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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald
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Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of
July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, in-tiinted an action against her said husband for
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Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

51-6
Plaintiff's Autorney.

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Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedies, viz; Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies as manufactured by J. E. Codderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical substances satisfully for the treatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

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NEARING THE SHORE...

An old man sits in a worn arm-chair::
White as snow is his thin, soft hair,
Furrowed his check by time and care,
And back and forth it sways.
Thero's a far-away look in his dim, dinneye,
Which tells of thoughts of the long-gone-by,
For he sits once more 'neuth a cloudless sky
And in childhood merrily plays..

He rests his cheek on the head of his cane, And happily smiling dreams over again: Of that house, the brook, the meadow, the lane Dreams all with a vision clear; Then childhood yields unto manhood's place, and he health over the same that the same health of th And he looks once more in his clear, bright face, and down in the starry eyes he can trace A love remembered and dear.

Then he wakes and sighs: "It seems but a Then he wakes and signs.

dream

That comes to me now like a golden gleam

Or the shimmering glow of the sun's last beam

But 'tis pleasant to think it o'er—

That youth was so sweet but now is past;

Those days of love were too precious to last,

But over yonder their pleasures are cast.

And I am nearing that shore."

He is gliding on in his little boat;
O'er the calm, still water they peacefully float,
But echo full oft brings a well known note
From the land he has left behind!
But time will row back for him no more,
And he gazes away to that other shore,
And knows, when the voyage of life shall be o'er,
That his dream beyond he will find.

The seeds of youth which in youth we sow
Adown through the alsles of the future will grow
And shed on age a beautiful glow
As they come in memory's gleams.
Loved faces will come to dimming sight.
Sweet words will echo in day-dreams bright,
And circle old age with their halos of light
As they mingle in beautiful dreams.

CYPRUS.

As the Island of Cyprus is now forming a theme of controversy (pro and con), amongst English politicians, and has by the masterly stroke of the Earl of Beaconsfield been annexed to the English Crown, some information regarding its history, productions and inhabitants will not be unacceptable, I am sure, to the numerous readers of, the Evening

Cyprus is by far the largest island in the Levant, or eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea. Its extent is about 200 miles long, 46 broad where the island is widest, and is about 30 distant from the Continent of Asia. Its geographical position is between 34 ° and 36 o north latitude, and: between 330 and 36 ° east longitude. The ancients had many names for it, the principal, being Macaria, on account of its fertility, and Cyprus, which it still retains, because of the abundance of

cypress trees which it produced. Let us first see what account we have of this island in the Bible. If we turn to the acts of the Apostles, at the 11th chapter, 19th and 20th verses, we read that those who were scattered abroad on, account of the persecution which arose concerning St. Stephen travelled as fan as Phenice and Cyprus, preaching the Word to the Jews only, and some of them were men, of Cyprus and Cyrene. Again, at the 13th chapter, from the 4th to the 13th verse, we find a graphic account of the conversion of the principal man of the island—the Roman Governor, or Deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus by name. And here we may state that in the 9th verse of the account, "Saul," who, is also called "Paul," receives that name by which he has for ever after been known, and derived from the Deputy's name of Paulus and in honor of his having convented him, whom the Holy Evangelist styles "a prudent man." Mention is made in this account of Paphos and Salamis, of which we will speak hereafter. Again, at the 15th chapter and 39th verse, we are told of the sharp quarrel between St. Paul and St. Barnabas who was a native of the Island, and that the latter "took Mark and sailed unto Cyprus."

