Three in the Evening. By Father Ryan.

O Heart of Three in the Evening!
You nestled the thorn-crowned Head,
He leaned on you in His sorrow
And rested in you when dead

Ah! Holy Three in the Evening!
He gave you his richest dower—
He met you afar on Calvery
And made you "His own last Hour."

.Oh! Brow of Three in the Evening! Thou wearest a crimson crown, Thou art Prince of the Hours foreyer, And thy voice, as thou goest down

The cycles of Time, still murmurs
The story of love, each day—
I hold in death the Eternal
In the long and the far away." Oh Heart of Three in the Evening!
Mine beats with Thine each day,
Thou tellest the olden story,
I listen, and weep, and pray.

HOME READING.

LYNN RICE CAKES.

One pound of ground rice, two teaspoonfuls ef Borwick's baking powder, the rind of two or three lemons finely chopped, one halfpound of sifted sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter beaten to the thickness of cream, and four eggs well beaten. Bake in a well-buttered mould in a moderate oven.

SOUP MAIGRE.

Four carrots, two leeks, one turnip, two large potatoes, and a handful of dried peas. But together in a soup pot with four quarts of cold water; four hours, pass through a sieve; add a piece of butter, pepper, and salt and a little more water. Boil for half an hour, and serve, adding a little boiled rice or sliced

OMELETTE.

Break three eggs into a basin, add spoonful of cream, and a little piece of butter, pepper and salt. Take two ounces of butter in an omelette pan, and while when the butter begins to splutter, pour the eggs in and stir. As it becomes firm, roll the omelette, let it brown on one side, WHITE TURNIP SOUP.

ing to the quantity of soup required, and put them to boil in lukewarm water. When half done, add one-fifth as much of onion cut up, pepper and salt. When thoroughly done take off the fire, add a cup of milk and a piece of butter, stir well, and serve with a slice of bread fried in dripping. BRITANY POTATO SOUP.

Scrape and peel and cut up turnips accord-

Take potatoes and half as many onions (say twelve and six), boil in a quart of water till quite in pulp. Rub through a sieve; add about two or three ounces of butter, some salt, pepper and a few chopped mushrooms (where mushrooms cannot be had a few pickles), then heat (not boil) with two quarts of milk.

SAVORY DISCUITS.

Take twelve eggs, and their weight of good crushed sugar, also take the weight of seven eggs of flour; beat the white and yolks separate, add in the flour and sugar; stir into them lightly the juice of two nice lemons, and the rind of one lemon carefully grated, or four tablespoonruls of rose-water, if you have no lemons; stir this together, and bake on tins, if not too hot an oven.

Roll out puff paste nearly one quarter of an inch thick, and with a small saucer or tin cutter of that size, cut it into round pieces; place upon one side raspberry or strawberry jam, or any sort or preserved fruit, or stewed apples; wet the edges, fold over the otherside, and press it round with the finger and thumb, of the Very Rev. the Dean of Niagara, who or cut the paste into the form of a diamond, married Captain (now Major) Phipps, formerly then lay on the fruit, and fold over the paste in such a manner as to give it a triangular Mrs. Phipps, we believe, had her leg broken

WAFFLE CAKES.

Quarter of a pound of butter, three eggs iwo tablespoonfuls of flour, and a teacupful of milk, or sour cream is better, and a little salt and nutmeg; wash the butter well, beat it to a cream, then mix the yolks with it; add the flour by degrees, and then pour on the cream at once; beat the whites of the eggs separately to a froth, and add them to the other ingredients just before baking; rub the irons with butter, or let them get saturated with fat in the dripping pan previously; pour in the batter, so that the holes are filled; bake them a light-brown. If the irons are pushed into the fire itself, a couple of minutes will brown them, and cause them

American and French Breakfasts.

