lime is used in the manufacture of a superhosphate,—whether the original substance be the sarrly matter of bones, the phosphate deposits of South Carolina, or what is known as Columbian guanc; for, pro-

bably, the chemical action in the use of each will be the same, and the same quality of super-phosphate, and of the phosphate which is formed on the application of this to the soil, will result.

formed on the application of this to the son, what result.

Many directions are given for the manufacture of superphosphates on the farm by the decomposition and preparation of bones. The best of these is, perhaps, the following, which is given by Dr. James R. Nichols, is his "Chemistry of the Farm and the Sea":—

"Take a common sound molasses cask; divide in the middle with a saw; into one-half of this place half a barrel of finely-ground bone, and moisten it with two buckets of water, using a hoe in mixing. Have ready a carboy of vitriol, and a stone pitcher holding one gallon. Turnout this full of the acid, and gradually add it to the bone, constantly stirring. As soon as effervescence subsides, fill it (the pitcher) again with acid, and ad as before; allow it to remain over night, and in the morning repeat the operation, bone, constantly stirring. As soon as effervesanal kits again.

O bables with happy faces, and eyes so tender
and true,
May God in his mercy guide you life's devious
windings through!
May never a shade of sorrow, and never
inought of guile,
Chase the angel-light from your sunny eyes, nor
darken your baby smile.

—Agnes Ahern McGuire, in London Lampt

AGRIOULTURE.

MINEBAL MANURE—Continued.

These, then, need never be taken into consideration in any case where the only object is
the supply of the materials which the plant requires.

With the other elements, however, the case is
quite different, and
Phosphoric acid, Lime, and occasionally
Potash, Magnesia,
require the utmost care on the part of the
farmer, and a constant vigilance to prevent
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interior of probbles and coarse particles, or is in
such a state of combination as not to be availwhere the surface and and and as before; allow it to remain over
night, and in the morning repeat the operation, and in the morning repeat the operation on the sub out the morning repeat the operation, and in the mass is guelt, add about two gallons of soon the surface an amount of the soil with the plant reit will dry speedily if the seather is warm; as tarrel of bone, and allow it to rest. The
next day if may be spread upon a floor, where
it will dry speedily first the mass is que

Whether it will ray the farmer to manufacture superphosphate of lime, or to reduce course bones according to the process described above, must depend upon the amount of labor at his command and upon the extent to which he can profitably apply his labor to other farm work during the winter season. Probably if he has muck which he might be hauling to his barn, or any other profitable work for his hands, it will be better to purchase such superphosphate as he may require in the general market:

—for the material required in this domestic manufacture will be somewhat expensive, and the process more or less troublesome; while there is no doubt that, except in the most remote regions, good superphosphate may be prothere is no doubt that, except in the most remoie regions, good superphosphate may be procured at a cost, delivered on the farm, that will be amply justified by the result of its application to the crops. In purchasing, however, a farmer runs a considerable risk of being swindled; for nothing is easier than to add to any commercial fertilizer such an amount of sand, sifted ashes, or other worthless material as will very much reduce its value. Still, even the most unscrupulous dealers in fertilizers will probably have the wit to supply a genuine article to any customer whom it seems unsafe to cheat; and if the farmer will purchase directly from the manufacturer, and with the stipulation that every package of the fertilizer shall analyze up to a given standard, the chances are that the adulterated article will be reserved for shipment to some other person; and I am confident at the same time that there are manufacturers who conduct their business on strictly honest principles, and who will always send a genuine article.

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the history of our country, that in order to cultivate any land, year after year and generation after generation, with success, it is necessary that manners be added to the soil; and more careful practice and investigation have shown that the most economical return of manure is such as will supply in the cheapest form the leading mineral elements that have been removed by the crops sold;—or, rather, the leading ones of those which have been stated above to be necessary in artificial application.

In nine cases out of ten, that which is most needed, and whose return produces the bestresult. Is undoubtedly phosohoric acid. Such lands, however, as have been long devoted to the calitivation of tobacco, potatoes, etc., most need additions of potash; and in almost all cases it will be found advantageous to apply both polants. The solvent action of cretain substances makes it frequently profitable to apply to fertilizers whose constituents belong to the list given above of matters which the soil always spend a genuine typical and manure for the sate of and market contain, generally, a considerable proportion of ammonia, which adds to their value for use in connection with the stable manure of the farm; but probably, where there is an abundant supply of stable manure, it would ne cheapest to invest the whole auters, as it is these which it is, beyond all question, the most important to procure from external sources.