Again at the 21st chapter, 3rd verse, we have tokt us that St. Paul journeying to Jerusalem left the Island at the left hand and sailed into Syria, and at the 16th verse men-For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-falling results, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrin, Affections of the Lungs, &C. are told that because of the winds being contrary, when they had launched from Sidon

they "sailed under Cyprus."
This is all that is told us of this Island in Sacred Scripture. Let us now take what the mythology of the ancient Greeks and Romans have given us regarding Cyprus and its notable places. This island enters largely into the ancient calanders of the gods. Here the goddess of beauty-Verus herself-landed when she rose from the sen—the spot being Paphos-peculiarly sacred to her and where she had the of the most splendid temples ever erecied in ancient times. If Diana's temple of Ephesus was of such magnificence, that in St. Paul's time the intoxicated multitude for the space of two hours cried out great is Diana of the Ephesians, no less were the Cypriots proud of their Paphian temple with its 100 altars. It is said that these altars smoked daily with a profusion of frankincense, and though exposed to the open air, were never weited by the rain. Every one has read what the Poet Virgil says of this Temple

Ipsa Papham sublimis abit, sedesque revisit Læta suns ; ubi templum illi, centumque Thure calent are, sertisque recentibus halant." This can be best translated by the English

poei Dryden. "The Goddes flies sublime, To visit Paphos and her native clime, Where garlands ever green and ever fair, With yows are offered, and with solemn pray-

An hundred altars in her temple smoke, A thousand bleeding hearts her power invoke." It must be remembered, however, that incense, flowers and perfumes were the only offerings presented to Venus, as we learn from the historian Tacitus, and though animals were offered, that was only for the purposes of augury, as no part of the animal was allowed to be burned on her altars nor any blood sprinkled thereon. Hence the Poet Catullus calls Venus the goddess whose altars were never stained with blood.

" Divam, Sanguinis expertem." I cannot conclude the description of the Temply of Venus without quoting Dryden's fine description of the votaries of this capti-

vating gode less:

vating god. oss:

"In Venus' ten. oss of onamour'd men,
The broken slum. oss of onamour'd men,
The broken slum. oss of onamour'd men,
Looks that e'en spo. oss ok'd along the wall;
And issuing sighs that ores, the lovers' hell,
Complaints and hot des. ose of onamel where
And scalding tears, that of other ose onamel where
they fell;
Exp use and afterthought, and of ore of Conspicuous amongst the names of mythology stands Olympus—Mount Olympus.
This range runs the whole length of the

land. The poet says and the "Huge Olympus towers
The parliamental seat of heavenly powers." In modern times on this mountain, at the listance of every league, there is a Greek monastery and fountain said to be creeted by the celebrated Empress Helens, the mother Planes Another battle on high prices Raging the first Roman Emperor who embraced the first Roman Emperor who embraced Christianity, and whose story of "In Hoe signo," is well known.

Was Corollar, Lotted pieces eye diven Organs ton, NJ.

Or the no less renowned Constantine the Great, the first Roman Emperor who embraced Christianity, and whose story of "In Hoe Signo," is well known.

Hardly any vestiges now, remain of the ancient city of Salamis. It was formerly celeof the no less renowned Constantino the Great,

5,5%

It was at this city that Bom and Barnavas

preached the Gospel. In A. D., 118 the Jews destroyed it. Being rebuilt, it became the principal Bishop's See, but it was completely destroyed afterwards by the Saracnes. It had once before been destroyed by an earthquake in the time of Constantine the Great, and after having been rebuilt was called Constantia, from his name.

Citium was the birthplace of Zeno and Apollonius, and here the celebrated Athenian General Cimon died. Amathus and Curium were noted towns.

In more modern times, Nicosia was the chief town or metropolis of Cyprus. This city, delightfully situated in the centre of the Island, was formerly the scattof the Cyprian monarchs. It was then nine railes in circuit, though now only three. It is still at this day a beautiful town, circular in form, surrounded by walls and a deep ditch and well It is the residence of the Greek fortified. Archbishop.

