THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 9, 1875.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The new Minister of the Interior in France has announced that the Government has no tyet deliberated on the question of the dissolution of the Assembly. His personal opinion is in favor of the House being dissolved and new elections held in the

autuma: The Times bespeaks a fair trial for the French Republic in the new phase of its career. It observes that we need not deceive ourselves in estimating the probability of perfectly steady and peaceful development of the Republic which has been formally established, but it would be very unwise as well as ungenerous—in fact, more unwise than ungenerous—to harp upon the difficulties which do, without doubt, remain to be overcome, and to have no word of acknowledgment for the real progress which has been achieved. The Times thinks that if the Republicans continue to display the moderation of temper and spirit of self-command they have recently manifested they cannot fail to enforce upon the Government a clear and a stronger policy. Others enjoy the distinction of power, but they can enjoy the secret satisfaction of feeling that they have the reality if not the show of influence. The Republicans do, nevertheless, feel much annoyed by the Conserative tone of the declaration made by M. Buffet, as President of the new Ministry, a few days ago. One of their papers observes that it is Duc de Broglie that speaks through M. Buffet. Another says that while M. Buffet has been holding out a hand to the Bonapartists and Monarchists, as representing the Conservative interests, he has turned his back on the Republicans.

Wednesday was the birthday of the Prince Imperial of France. He was born on the 16th March, 1856, and is, therefore, entered on his twentieth year. The anniversary of the family the Bonapartist papers explain, is still the 15th August, which explains the fact that the Prince did not hold any receptions on Wednesday at Chiselhurst.

Cabinet-making for household purposes is an art in which the French excel. In Paris a whole district, the Faubourg St. Antoine, is full of ebenistes and yet to form a cabinet to rule the country has always been one of the weariest and most laborious tasks that could fall to the lot of any of the leading statesmen of France. A fortnight ago M. Buffet was requested by Marshal McMahon to undertake this anxious for quite and retirement; still, placing the call of duty above all personal considerations, he at once set about it with a will, and attempted to form a coherent administration out of the many heterogeneous elements of the majority by which the Republic had been voted. The endeavours proved unusually ardnous and irksome, and repeatedly he felt strongly inclined to throw up his brief in disgust. The latest tidings, however, inform us that he has succeeded at last and constituted a ministry over which he will preside, and in which the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier is to have charge of the Home Office, M. Leon Say of the Exchequer and M. Dufaure of the department of Justice. This has been a labour of Sisyphus, and we are not quite sure whether M. Buffet is out of the wood yet.

Whatever the nature of the new French Ministry may be in other respects, it is sure to be an honest one if presided over by the late president of the National Assembly. M. Buffet is a man who had made his mark even before 1848 as a lawyer of distinction. In that year he was returned as a member to the Republican Parliament. Under the Empire he remained quiet until 1869, when he became a leader of the tiers parti in the newly-elected Corps Legislatif, in which capacity he joined M. Olivier's constitutional ministry on January 2, 1870. Being opposed to the plebiscite swindle, he and Count Daru withdrew in May, and both of them returned to public life with tenfold prestige after the downfall of the Empire, M. Buffet is a fervent Catholic, a thoroughlyhonest character and excellent husband, and, lastly, the father of seven children, which is a great deal more than the average French paterfamilias can boast. Let us hope, above all, that his government may, among other things, be instrumental in restoring some of those domestic virtues which the French stand sadly in want of .- The Universe.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard states tha though the papers are silent on the subject, talk about the imminence of war is very general. Travellers from Strasburg and the Rhineland talk of great preparations on the part of Germany, and the sone of the German papers is considered as ominously significant. Berlin papers are keeping up a series of articles as to the necessity of preventing French aggression, and Swiss papers are openly discussing the prospects of the next campaign in France. The preparations of Germany are considered in Paris to be distinctly aggressive. There is, the correspondent adds, a good deal of drilling going on throughout France, and the army, he considers, is in a far botter condition than that with which France embarked in the last war.

SPAIN.