Concerning the method of application of superphosphate of lime, two opinions prevail.

With the use of a broadcast sower evenly over the whole surface of the land, so that no part of the soil may fail to receive a certain amount. And the other is, that it is perferable to compost it with stable manure, it would necheapest to invest the whole surface of the land, so that no part of the soil may fail to receive a certain amount. And the other is, that it is perferable to compost it with stable manure, which, undoubtedly, adds to their value for use of a broadcast sower evenly over it will be discussed heroaf limits of the hill or furrow.

(To be Continued.)

## OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

The land question is now the greatest subject before the people of those islands. Upon it their future as a leading race depends. Improvements in the tenure and cultivation of the soil must take place, and very soon too, or England's position in the front rank of nations will be taken by another. Ireland has grievances unparalleled, but England has grievances also, and so has Scotland. Today England cannot say, as she did on the morrow of Waterloo: I am the manufacturer and carrier of the world. To-day a different set of circumstances exist to what there did theu. France had not then recovered from the convulsions of the revolution and the wars of Napoleon. The population of America was small and the people primitive, and the country had not recuperated itself after the war of 1812. To-day these republics are the most prosperous nations on the planet, and both large manufacturers and carriers, and in every department of national greatness successful competitors with Great Britain. In Ireland there are supposed to be twenty millions acres of cultivable land, yet I guarantee that it is not producing one-third of what it would if properly tilled. Old methods, both of tenure and tillage, must perish and more improved forms come into existence. We want more equity and less feudalism in the holding of land by the cultivator, and more science applied to tillage. Make the soil yie d more without deteriorating its quality. Our waste lands must be brought under cultivation; instead of being of what they are now, merely game preserves for the aristocracy, they will have to yield beef and corn.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

are now supplying us with food-bread and meat-but suppose there were half-a-dozen Alabamas on the sea what would we do. Four and a-half millions of people in London alone, in the event of a war, where would they get food? Men who wish to shirk this question say we will always get grain if we can find money, and on that head their will be no fear, as we are sure of remaining great manufacturers; but I do not think the conclusion would bear examination or reasoning out. No doubt we have immense wealth, but it is comparatively in the hands of a few men. The great multitude are poor. Those aristocrats, from a producing standpoint, are of no earthly use, for they live simply on the rents of their vast estates. Adam Smith says: ln most of the states of Europe, and especially in this country, large estates enable the owners to quarter their younger children on the public, not to mention their own receipts from the public purse. That is certainly to a large extent the condition of affairs with us. We will take an example from the very highest extent the condition of affairs with us. We with strips of sheet tin, turkey wings, old that prejudices against Europeans are diswill take an example from the very highest authority. The Queen is said to be worth in economical kind of hat, as it can be made by inspired in the hearts of the natives. The

but by enormous pensions; and to make the thing still more comfortable an Act of Parliament is in existence to exempt Boyal mills from probate or duty, so that the public shall not know anything about them. There is nothing more natural than for others to follow this high example, and the inevitable result is poverty to the multitude, and, in a certain sense, national dec y. The French or Americans have no such institution, and they are the only peoples paying off their national debt. Of course this centralising of wealth and privileges enables men under our present agrarian law to become great land owners, which all authorities allow to be a barrier to successful agriculture. Do you wonder that the masses are poor? The World newspaper, one of our society journals, recently contained a brilliant account of the life and possessions of the Duke of Westminster, who derived HALF A MILLION STERLING ANNUALLY

from his landed estates. He owns a magnificent place called Eaton Hall in Cheshire, and lately he has been raising a grand tower over his private chapel, in the belfry of which there is a peal of bells that in Belgium cost thirty thousand pounds sterling. Compare this with another fact, namely, that we have in Great Britain nearly two million paupers. The only real remedy is a peasant proprietary for England, Scotland and Ireland. Under that system the soil would be made to yield more than it does now, and the workers on it would require more comforts, which in turn would cause the wheels of our industries to spin round faster—not tomanufacture luxuries, but necessaries, boots, shoes, hats, coats, articles which our working people are now deficient of. Mr. Mason, the member of Parliament for Ashton-under-Lyne, speaking the other day on this matter, said: "Instead of having the law in the hands of a few people I would like to see a peasant proprietary, of which there are millions in France. If I wanted to select a country on the face of the earth which makes more of its land than any other I would select France, which I have said over and over again, is the most prosperous in Europe, and though she has a foreign enemy at the gates of her capital, and though tens of thousands of her young men fell sword in hand, and though the blood and iron man carried off in tribute two hundred millions pounds sterling, and though the national taxation of the dred country to pay off her terrible debt is ninety-seven millions sterling, yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, hardships and robberies, she is to-day with her peasant proprietary the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe. This from a man like Mr. Hugh Mason is striking testimony to the advantage of the cultivators owning the soil, so that when Mr. Parnell brings on his motion for a peasant proprietary in Ireland he is likely to receive considerable support from an element in England of which Mr. Mason is a mouth-