Cerenes is the nearest port to the continent, and has thus a little traffic. Here is the wonderful Palace of Peace, a magnificent edifice, formerly belonging to the Knights, and at about nine miles distant there is a Greek monastery, the monks of which have cells along the sea coast, where they deposit the fish which they are employed to catch for the

use of the fraternity. Famagusta, or Arsinoe (this was one of the names of Venus), is an elegant city, and though late newspaper reports say that there is no harbor in Cyprus, yet the following is a description of this place. It has "a good scaport, pleasantly situated and defended by two forts. It is enclosed on two sides by a ditch and double wall, fortified, and on the other two by the sea. The Turks are sensible of the importance of this place, and keep the fortifications in excellent repair." This city s mentioned in an ode of the celebrated poet Montgomery on the occasion of the Turks besieging the city in A.L. 1571, when they took it, and ever since the whole island has remained in their possession till a few weeks ago, when ceded to Great Britain.

'Thus saith the Lord, 'Im whom shall Cyprus "Thus saith the Lord, 'Las whom shall Cyprus trust, With all her crimes, her luxury and pride? In her voluptuous loves will she condide, Her harlot-daughters and her Queen of Lust? My day is come when o'ercher neck in dust. Yengcanee and Fury she, hitriumphant ride; Death and Captivity the spoil divide, And Cyprus perish:—I that fardam just?' Then he that bought ascan that sold in thee, Thy princely merchants, shall their loss deplors. Brothers in ruin as in fauld before; And thou who madest the rampart of the sea, Less by thy foos cast down than crushed by Mor Thou, Famagusta! fall; and rise no more."

From succeeding history we find that it ild recover from this siege and under the Turks, become one of the most important places in the Island. The post refers in this sonnat to the well known facts that the inhabitants of Cyprus both in ancient as well as modern times, have always been sensual and dissipated -indeed one writer calls them "the most lewd and debauched people in the universe. These are the principal places in the Island. The chief productions are all kinds of grain, wines especially, (and the latest talegrams from Englandstell us that our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has accepted from a gen-

tlemen soms, Cyprian wine 300 years old,) cotton, saffron, honey, minerals of various kinds, drugs and flowers. It is said their wool and cotton, manufactures are the best of the East, but their silk is very indifferent. Swarms of locusts occasionally devastate the fields and catup every green blade of vegetation. Many years ago one of the Turkish Bashaws desaroyed all the sugar cane in the island, but the cultivation of sugar has been partially restored. Cyprus anciently contained a very dense and large population, but on account of the tyranny and misrule of their masters, the Turks, it is at the present day thinly papulated, but will again revive under the

benignant smile of its new master. In the ancient history of the island mention is first made authentically of its being conquered by Cyprus, who founded it, divided it into nine petty kingdoms, each governed by its own sovereign. The Ptolemies of Egypt next became possessors of it; then the Romans conquered it; after them the Emperors of Constantinople. In A. D. 1191 the colebrated English king, Richard the First-the Lion Heart — took the island when on his way in the Crusade to con-quer the Holy Land, and he gave it to one of his chiefs-Guy of Lusignan. His successors kept possession of the island for nearly 300 years, when the Venetians, then (with the Genocse) the most renowned navigators in the world, seized it, in whose hands it remained until A.D., 1571, when the whole island, after the fall of Famagusta,

became the property of the Turkish Sultan. in Cyprus—such as the poet Aschaniadas, the celebrated Xenophon, Zeno, Apollonius and the famous Bishop of Epiphanius; nor must we forget the good St. Barnabas and aged

Mnason. I cannot conclude this article on the Island of Cyprus without referring to the Latin poet, Ovid, where, in his "Metamorphoses, he describes the story of Pygmalion and the origin of Paphos. The whole account is finely rendered in the ion book of the Meta-

morphoses :-"The first King of Cyprus of whom we have any account is Cingras, grandson of Pygmalion. Of the father and grandfather of this prince the following is the account :- 'Pygmalion, coming to Cyprus, and finding that all the women lived in a very licentious and improper manner, determined never to marry, but, in order to avoid idleness, applied himself to the art of sculpture. Having made an ivory statue of a female of an amazing degree of perfection, he fell desperately in love with his own work, and prayed to the goddess Venus to procure him a wife as beautiful. The goldess complied by changing the statue into a lovely damsel. Pygmalion married her, and she bore him a son called Paphos, who was the father of Cingras.' And thus Paphos built the city still called by his