American housewives have not studied the art of cooking the various kinds of meat in the most economical and palatable modes. French cooks far excel us in this particular. They not only gather up the fragments, as the Scriptures enjoin, so that nothing may be lost, but they make it a study to cook every part of the animal in the most attractive and nutritious mode. A hook bone, with their skilful manipulation, will make a delicious dinner for a large family, and they will save stock enough, with the addition of a variety of cheap vegetables, to make a nutritious soup for the next day's dinner. Americans want beefsteak for breakfast; a Frenchman is content with a boiled egg, a hot roll and a cup of coffee. The Frenchman's breakfast costs five to ten cents, the American's twenty-five to fifty cents, and the former is just as nutritious as the latter, and more easily digested. Dyspepsia, the fashionable disease of America, is seldom known in France.-Massachusetts Ploughman.

Things Worth Knowing.

1. That fish may be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water about a 2. That fish may as well be scaled, if desired.

before packing down in salt; though in that case do not scald them. 3. Salt fish are quickest and best freshened

by soaking in sour milk.
4. That milk which is turned or changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is pre-

5. That salt will curdle new milk; hence,

6. That fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night. 7. That clear boiling water will remove tea

stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric. 8. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and

other stains from white cloth, also from the 9. That a tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening

Drocess. 10. That boiled starch is much im-

a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic Catholic Progress.

dissolved. 11. That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled

. 12. That blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bedbug remedy, and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log-house.

13. That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and

render them as pliable as new. 14. That kerosene will make tin teakettles as bright as when new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from the clean varnished furni-

15. That cool rainwater and soda will remove mackine grease from washable fabrics.

Wit and Humor.

What is the difference between a certain Roman Emperor and a drunken man? One's Titus an Emperor, the other's tight as a

"Talk about Vanderbilt's four tracks from Albany to Buffalo," said a newly arrived tramp, "why, I've got as many as sixteen thousand between Syracuse and Utica."

Little Johnny says: One time a lion met an elephant and the elephant sed: "You better go and git your hair cut." But the lion it said: "Bah! I shant resent a feller's insults wich has got his nose tweeh his own teeths.

The politest man of the time lives in New Orleans. He went into a tobacconist's store. bought two cigars and said courteously to the proprietor, " If you do not object to the smell of tobacco, I will smoke one of these cigars

"See here, captain," said a sharp boy, who was seeking employment from and old seait is melting whip the eggs thoroughly; faring man, "first father died, and then my mother married again; and then my mother died and father married again; and somehow or other, someway, I don't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor no noth-

This naval joke is going the rounds. A middy who had recently joined his ship was interviewed by the captain, who made the trite remark: "Well, I suppose, as of old, they have sent us the biggest fool of the family." "No sir," replied the modern Percival Keen, "the fashion has changed since your day."

When a Hartford woman patted her friend's seven-year-old youngster on the head and said, I should like to have such a little boy as you are," he looked up into her face, and replied: " Well, I guess you can. I don't believe God's lost the pattern of me."

The circus is coming and once more we will have the pleasure of witnessing the cheerful spectacle of seven church members taking one little two-year old child " to see the animals." "I didn't go into the circus department," said a good deacon, after the last moral circus was here, "but I dropped in to look around the menagerie a few moments with my grandson, and I do think the man who tied his legs in a bow-knot around his neck, and then crawled through the hoop, was alone worth the price of admission.'

Accident to a Canadian Lady.—The following will be read with painful interest by many in London. The Field says: "A painful accident occurred soon after the meet near Kilbride Hill (Co. Dublin, Ireland), where a carriage horse managed to slip off his bridle and injured one or two people, a lady sustain-ing a bad fracture of her leg." The lady in question was Mrs. Phipps, youngest daughter of the 20th, but now of the 18th Royal Irish. in two places, but is doing well.