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

from London to different places are now in full swing, tens ot thousands going away every Sunday into the country to see the beauties of nature in waving woods, green fields and sloping downs. All the railways run cheap trains to Brighton, Hastings, Ramsgate, Margate, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight and hundreds of other places. The river is also on Sundays crowded with steamers taking people just for the day to some of the pleasant places above and below London on the river's banks. The roads are likewise covered with all kinds of vehicles, from the costermonger's barrow to the fourhorse van with forty people on it, inside and out, and all going for the day to some of the rural suburban pieces of open land around the metropolis-anywhere to see a rlade of grass or a green tree, and certainly the rail-Hastings, a distance of sixty-eight, and back for four-and-sixpence.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS, the great Catholic temperance society, is organising a grand excusion to the Duke of Norfolk's Park at Arundel, seventy-three miles from Lendon. Arundel Castle is one of the most ancient and finest seats in England. Founded by one of the Saxon kings in the latter end of the seventh century, it was during the troubled times of Danes taken and retaken by Dane or Saxon in turn. It was the residence of Alfred the Great, and in its keep he wrote the English Code of Laws. For a time it was the home of William the Conqueror and of his son Henry. During the wars of Stephen and Matilda it was several times captured and re-captured by the contending forces. In the civil wars of York and Lancaster it played a conspicuous part, as it did in those of Charles the First and Cromwell, the Cromwellian General Walker taking it by storm, and putting the garrison to the sword. No doubt the sturdy Irishmen who will form the excursion to this ancient pile and magnificent park will enjoy themselves

CELTO-CANADIAN.

How came you to fail in your examination?" asked a tutor of one of his pupils. "I thought I had crammed you thoroughly." "Well, you see," replied the student, "the fact was you crammed me so tight I couldn't get

hugely.

A country gentleman recently, at two o'clock in the morning, was seen walk-ing down the stairs of a New York hotel. His gown was white, and he held in his right hand a large pitcher. As he approached the clerk's desk, he said, "Will you be so kind as to show me the well?"

"My triends," said the political speaker, with a burst of ingenious elequence, "I wtll be honest-" There was a large number of his neighbors present, and the terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.

A droll fellow in Connecticut fished a rich old man out of the mill-pond, and received the offer of twenty-five cents from the rescued miser. "Oh, that's too much!" exclaimed he, "'taint wuth it!" And he handed tack twenty-one cents, saying calmly, as he pocketed four cents, "That's about right!"

A young girl struggled to soften the heart of a stern father. He remained inflexible. "You shall never marry the fellow!" he exclaimed. "He is only an artist, and not even a good, true artist at that." "How do you know, papa?" "I know it very well-because he hires rooms of me, and always pays his rent!"

The coming summer hat fer women is to by holding lucrative and sinecure offices, whatever comes handy,

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Association for the Propagation of the Faith celebrated on May 3 its fifty-eighth anniversary.

Mr. Tyler, the wife of the ex-President, is devoted Roman Catholic.

The late Pere Bruveire, celebrated as an orientalist as well as a nissionary, died lately at Han-Ching-Fu, in China. R.I.P. To the protests of the French Bishops against the decrees of March 29 may be added

those of the Bishop of Aire, Carcassonne and Langres. The church at Pruntrut, the chief place of the Catholic portion of the Bernese Jura, has

been restored to the Reman Catholics, after being occupied by the Old Catholics. The Rev. Joseph George Sutcliffe, curate a Great Yarmouth, England, has been received into the Catholic Church by one of the Fathers

of St. Dominic's Priory, Haverstock Hill, London. The Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who is now in Buenos Ayres, distributing Catholic testaments in the Spanish language, was the celebrant of the Mass in the Church of La Merced,

Buenos Ayres, on last St. Patrick's Day. Mgr. Ardin was, on Saturday, May 1, consecrated Biskop of Oran, in the chapel of the Palace at Versailles. The consecrating prelate was the Bishop of Montauban, and the assisting Bishops were the Bishop of Versailles and Mgr. Vigne, late Bishop of Oran.