The government of Spain is at present just a little more wretched than it was in the days of the self-made dictator Serrano, and this is saying a good deal. The Carlists are more troublesome than ever. and promise to become more so as soon as spring shall have fully set in. When Don Alfonso returned, we were told that his would be a constitutional monarchy, but thus far the constitution has not been forthcoming, and so it is quite impossible to ascertain the real mind of the Spanish people.-Senor Canovas de Castillo held that everything must remain as it is, pending the suppression of the Carlist "rebellion." He forgets that the first Carlist war lasted seven years, that the present one has as yet only lasted half that time, and that there is no prospect of its being brought to a close by a traitorous convenio. Spaniards are in the habit of saying manana, "to-morrow," to everything, but surely the young man who is now occupying the shaky threne of Charles V. cannot afford to steal time by processination. Let him beware of the morrow which is not his own. Both his grandmother, Dona Cristina, and his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, might teach him a wholesome lesson on the subject. They could both tell him how they used to leave things in suspense, and were in the end suspended and removed from their offices and dignities. If Don Alfonso wants to wait until the Carlist war be decided, it is ten to one that it will be decided against him .- The Universe.

GERMANY. The National-Liberal press, and the newspapers belonging to the Social Democratic Party, centinue to discuss the Encyclical and probable conduct of the Prussian Bishops with respect to it in a way which would be amusing, were it not for the very serious interests which are involved. A paragraph had appeared in the Germania stating that the Bishops had consulted among themselves as to the advisability of formally, promulgating, the Encyclical. The Frankfurier Zeitung lays hold of this paragraph, and seeks to deduce from it that there is a certain amount of antagonism on the part of the Bishops and Catholic laity of Prussia towards the Encyclical. It asks, whether the Bishops agree with the Encyclical, or whether they only feel themselves constrained to abide by it? The solution of this question it ed to abide by it? The solution of this question of the contends, will be furnished by the episcopal publication of the document or abstinence from publication. Upon this the Manage Payrage observes that the Frankfurt paper deceives the regregiously it. This a matter of the upword indifference it. Sales, whether the Bishops with in their is indifference as Encyclical which is already known to the whole world. That is a question which concerns all the departs.

That is a question which concerns only the depart-

ment of the Attorney-General . . . If, however, the Bishops have not resolved upon an official publication of the Encyclical, it cannot be deduced from this that they are not thoroughly in unison with it. Any one who looks at the affair with an Impartial eye will see at a glance that the Holy Fa-ther in his Letter of 5th February has done no more than repeat what the Deputies of the Centre party had already said hundreds of times, and what the Right Reverend Bishops had declared in their Collective Note to his Majesty the King and the two Houses of the Lantag. The Holy Father says to every one whom it concerns that, the May Laws are null. But can it be pretended that the Catholic citizens and the Bishops of Prussia ever at any time looked upon them as valid? If this had been the case they could never have taken up generally the position against which the present conflict (Culturkampy) is directed. If they had considered those Laws as valid they were bound to carry them Into execution. Now, however, Bishops, and priests and laymen can oppose the State, precisely because they regarded those Laws as unjustifiable, and they would not recognize in the supreme authority of the State any competency to enact such Laws. . . . Either the Law are invalid, and then they can claim no

obedience; or they are valid, and then they ought to be obeyed. Any one can see the evidence of this alternative. • • The Frankfurter Zeitung, as well as the Norddcutsche Allgemeine, divide human society into two classes; a legislating majority of musters and a minority of slaves. So long as such a classification exists there can be neither peace nor a modus virendi, but only the order of slaves or a servile war.

About the treatment of the imprisoned priests, Herr Heeremann gives some interesting accounts in his speech in the Landiag. There were some priests imprisoned in Cleve in the same room, sometimes with thieves, vagabonds, roung criminals, and depraved men of every kind-in the same little room they were with them, dwelling and sleeping. They were not allowed to have their own provisions but had to eat food for breakfast, the smell and taste, of which was sufficient to turn their stomach. With the other prisoners they were three times a day subjected to shocking and disgusting treatment, the particulars of which you would not care to hear, or to print. Such treatment, the Deputy, adds, does not look like a mere punishment, but like deliberate and disgraceful outrage-a kind of vengance taken upon a defenceless enemy.—Catholic Times Corr.
It is reported that 80 Ecclesiastics are imprison-

ed at Posen, and that the Papal delegate who has task. He had just buried his aged mother, and felt been acting as Archbishop of Posen since the arrest of his predecessor has also been arrested. The Times correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that

it is anticeated that the old laws forbidding intercourse between the Pope and the Catholic clergy in Prussia, except through the Government, will be re-enacted, and that measures will be introduced wholly suspending the Papal authority in Prussia. The "Ober-president" of Alsace and Lorraine, af-

ter his return from Berlin, ordered strict perquisitions to be made concerning the property of expelled religious Orders. It seems that the State will provide for their "good management" also or give them over to the Old Heretics.