name. This story is well described by the English

poet where he says:—

"Pygmailon, loathing their laseivious life Abhorred all womankind, but most a wife: So single chose to live and shunned to wed, Well pleased to want a consort of his bed. Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill, In sculpture exercised his happy skill, And carved in lyory such a maid, so fair, As Nature could not with his art compare, Were she to work, but in her own defence Pleased with his idol, he commends—admires, Adores: and, lest the thing adored, desires:

'erry virgin in her face was seen.

And all his dol, he commends—admires, Adores: and, lest the thing adored, desires:

'erry virgin in her face was seen.

And but his idol, he could have stirred, one w. "ove"

but sa. "ty, but was ashamed to move—with mode. "It so well performed the cheat."

It caught the cas. "er with his own deceit, He knows 'tis man. knows' it, loves the more. And still the more he. "a solenin day—"To which the Cypricts due 'tevotion' pay."

With gided honors the milk "white heilers led, Slaughtered before the sacred a. Lars bled. Pygmailon, offering first, approached the shrifte, And then with prayers implored the powers divine; poet where he says:-

divine;

brated for its temple of Jupiter, who was here represented by an image armed with thunder and lightning.

"The mighty thunderer, with majestic awe. Then shook his shield and deat his bolts around And scattered tempests on the teening ground."

It was at this city that Bam and Barnaoas

Make this fair statue mine, he would have said, But changed his words for skinne, and only prayed:

Give me the likeness of my ivory maid: The golden Goddess present at the grayer, Well knew he meant the mainmased fair, And gave the sign of granting his desire. For thrice in cheerful flames ascends the fire; Countried, this studie at limites and

Convinced, o'erjoyed, his studie atlanks and praise
To her who made the miracle he prays;
Then lips to lips he joined, now freed from fear
He flush the favors of the kiss sincere.
At this the wakened image ope'd his eyes
And whewed at once the lights and lover with

surprise; The Goodless present at the match site made As blessed them both-such fruitfulness con-

veyed,
That ere ten months had sharpene. Eeither horn,
To crown their bilss a lovely boy was bern;
Papines his name, who, grown to manhood,

The city Paphos, from the founder calling REV. J. DOUGLASSBORTHWICK. August 26, 1878.

BLESSING THE SEA.

Whilst Belgian Liberals and Kreethinkers were holding high revelry recently in Brussels to celebrate the recent electoral victory of the anti-clerical party throughout the realm of the Tame Lion, the Flemish Godini had a brilliant ceremonial innings on the stately Digue of Ostende. A quaint superstition prevails amongst the peasant; population of this thriving province to the effect that seabathing cannot be indulged in with safety, however propitions the weather and urgent the recommendation of the family doctor, until the sea shall have been conciliated by receiving the solemn blessing of Holy Church, which is accordingly bestowed upon it annually, the last Sunday in June being the day appointed for the performance of this rite. with which the Ostende season is virtually opemed-at least, to the apprehension of all good Belgian Catholics, who would as soon think of eating meat on a Eriday as of taking a header into billows unsanctified by the benediction of an ecclesiastical dignitary. The fisherman, as well as the peasantry, are dowout believers in the salutary effects of this mediaval ceremony upon the ocean, as well su as upon the dwellers therein. An altar, profasely decked with dags and adorned on either side with the escutcheon of the town. was erected upon the Digue, exactly opposite the seaward end of the Rue do Flandres. Heavy rainstorms had hindered the procession from being formed before the cathedral at the hour originally fixed upon, and at one time it was feared that the ceremony would have to be put off till next day, owing to the persistent inclemency of the weather. At about three p.m., however, the rain coased and the skies began to clear up. The bagler of the Garde Civique was sent rounds the town to summon the municipal legion from its Sunday tolce for niente, and crowds streamed out of the narrow streams to the Digue for the sacerdotal spectacle about to be presented to their view on the shore. Presently, as we stood clustered round the altar, strains of surpassingly dismal music reached our ears; where-