The Jesuits are preparing to make a lodgment in Egypt. They have offered \$80,000 for the buildings and land in Cairo reserved by Ismail Pasha for a military academy, and have also been bargaining for the palace occupied by the late Mustapha Pasha at Alexandria.

The Belfast Framiner says :- "An apparition of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been seen by several persons at Holy Well Catholic Church, Cleenish, County Fermanagh during the past month. It is visited daily by large numbers, and it is stated that several cures have been effected.

General Vinoy, whose death occurred a few days ago, at the age of 77 years, was in his youth intended for the ecclesiastical state. He quitted the seminary in 1823 in order to enter the royal guard. The deceased General's funeral was solemnised on alonday at the church of St. Philippe du Roule, Paris. B.I.P.

The parish of Leschnitz, in Upper Silesia, has been for some years in the hands of an intruder and schismatic priest, Constantine Sterba. He has not, however, been able to persuade the poor faithful Catholic parishoners to intrust to him a single child to prepare for confession and communion. All have been sent for this purpose to a neighboring parish. In 1820 there was not a Catholic church in

Brooklyn. Now the Catholic population of the diocese is 250,000; and there are 150 priests to administer to their wants. There are 85 churches, some being grand and costly, and 22 chapels and stations, one vided for them by the imperial bounty, theological seminary, two colleges, eleven academies and select schools, thirty-nine archdukes and ladies of honor. The feast parish schools, nine asylums and three hospitals.

On Tuesday last representatives of fitty-one religious congregations met in Paris to determine on the course to be pursued with reference to the decrees of March 29. Public opinion throughout France is to be instructed on the work and sims of these congregations. A volume will be published giving in a few pages the substance of the rule and object of each congregation.

One of the most distinguished priests of Upper Silesia, esteemed by foes as well as way and steamboat companies do all they friends, Joseph Kuhn, died suddenly on April can to assist. On a Sunday a person can go 21. He had been parish priest of Gleiwitz, to Brighton and back for four shillings, a and episcopal commissary for the district, distance from London of fifty-six miles, or to | but owing to ill health he resigned the parish some time ago. R.I.P. There are parishes vacant in the diocese of Breslau, of the Tuam News:which 54 are situate in Upper Silesia.

O Brasil Catholico is the title of a new paper just started in the capital of Brazil. It is edited by the former editor of O Apostolo. This paper has been started expressly for the purpose of waging unceasing wartare upon the men who are beginning to do their work in Rio by persecuting the Catholic Church by every possible means, and for which end they have succeeded in raising some of their number to high positions in the State. O Brazil Catholico is well edited, and gives every promise of success.

The cause of Catholic elementary education progresses with rapid strides in Belgium. amid the enthusiastic applause of the people, both in the towns and in the country. At Louvain the " Denier des ecoles Catholiques," founded three years ago, has been most successful, being powerfully aided by the University students. A great sensation has been caused at Charneux by a school-mistress, who had been over the communal school since 1862, sending in her resignation, notwithstanding very advantageous offers made to her by the civil authorities, in order to take charge of the Catholic girls' school.

When the other day a proposal was made in the Reichstag to exempt clergymen from active military service, the Kreuzzeitung declared it was unnecessary, the exemption being granted by the existing law. A letter from Dusseldorf announces that a Catholic priest is actually at the present time fulfilling his personal obligation of military service. Every morning he says Mass in a private chapel with closed doors. The rest of the day is spent in the discharge of his various military duties. For some hours he may be seen marching regularly with other recruits, and going through the various drill exercises.