The Liberal papers of libenish Prussia, which are ordinarily well informed, relate the news that the President of Dussoldorf has proposed to the Government to suppress all Religious Orders, as Franciscans and others, that yet remain in his district as well as all female congregations employed in hospitals and in attendance on the sick, and other Christian works.

The trial of Count Arnim before the Court of Second Instance at Berlin will, it is understood, take place in May. The Court, on application does not insist upon the Count's personal attendance.

Prince Bismarck is said to have addressed a note to the Italian Government, asking for such a modification of the law as will restrain the rolitical liberty of the Pope, but the request has been politely

ITALY.

STATE LAWSUITS IN ITALY .- The Budget for 1875 contains an item of half a million of lire for estimated cost of lawyers and lawsuits. The cost of our gift, that he be deprived in this life of the Holy lawsuits sustained by the administration in the Communion of the body and blood of Christ, and at three years of 1871, 1872, and 1873 was 4,301,294 eing an average for each year of 1,433, lire. The lawsuits pending up to 31st December, 1872, were 17,011, and in 1873 they amounted to 19,000! In every corner of Italy are salaried lawyers retained for the Crown. In Naples the Crown lawyers number 123. Each new law that is passed seems to produce a quantity of litigations to determine its interpretation. This one law caused in three years 506 lawsuits, of which 162 were decided in favor of Government, 114 against it, and 208 remain for decision.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. - The article of the new penal code, now before the Senate, establishes the retention of the death penalty, but with a proviso that it shall not be inflicted if the jury be not unanimous in their verdict of guilty. Senator Pica, in the de-bate on this clause, said "the institution of juries has multiplied acquittals, and their power of admitting in every case extenuating circumstances has saved the lives of many criminals," The same Senator quoted some figures to prove that while capital punishments were diminished crimes increased. The following table shows the number of convictions and executions for the whole of Italy

during	the last t	hirteen	veare	:		
Year.	Capital C	onvicti	ions.	Numbe	r of Exec	ntions
1862		. 87		• • • • •	27	
1863		98			17	
1864		94			23	
1865		.77			12	
1866	,	81			0	
1867		75			` 7	
1868		72			7	
1869		111			4	
1870		102			1	
1971		122			2 .	
1872		41		<i>.</i>	2	
1873		73	• • • •		5	
1874		87			3	
٠.						
		1,120			110	

It thus appears that not ten per cent, of the convictions are carried into execution, and that Senator Pica was fully justified in asking-"You perceive, gentlemen, that the number of executions is very small in comparison to that of the capital convictions, and is decreasing, but are the crimes diminished? Oh, no! they have increased, and why? Because the people do not look to the statute, but to the matters of fact, and for them the punishment of death is virtually abolished when they observe it is never applied." So late as the 15th of February Victor Emmanuel signed a decree commuting two sentences death into forced labour for life. These of two men, on the night of July 13, 1869, committed burglary and murdered their victim by fire arms, One of them had previously been guilty of attempt to murder, and of robbery with violence committed on a priest. The jury found them guilty without extenuating circumstances on the 6th of August, 18-A. They appealed and the appeal was decided against them on the 16th of December, 1874, The King remits this capital punishment on the 16th of Pebruary, 1875. This is a fair sample of the usual course of justice in Italy. The crime was committed in 1869. Trial and conviction followed in five years in 1883. That and conviction followed in he years, namely in 1874. An appeal put off the sentence for six months. Then two months elapse quietly, and the King's grace littervelles and remits the capital pullinness affected that in futures capital pullinness affected that

article 153 proposes to punish offences or outrages committed against the religion of the State, or any other tolerated by the State, by imprisonment not exceeding three months and fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. : Outrage or violence committed on a priest or

minister during Mass or divine service is panishable with four months's imprisonment and fine up to 2,000 lire. Whoever by means of the Press insults the Senate or Chamber, of Beputies is punishable with imprisonment for two years and: fine of 2,000 lire (Article 139.) Threats or acts of violence against public officials or agents of police sitting in court incur the penalty of from four months to two years of incarceration. According to the new code it will be a lesser crime to insult the priest or the Catholic religion. The greater crime will be that of insulting the Parliament or the Courts of Law.