The Daily Telegraph says :- "There is an ugly trait in the public opinion of Ireland at the present time. That there should be any subjects of the Queen who hail with delight the massacre of brave soldiers, their own fellow countrymen, by ruthless savages, testifies to a painful degradation of sentiment among presumably educated men. The feeling has even roused some Irishmen to treasonable verse, in which the writer sings :--

Then hurrah for our Zulu foes, For their solid and deep array, For the whelming crescent's close,

And the whizzing assegai. IMPORTANT USE OF NATURAL GAS.—The petroleum product of Pennslyvania now reaches the immense sum of sixteen millions of pound sterling, while the exportation runs to about twelve millions. Until recently, or ed into either the open air or been burned in huge torch lights through the oil regions. In Beaver Falls, a manufacturing town of considerable note about thirty miles west of Pittsburg, one wall was put down about sixteen years ago for oil and struck gas at about 1,100 feet in depth, whence it poured continually until about two years ago, when it was leased, cased up and brought into use. The gas is now being utilized throughout the various oil districts.

AMERICAN HONEY.—American enterprise has discovered a means of getting yet more work out of "the busy bee." Sets of small boxes are placed in the upper part of the hives, which can be drawn out when filled and fresh boxes inserted, so that the poor insects never arrive at the end of their labours. But the great advantage of the plan is that the comb formed in these drawers, being in small compact piece, can be sold in its original state by the retail dealer, and it is stated that one hundred tons of such comb have been landed in London from America. The bee business appears to be carried on to an enormous extent in the United States. Boats laden with hives are floated up and down the Mississippi, so as to constantly visit fresh pasture of flowers according to the latitude and the season. About tkirty-five million pounds of honey is annually made and sold.

The Empress and Mr. Kavanagh. rock; some other savages took them up into The Empress of Austria was filled with wonder on meeting Mr. Kavanagh, M. P. for the County Carlow, with the Kildare hounds. their canoes, and so by God's grace not one He was born without legs or arms. In place of legs he has six inches of muscular thigh stumps, one being about an inch shorter than its fellow, while his arms are dwarfed to perhaps four inches of the upper portion of these members, and are unfurnished with any termination approaching to hands. Yet he is a beautiful caligraphist, a dashing huntsman, an artistic draughtsman, an unerring shot, an expert yachtsman and drives four-in-hand. In writing he holds the pen or pencil in his | The fact that Prince Bismarck yesterday had mouth, and guides its course by the arm stumps, which are sufficiently long to meet across the chest. When hunting, he sits in a kind of saddle basket, and his reins are manproved by the addition of a little sperm or aged with surprising expertness and case.

Among the Hurons and Iroquois.