Letters dated December 31, 1879, January 11 and 29, and February 11, 1880, have been received from Pere Depelchin, the Superior, Pere Croonenberghs, and Pere Baesten, S.J. These letters, which are full of interest, prove the falseness of the reports respecting the captivity of some of the missionaries. Fuels died from the effects of the climate at Tati on January 28, and Pere Paravicini on the same day received the last sacraments. A missionary caravan, conducted by Pere De brothers, with three waggons, was to leave the Kimberley diamond fie.ds towards the end of March, and was expected to arrive at Tati about the beginning of June. St. Francis Xavier's College at Bombay, in

charge of the Jesuit Fathers, which holds a first rank among the educational institutions in British India, is attended by more than 700 pupils, of whom only one-half are Catholics. St. Mary's College, in the same city, be of straw. It will be knocked in on the also conducted by the Jesuits, has 400 pupils, front, jammed in on the back, shoved in on with about the same proportion of Catholics. with about the same proportion of Catholics. each side, and kicked in on top. Then the Among the students of these institutions are rim will be jammed up all round to make the a great many Hindoos, Parsees and Mohamwhole effect harmonious. It will be trimmed medans. The British officials acknowledge dry money ten millions' sterling; yet all her taking a boy's old straw hat, running a wheel- other (non-Catholic) schools established in family are quartered on the people, not only barrow over it a few times, and hitching on India for this very purpose are said to be compiete tailures.

ing of the Catholic church, in that city, in place of that which was burned down last year, will be shortly commenced. The new building will be crected on the Mussla Place where, five conturies age, before the conquest of Bosnis, there was a church dedicated to St.

now living quietly at Georgetown. She is a Peter, and a Dominican priory. Close to the place are the graves of two Catholic bishops, and the Mohammedans have always treated those graves with great respect, and all around are the burial places of the most respeciable Mussulman families of the city, there legible. being a tradition counselling burial near the graves of the bishops. The Emperor Francis Joseph is giving out of his own private for-

A letter from Serajeve states that the build-

tune the sum of 200,000 floring (£20,000) towards the erection of the new church. bishop's palace, and residence for the parish

priest.

Several weeks ago Rhenish Catholic news-papers reported that F. Francis, the prior of the Trappist Monastry of Maria-Stern, at Banialuka in Bosnia, while travelling in a rallway carriage in the Rhine province, had been grossly insulted, and jeven physically ill-treated by some Prussian soldiers. A Catholic gentleman sent a newspaper containing an account of the outrage to the Minister of War, General von Kaemeke. The Minister pointed out that the Department was powerless for want of information, or even a hint, which might enable it to trace the guilty parties. He added that if he could only discover them, most certainly they would not escape punishment. The Dusseldorfer Volkszeitung announces that the men have been identified and the matter has now been formally brought before the Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Army Corps, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed.

A RELIC.-Last week a laboring man, now employed on a building job at Hampstead, dug up in the neighborhood of the Addison road, at Kensington, a little cross, which he at first thought was only or pewter, and appeared to have belonged to a common rosary of beads. On closer inspection, however, it turned out to be a pectoral cross of silver, bearing on one side the legend, "Caritas Christi urget nos," and on the other side a well-executed figure of the Virgin Mary with the Divine Child in her arms. As there is no record of any Catholic burial-ground having been in or near Addison road, it is probable that it belonged to one of the priests and chaplains of the old Benedictine convent there. The cross, it may be added, is clearly of German design and workmanship, and the characters engraved on it correspond in form.

On Holy Thursday the Emperor and Empress of Austria, in the presence of their whole court, of the privy council, the diplomatic corps, and the superior officers of the Vienna garrison, washed the feet of twentyfour poor old men and women, having previously served these venerable paupers with a plentiful meal, placing the several dishes before their humble guests with their own hands. After the old people had partaken of the good things proconsisted of four courses, conveyed into the banqueting hall by noble yeomen and patrician pages. At its conclusion the feetwashing ceremony took place, a court chaplain reading aloud from Holy Writ during the performance of this ancient and touching rite. Subsequently a purse containing thirty pieces of silver was presented by the Emperor to each of the old men, and by the Empress to each of the venerable dames, one of whom had all but attained her hundredth year, while the youngest of the twelve was a hearty octogenarian.

CURE ATTRIBUTED TO THE CEMENT OF KNOCK CHAPEL.