An instance has just occurred in Rome which shows that it is not the Papacy, much less any particular phase of it, as Christianity itself, that the world contends against. Recent visitors to Rome may have seen a graceful little Nubian bey, about fourteen years of age, walking along with two Maronite monks from Mount Lebanon, who have a small convent near St. Pietro in Vincoli; he wears his pretty oriental dress, and this alone would make him the observed of all observers. Well, the Popolo Romano, a Liberal paper, edited, written, and printed by baptised Christians, has a sensational article, in the alla Mortara style, calling attention io the fact, that a subject of a foreign potentate is being detained against his will, and almost a prisoner, in the house of the said fathers, and calling on the consul of his nation to interfere that he may be liberated and sent home, lest the fanaticism of his master, a rich Russian nobleman sojourning in Rome, and the efforts of the monks, should lead to the child becoming a Christian. They pretend the lad ran away twice and was twice brought back against his will, and is being forcibly detained in the Maronite Convent. Now the case is this: A rich and devoutly Catholic Russian nobleman passing through the slave market at Cairo, in the spirit of St. Gregory, saw this boy, and being charmed with his beauty purchased him not because he wanted a slave, for he is an encumbecause to him, but simply to liberate him from a cruel fate, and to put him into the way of the visitations of Divine grace, so that if favoured with the holy inspiration to do so, he might become a Christian. He had him dressed in the best robes of his country, and brought him all the way to Rome as a companion, and then gave him to the only people in Rome who understand his language, to learn some useful tongue and European habits, and then, should he desire it, to be baptised. The lad is most happy and most contented, and there is hope that his patron's pious hope will be realised in the lad's becoming a Christian. And here are Christian writers calling upon the officials of a pagan Government to interfere in the name of liberty, and have the lad sent back to slavery, heathenism, any-

THEN AND NOW.

thing, so that he may be removed from any influences

that might lead him to the knowledge of the true

God.—Catholic Times.

As an evidence of the spirit which animated crowned heads in the early days of Christendom when kings and subjects alike believed in the exist ence of a personal Ged, and of the Holy Catholic Church, to whom they were responsible, we publish the oldest authentic record of English religious and political history extant. It is nearly thirteen hundred years old :-

"I, Ethelbert, King of Kent, with the consent of the venerable Archbishop Augustine and of my nobles, give and concede to God, in honor of St. Peter, a certain portion of the land, which is mine by right, and which lies to the east of the town of Canterbury, to the end that a monastery may be built thereon, and that the properties hereinafter named, may be in full possession of him who shall be appointed thereof. Wherefore, I swear in the name of Almighty God, who is the just and sovereign Judge, that the land thus given is given forever; that it shall not be lawful for me or my successors, to take any part of it whatsoever from its possessor, and if any one attempt to lessen or to annul the day of judgment cut off from the company of

† I, Ethelbert, King of England, have confirmed this gift by my own hand, with the sign of the Holy Cross.

† I, Augustine, by the grace of God, Archbishop

have freely subscribed. I, Eadbald, son of the King, have adhered.

Hamigisile, Duke, have approved.

, Hocca, Earl, have consented. Augimundus, Referendary have approved. Graphio Earl, have said it well.

I, Faugisile, Regis Optimas, have confirmed.

I, Pincio, have consented. I, Gedde, have correborated."

How different the piety and religion which animated this unlettered king, from that which pervades this "enlightened" monarchs of the present day. King Ethelbert was firm in the belief that there exists an Almighty God, who is King of kings and Lord of lords, to whom he was bound to render due allegiance. 'And he believed, moreover, that Almighty God, though unseen by mortal eye, was as truly a personal being as himself, and as really existing and present on earth. Believing that Almighty God was the Giver to him of his kingdom and of all earthly blessings, he also believed that he could, and that it was proper that he should, give to Him to be held by Him, in His own right, portions of the bounty he had received from Him. The right to hold property, and to be protected in possession of it, he guaranteed, as it were, to Almighty God, by the enactment of laws, under which the diversion of gifts, so bestowed from Divine to secular purposes, was forbidden as being sacrile-gious, and punishable by severe penalties.

Such was the faith and such the action of King Ethelbert, and how prominently do they stand forth in the deed, which we have translated.

Strong in the confidence that there exists a personal God, he gives his hand immediately to Him, recognizing St. Augustine as His representative or attorney; and conscious of its acceptance by Him, and of the awful wickedness of those who having given, take back their offerings, he binds himsel and his successors to the perpetual observance of this deed of gift, not only under the penalty of being held amenable to the temporal laws of his kingdom, but of being subjected to eternal condemnation and punishment by Almighty God.