ings, inscribed upon tables fixed to the tops of long poles. Then came the banner and supporters of St. Nicholas and the band. The colonel commanding the regiment in garrison refused to lend the military band; but as the procession without music would have been shorn of half its glories, the good fathers hired a band at Brages for the occa-

upon a detachment of sergeants-de-ville opened

Rue de Flansles up to the altar steps, and a

sunburnt old lady emerged from some place of hiding behind the armorial bearings of

Ostende, with a huge market-basket on her

arm, from which she produced vast numbers

of coloured paper oblong squares, about the

size of a fourpenny bit, and of strawberries,

which she proceeded to scatter profusely upon

the path previously cleared by the policemen. Scarcely had she terminated this function

when the head of the procession made its ap-

pearance on the Digue, consisting of burghers

in black, much be-medalled with badges of

Catholic associations, and carrying banners

with strange dexices, supplemented by Flemish explanations of their respective mean-

broad lang through the throng from the

Close on the heels of this band came the thrilling part of the procession, composed of Ostende maidens, ranging between the ages of 5 and 15, arrayed in fancy costumes of the gaudiest, and typifying, for the most part, eminent characters in ecclesiastical history. Amongst them were not less than seven presentments of the Blessed Virgin, each representant preserving with astonishing gravity a mien and bearing supposed to be appropriate to the part. Troops of children, gorgeous sashes of scarlet, blue, and gold, gay ribbons, and flaunt-

of the altar, facing the sea, and raised it in solemn Benediction, a beadle ran up a signal flag to one of the many masts surrounding the altar, and the battery on the jetty fired a salute of three guns, whereupon the band of Bruges struck up. The procession reformed on the Digue, whence it marched back over innumerable scraps of tinted paper and countless strawberries to its original starting place, the cathedral.—Daily Telegraph, London, England.

THE FEVER INCREASING.

Specials form the South say that the atmosphere at Memphis is heavy with the stench of dead bodies. Four men were found dead in the streets before noon yesterday. Hundreds who have sick families cannot leave them. long enough to procure food for them. The first Chinese victim died yesterday; he was the first patient of a Chinese physician who boasted he could cure 8 out of 10 cases. The dead body of a coloured woman was found in a house yesterday with her babe trying to nurse upon her bosom. At New Orleans yesterday the application of ice over the kidneys and to the wrists and feet worked well in the case of a patient who was in a comatose condition. Twelve thousand sick in New Orleans, two thousand at Vicksburg. At the latter place it is impossible for physicians to respond to all the calls, whenever one is stopped in the street there is a rush for him by those who line the strects waiting for a doctor. At Nashville it is proposed to fire cannon and thus attempt to disperse the fever atmosphere. The fever at Hickman, Ky., proves to be the yellow fever. The two Italian fever patients at Philadelphia are recovering, and the one case in New York still living, but recovery is improbable.

Those who are so fearful of the effects of Irish influence in New York politics should be consoled by the fact that, according to the City Record, only two out of the thirty-one highest and best paid officials in the city are

Irish or Irish-American. encun.

ing head-dresses followed. Then came u strong force of bedells with silvern staves and lighted candles on poles, followed by boys in muslin, with censors, walking backwards before a scarlet and gold baldaquin, in which the dean and the Blessed Sacrament were carried by a party of brawny Flemings, and after the dean came the clergy of Ostende in full gala uniform, and six colossal gendarmes de meme. Inc ceremony, which was intoned, everybody kneeling, occupied a about quarter of an hour, and profoundly edified its audience. When the dean carried the host to the back