(The first half of the seventeenth century.) It was no easy task to instruct the Indians of Canada in the faith; they were as ignorant of the name of God as of His worship and of the mysteries of religion. Few of us appreciato the happiness of having inherited the faith from our forefathers. In their nomadic it was necessary to induce them to adopt a much by reading that in April oats must be fixity of abode, and to effect this large subsidies were necessary; these were supplied by the abundant alms of the faithful, to whom Louis XIII. and his Queen, and the celebrated Cardinal de Richelieu set the example of liberality. Gentleness of bearing and fortitude in no ordinary degree were required for the work of conversion. The hospital and the school for girls, both of them at Quebec, contributed greatly to success. The hospital, founded by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, was under the care of seven Hospitalier Nuns from Dieppe, of whom the youngest was have seen the effect in the changed color of twenty-two and the eldest not more than the foliage in twelve hours after an applicatwenty-five years of age. The girls' school tion, when a gentle shower has fallen immewas under Ursuline Nuns, almost all of noble diately afterwards. If the fertilizer can be families, who went under the guidance of their foundress, Madame de la Peltrie, from the convents in Paris and at Tours; the first Superioress was the Theresa of France, Mother Mary of the Incarnation. The example of these admirable women attracted not only the Indians, but also many of the French, to settle in those desolate regions, and the presence of the French at once afforded protection to the natives, and contributed much to wean them from their roaming habits. By the end of twenty years, notwithstanding persecution, famine, war, and pestilence, there was not an Indian family to be found in which some members at least, if not all, had not embraced the faith. We will, however, leave Quebec, and describe the origin and the destruction of the mission among the Hurons. The Hurons had fixed habitations, and were distant from Quebec some seven hundred miles. We must say something of the difficulties which stood in the way of their conversion. The first difficulty was the nature of the country. Missionary establishments are fixed generally in spots accessible by sea or river, and from these centres excursions are made into the neighboring districts; but the Huron Mission was worked for sixteen years in a country accessible to no vessels but to canoes of cork of not more than 2,000 pounds burden, including the passengers. In the journey from Quebec travellers had often to carry on their own shoulders for four or six miles, their boat, their baggage, and their provisions without finding an inhabited resting-place the whole way, For years together we received no letter from Europe and Quebec, and were without human succour, without even the necessaries for the sacraments and the holy mysterics. The land produced neither wheat nor wine. These obstacles, and the great difficulty presented by a language entirely different to that of the other Indians, gave occasion to many to think that it would be impossible, or at any rate very rash, to undertake this mission. But as we had been informed that this nation was the key to many others in the far West, who were all, like the Hurons, accustomed to settled homes, we looked upon their conversion as a matter of the first importance. Hence it was that, in the year 1615, Father Le Caron, a Recollet, and in 1626 some of the Society of Jesus, undertook this heroic enterprise: their ignorance, however, of the language was a bar to their success. After the departure of the English from the country the Jesuit Fathers again took up the task, and in the year 1634 they had put the undertaking on a pretty firm footing. The French were already acquainted with the Hurons, because the Hurons, having heard of the French ships that came to land each year, ventured upon the difficult journey to the coast in order to sec them. The first of the Jesuits to visit the Hurons in their own homes (A.D. 1626) were Brebeuf and de were me. wh Fathers de accompanied by a Recollet, Father de la Roche Dallion. Father de Brebeuf and his companions having been taken by the English were sent home to France. In 1632 the French regained possession of Canada, and were accompanied by Fathers Le Jeune and de Noue; Father de Brebeuf returned the next year (1633), and with the addition of six who were not priests, set to work vigor-ously for the conversion of the natives. The devil, fearing so recoubtable an adversary, tried every means to hinder his journey. In 1633 he was unfortunately quite successful, in spite of the wishes of the Hurons, who, in their little boats of bark, which we call, in the language of the natives, canoes, had, to the number of seven or eight hundred, come down that year to trade, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor-General of Canada and of Father de Brebeuf himself. It would, however, take too long to enter into the details. In the following year, 1634, he all but succeeded again in hindering the departure of at least within a few years, but little use has been made of natural gas, which has dischargdown to trade were fewer warriors among them. However, they would willingly have agreed to receive in their canoes a few wellarmed Frenchmen to help them in hunting and in war, but they made a difficulty of burdening themselves with men in cassocks, whom they regarded at least as useless, it not worse. However the time fixed in the designs of Providence had arrived. Father de Brebeuf writes as follows to his Superior : "No enterprise within my knowledge ever met with so much opposition, stirred up no doubt by the artifices of the devil. But the great St. Joseph, to whom I made a vow, gave us an easy victory over every obstacle. We were obliged to give the savages nine additional presents and to reduce our baggage to a minimum, so as to carry nothing but what was absolutely indispensible for the Holy Sacrifice and for our support on the road." After enumerating the ordinary inconveniences of this laborious journey, he continues: "As for ourselves there were other difficulties of a personal nature. We had to pull at the oar from morning till evening, just as much as the savages themselves, and we had not a moment to recite our Breviary till night-time, when we said it by the faint glimmer of a brasier. Wherever we were obliged by the rapids to transport our baggage overland, we had to make as many as four journeys on foot, so overburdened as to be completely prostrated. But God blessed us then with the consolations of Paradise. The savages once abandoned some of our companions on a

The Falk Laws. LONDON, April 3.—Advices from Rome state that there is a general anticipation in clerical circles that differences between Germany and the Vatican will soon be practically settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties. For many months no punishments under the Falck laws have been inflicted, although noncompliance with them has been frequent. a long private interview with Herr Winnthorst, leader of the Catholic party in the

AGRICULTURAL.