The following is an extract from a letter dontreal printec

MONTREAL, March 29th, 1880. DEAREST COUSIN KATE, -A few weeks since I was the happy recipient of your very welcome letter, which contained the very precious relic from "Knock Chapel." Be-lieve me, words are inadequate to express

my thanks, and the more I think of your kindly act the more I feel that I will for ever remain under great obligation to you. Now for the good news-really I feel hurried until you know all, and I think you feel anxious. Exactly three weeks 2go, on Monday last, the 23rd, a letter came from Mr. M— to pa. To his great astonishment he found enclosed cement from Knock. Such a Catholic schools are continually being opened strange feeling as came over him is much easier imagined than described. Growing quite nervous, he exclaimed; "My children, this is sent to cure me." Not even waiting until he would read his letter he put it (the cement) into a vial, and, filling it with holy water, he got the best way he could on his knees, and, drinking a small quantity of it, invoked our "Blessed Mother" to grant him relief. (I declare, Kate dear, as I speak of it myself, a strange feeling overcomes me). The remainder of that day he passed unusually well, but, on account of having taken morphia a few hours before, we did not mention anything about it outside the family. Accordingly, he slept that entire night, and, so far, he suffers nothing in comparison to what he has heretofore. If this case should only have lasted for one week it is a miracle; as during five months he did not know what it was to be free from pain for two hours in succession.-Yours affectionately,

NORA (CUDDINY).

—Senator Blaine used to wear an Agnus Dei which his dying Roman Catholic mother had placed around his neck. Four years ago be was sunstruck on the steps of the Capitol. He was carried home unconscious and half undressed. When he came to himself the amulet was gone, and he, in spite of constant efforts, has never been able to recover it.

It is stated that an Irish belle, a young Tipperary lady, whose beauty during the season had been the sensation of more than one salon in the gay French capital, has fascinated Prince Oscar of Sweden, and that the Wit, and composed of five fathers and four house of Bernardotte and the mansion of a worthy Tipperary J. P are likely to merge into matrimonial alliance.

> Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers — Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years-viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies, for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses burns, scalds, and, in truth, in all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after every means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

What if Nebuchadnessar did live on grass? Men live on the turf nowadays.

Quacks and locomotives can neither of them go on without a great deal of puffing. The fashionable parasol this summer will be a wafer with a pin stuck through the middle

A country editor lately returned a tailor's bill endorsed, " Declined-handwriting il-

In buying a whistle, be careful not to get one that you have to "wet" fifteen or twenty times a day. Nero, Pompey, and Cæsar are common names for dogs, but wouldn't Agrippa be more

appropriate? Some people put stockings on their hens to keep them from scratching, but a better plan

is to "shoo" them. A St. Louis belle is supposed to use up \$500 worth of perfumery per year, and to smoke

cigarettes on the sly. In some respects the gentler sex far surpass us. No man, for instance, can deliver a lec-

ture with a dozen pins in his mouth.

The poet who sang, "I'm sailing o'er the brine knee deep," was evidently a timid man. and afraid to venture far from shore. We hear of a man who has made a fortune

by attending to his own business! This is authentic. But then he had few competitors. A New York furrier has succeeded in making seal skin sacks out of rabbit skins, and

now seals can go off and hold a long vacation. The golden sovereign makes less noise in the contribution box than a penny pieceprincipally for the reason that it is never put

A woman in Des Moines has a hen which she declares to be twenty-eight years old. More than fifty hotel keepers have sought to buy the fowl.

The number of Indians in Florida has been reduced to 225 and a pony, and if they don't stop drinking whiskey the pony will soon be the only Indian left.

It is awful hard to realize that a woman is an angel when one sees her pick up a clothesprop fourteen feet long to drive a two-ounce chicken out of the yard. A painter, who was hard of hearing, at a

spelling match the other evening asked the captain to "write the word down, so that a fellow can tell what it is." "Mr. Smith, father wants to borrow your paper. He only wants to read it." "Well,

go back and tell your father to send me his supper. Tell him I only want to eat it." A citizen of Plymouth, Ind, fired six shots at a supposed burglar, and then his wife called out :- " See here Sam, if you don't stop shoot-

Native is looking into the parlor, and the maid, who is busy setting the table for dinner, places a vase of flowers in the centre. Native-"Ay, it's rale bonnie; but, Maggie, wha eats the flowers?"

ing at me you'll have the house full of neigh-

"I wouldn't be a ladies' hairdressor for anything," said a loquacious barber. "Why not?" the customer ventured to ask. "Because I might some time dye an old maid !" answered the barber with emotion.

"No, William," she mournfully uttered, still allowing him to retain her hand. "No, William, I can't marry you. I don't believe you can provide a wife with butter upon your present salary, and I can't eat oleomargarine."

Medical.

# POND'S EXTRACT

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