Hints for the Month of April.

These hints are intended to suggest thoughts tice, and not a list of orders to do this or that at any particular time. A farmer who does not know his business would not be helped in this wide country, cats are sown from January to May, and corn from March to June. We desire to give hints that will help not only the beginners, but the old farmer who must live and learn, because something new is occurring in farm practice every day.

Top-dressing.—An early top-dressing of artificial manure upon fall grain and grass fields moist ground, newly cleared swamp or is often of the greatest advantage. The ground meadow-land suits flax exactly. In the West, is now moist and mellow, and the soluble ferfresh prairie is suitable. 1 bushel of seed per tilizers are at once ready to be utilized. We acre should be sown this month. have seen the effect in the changed color of tion, when a gentle shower has fallen immediately afterwards. If the fertilizer can be sown during a shower so much the better, otherwise we choose the afternoon for the otherwise we choose the afternoon for the work, so that the dew of the night may act as a rapid solvent.

What Fertilizers to Use.-For grass, 150 lbs. days. of Rectified Peruvian Guano per acre is often useful, and so may be the same quantity of complete grass manures made for this purpose. Those who cannot procure these easily can use 100 lbs. of gypsum per acre, with 250 lbs. of fine bone dust and as many wood ashes as possible up to 40 bushels per acre. The German Potash Salts are a good substitute for ashes. For grain the prepared complete fertilizers, or Peruvian guano, bone dust, or superphosphate of lime may be used. Wood

ashes never come amiss for any crop. A Caution.—Great damage may be done by using concentrated fertilizers in close contact with seed or very young plants. A teaspoonful of such a fertilizer dropped upon a seed or young sprouted grain will kill the germ, or the tender sprout or "growing points" of the plant. Any concentrated fertilizer should be well mixed with the soil or scattered very thinly over the surface, and unless it is raining at the time, should never be sown upon a growing crop while the leaves are wet. Common sense will guide a thoughtful man when he knows that most of these fertilizers are either caustic or corrosive, excepting gypsum, which is harmless.

Harrowing Winter Grain is a practice now generally adopted, and there are many good harrows made especially for this purpose, with teeth that slope backwards, or that may be reversed for ordinary work. Harrowing after applying fertilizers or sowing grass or clover sced is doubly useful.

Sowing Clover .- From considerable experience the writer prefers to delay sowing clover until the ground has become settled and the weather warm. A warm spell earlier may start the seed and a strong frest afterwards kill the young germs. Our present agricul-tural practice must be no longer carried on by "rule of thumb" or in the old bap-hazard backwoods fashion. We have "a hard row to hoe" now and must make use of the very best methods by which every seed must count and every hour's labor be made effective.

Fodder Crops .- No farm where animals are kept can be profitably worked without a provision for some green todder, such as oats, oats and peas mixed, oats and barley mixed, or other crops to be sown later. Earliness is indispensable, and the first work of this month should be to prepare the ground and sow seed for fodder. The leafiest kind of oats should be chosen: New Brunswick, Excelsior, and Probsteier oats have a good stalk and leaf, and answer well for this purpose. But two crops can be grown at once and a double yield sebushels each of oats and Canada peas sown together, will yield as much fodder on good soil on one acre as the same seed sown separately on two acres. So with oats and barley mixed, and other mixtures which should be studied and experimented upon.

Spring Wheat should be sown as early as possible and so should oats. These grains need a long season to develop their full growth. Some new varieties of wheat are very promising, and should be tried in a small way as a test. No one should risk his whole crop on any new and untried variety. As wheat does not mix in the field, a new variety may be tried in a strip with other kinds, without risk of mixing the varieties.

Soft and Hard Wheats.—The millers are generally opposed to what they call "soft wheats," and refuse to pay full price for them. This may be a just discrimination, because hard wheats are more profitable to them. But it may be better to grow 30 bushels per acre of soft wheats, (which is generally more prolific than the hard varieties) at 60 cents a bushel, than 20 bushels of hard at 70 cents. So that the soft, prolific kinds may be the more profitable and millers and farmers both be satisfied.

Oats.—From 50 to 60 bushels of oats should be the least satisfactory yield, and the aim should be to have the ground in a condition to produce this instead of the 25 or 30 which is nowa usual harvest. The whole secret is in

the fertilizing of the soil. :::\T! Barley should not be considered as merely a material for brewing. There is no better grain for horses, and barley-meal with corn or potatoes is excellent for cows and pigs. The tworowed variety yield more than the six rowed, but the six-rowed brings 10 cents more from the malsters. Two-rowed is the better for fodder purposes also. For a good yield of barley the soil must be fine and rich, otherwise oats should be sown.

Peas may be made profitable where the green pods can be sold in the market and the straw cut for fodder. As nearly all our native grown seed is half spoiled by the weevil, seed from Canada, or other localities free from it, should be procured. Peas may be sown with a grain drill by stopping every alternate spout, and may be cultivated with the grain horse-

Cultivating Small Grains.—The practice of cultivatingsmall grains, oats, barley, wheat and peas, will become general as soon as the advantages are well understood. The cultivator or horse-hoe made for this purpose may be used for corn, roots, and potatoes, as well as for the small grains.

Plowing for Mangels or Beets .- Mangels and sugar beets should be sown next month. But the ground needs such thorough preparation that this work should be begun in April. A corn or potato stubble may be chosen, manure spread and plowed in and the ground harrowed and rolled if needed, until perfectly mellow. Two plowings are advisable, the first deep, if the soil is stiff.

Potatoes.—Experience with the Colorado beetle should prompt the early planting of potatoes; also abundant manuring and good preparation of the soil. The latter often doubles the crop. An extra 100 bushels of

most profitable when its cost is considered. After much observation, the writer finds no difference in the crop from small and large seed. Of conrse there is a limit, and po-

tatoes as small as hickory nuts are not re-

Carrots and Parsnips, as field crops, are not to be recommended, unless for sale, when we can grow sugar-beets and many varieties of mangels with half the trouble of cultivating and harvesting. If carrots are desired by dairymen for special purposes, they might try as a substitute, the yellow orange-globe or egg-shaped mangels, the red beets or the early blood turnip beets which come in for early fall and winter feeding.

Flax.—This crop promises to become a staple, East as well as West, as flax manufacturing is becoming established. Low,

Raising Calves .- To purchase improved stock requires much money. But the same result well when taught to drink from the pail the third day. It is well for them to suck the cow and soften the udder, for three or four

Sheep.-Lambs and sheep intended for sale should be pushed as fast as possible with safety. But most haste in this respect often secures least speed. Ewes that have raised lambs and that are to be sold should be fed so as to be out of the way by June.

Cows.—There is no better feed as a steady diet for cows, than grass; but there may be cases in which some stimulating food may be used with benefit. Early grass is not healthful, being immature and two laxative. It would be better to follow the old English practice in this respect, and not turn cows to grass until May. May-day is an ancient farmer's holiday on this account in England, and we might well follow their practice. This, of course, refers to localities with the same seasons-earlier at the south, and even later at the far north.

Horses .- As the coat begins to loosen, the skin is often irritable. This may be corrected by giving in the food daily one ounce of an equal mixture of sulphur and cream of tartar for a few days. Good grooming with a soft brush and a blunt curry-comb should not be neglected. If the gums are swollen, rub them with a corn-cob dipped in powdered borax. Cleanliness is a great preventive of disease. As the weather becomes warmer, more oats, rye, or barley, and less corn may be fed. An occasional feed of cut ruta-bagas will be useful.

Brood Hares.-As foaling approaches, brood mares should be turned into a loose box. The extra exercise is beneficial and they rest more at ease. Their work should be lightened. The most gentle treatment should be exercised; the temper of the colt often depends upon this.

Pigs.-Pork is looking up, and pigs are worth more than they were a few months ago. While prices are low, the cost of feeding should be reduced. Pigs can be kept most cheaply upon grass in the summer, and an orchard is a good place for them; they will do service in destroying insects.

Sundry Matters .- Poultry should be kept free from vermin; dig up the ground in the runs and clean the houses and so escape gapes. Provide good coops for young chicks, and let them run in the garden or orchard. Clean up everything about the house and barns and burn the rubbish; numerous eggs and chrysalids of insects will be burned with it. Put all the tools and implements in order, and whitewash pig-pens, poultry-houses and cured by sowing two kinds of seeds. Thus 11 sheep-pens. Look well to fences before bushels each of oats and Canada peas sown cattle find the weak places; if these are once found, they are always dangerous. Pile up all loose manure; it may thus be make into good condition for corn or roots next mouth. As the weather becomes warm, use plaster freely to deodorize yards, stables, and pens; it does a double duty when thus used. Clear the outlets of drains, and repair washed roads.

Cattle Raising.

It is not easy to estimate the effect which the enormous additions to the grain producing and cattle-raising areas of the West will have upon the older portions of Canada, the Middle and Eastern States, and upon the markets beyond the sea. The depressed condition of English agriculture has given rise to a discussion of its probable future, and in the statement of the problem American competition plays an important part. Assuming that Canadian wheat can be sold in Liverpool for \$1.25 per bushel, the case of the English wheat-growers is pronounced hopeless. As a matter of fact, however wheat can be profitably grown in the Red River Valley at a figure which would admit of its delivery to Liverpool for \$1 per bushel.

The Murdered Actor.

Boucicault said of Porter, the murdered actor, in an interview with a Cincinnati Conemercial reporter :- "He was not much of an actor; he was as stage manager, and a good one. Of course he could act-take a part if any one was sick, yet his forte was a manager. He was slow, but so good natured. A great big, casy-going fellow, gentle as a child. Porter would not harm a fly. Why, he dare not look at a child it it looked cross at him. Porter kick up a row! Ah, Barrymore, that's another affair. I can understand his taking off his coat and pitching in, but not good-natured Porter. I first met Porter in this very room, two years ago. The Furbish Company had broken up. He was out of employment, and I engaged him. He was with me during last year, and when he left I gave him \$500 to start in something, but I felt sure he'd lose it and sure enough he soon

Discontent London, April 2.-The popular discontent

with the manner in which affairs are going on in Afghanistan has become unmistakeable, and is rapidly increasing. A great sensation was created this morning by the news re-ceived in a despatch from Jellalabad, stating that a squadron of the 10th Hussars, while crossing the river near that town last night, were carried away by the swift current, and 60 of the troopers were drowned. This squadron was a portion of a small force which was being sent as an advance guard of the projected expedition for the capture of Cabul. The Tenth Hussars is one of the crack regiments of the army, composed of picked men, and commanded by some of the best officers in the service. Its headquarters in England are at Canterbury. Its honorary colonel is the Prince of Wales; its lieut-colonel is Lord Ralph Kerr, and a majority of its officers are Reichstag, is cited as an indication of the good understanding which is reported to preIt does not pay to plant large seed. drowned officers and men has not yet reached vail.

Small, well-ripened seed will be the London, but it is awaited with great anxiety.

Italian Warehouse



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QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. ;

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DEAR SH,—The COCKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my entre appropration.

ire approbation. hation.
Respectfully yours,
P. HENCHEY. 12-28-g

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, EDISTRICT OF MONTREAL

SUPERIOR COURT No. 917.

Dame Mary Larnay, of the Town of Lachine, in the District of Montreal, wife commune endicas of Charles McNally, of the same place, laborer, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintif: versus

The said Charles McNally, Defendant.

An action on separation de biens, for separa-tion of property has been instituted in this cause, this day.

Montreal, 4th March, 1879.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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