A solemn paper, indeed, is this most ancient relic of English piety; and a solemn act, indeed, did that illiterate Sovereign and nobles preform, when to it they signed their names with the "sign of the Holy Cross." alt was a compact between themselves and Almighty God-a deed which was ratified and recorded alike on carth and in heaven, and fraught, if ever broken, with most momentous consequences to hemselves and their successors.

themselves and their successors. 137 (11) (12) A for pine long conturies it was faithfully observed. Then, in the person of Henry VIII. of England; a Pharaoh arose, "who knew not Joseph!" nor God, who despoiled the monastery, founded and endowed y this very land of this offering to God. How he rought upon himself and his abettors the pains and enalties of its violated conditions is matter of his-

in 1869. Trial and conviction followed in five years hamely in 1874. An applial put off the sentence for six months. Then two months clarke quietly and the King's grace intervenes and remits the capital pullishment altogether. The Senate has enacted that in fature capital pullishments that the destriction of the such a deed as Ethelbert made, nor, if made privately within the prison walls.—Tablet. Yes added to be religious to possess property have ceased to be repullishment altogether. The Senate has enacted that make such a deed as Ethelbert made, nor, if made by his subjects, would modern legislation acknowly privately within the prison walls.—Tablet. CRIMES AGAINST RELIGION.—The new penal code permitted to own absolutely a single foot of earth. third month of its progress, and both sides are repre-

And He can enjoy the usufruct of any that is given sented as firm as ever. The English papers come

exclusive use, the soverigus of the carrier and fail there will be a terrible state of things. The sacred vessels for their own aggrandizement; and, driving the God of Heaven and Earth from His happen, in a painful illustration of scenes about a driving the God of Heaven and Earth from His happen, in a painful illustration of scenes about a home, have turned them into barracks, theatres and stables. His children are forbidden to acknowledge His supremacy by public acts of devotion, are commanded to worship Him, not according to His will, but according to the will of the State, which, impiously ruling Him out of existence, arrogates to itself His functions and attributes, and demands of its subjects their first, their supreme, their sole obe-

· Such are the days in which we live-days when Christendom has ceased to exist; when national dignity is supported and maintained, not by fraternal love and mutual respect, but by the brute force of armies-days when envy and selfish ambition rule the hearts of kings, instead of piety and knightly honor, and when personal godliness, morality and honesty is made a mock of by rulers and legislators; and an infidel liberalism is applauded and fostered by legislative enactments.

Look where we will, socially and nationally considered, piety and morality are at a discount, brute force rules the world, and from every side arise the clangor of arms, and the cry of battle against the Church of God.

These signs of the times so ominous of evil, are not less discernible in our own country than in others apparently less favored. Amongst us the seeds of destruction and dissolution have been widely sown, and already they are springing into life and sowing their future fruit. The tone of our society is largely pervaded by the spirit of Liberalism, Communism, Spiritualism, Diabolism — in a word by that of Infidelity.

It is discernible in our popular literature, whether so-called religious, or secular; in our toleration of immorality and levelness, whether as presented in our public prints, or as forced upon our gaze, and that of our children, from the windows of our shops and the bulletin boards on our streets. It is discoverable in the manner in which official corruption and dishonesty is winked at in high places, and the readiness with which wealth exempts crime from punishment. It underlies the training given our youth in the public schools and is to be found in their text-books. It has taken possession of our legislative halls, and occasions the utterance of language of obscenity and profanity, and the occurrence of scenes of the most disgraceful and ungentlemanly conduct.

It has assumed the reins of government, and shap ing its domestic and foreign policy, induces it to shake hands with the infidel communists and infidel kings of Europe, and abet and foster wherever it can the tendencies they represent. Patriotism and true love of country are ceasing to exist among us as a people, and instead of them a partisan demagogueism is arising, the leaders of which are ever ready to sell themselves, their party and their country to this, that, or the other monopoly for a monetary consideration, and to bow submissively to the everchanging whims of an inconsistent public opin-

In such hands have the people placed the interests of the nation, and thereby enslaved themselves, and endangered the perpetuity of the Republic. They have been forgetful, people and ruler alike, of the presence of Almighty God upon earth; they have neglected and scorned to do homage and fealty to Him, and disowning Him, they are being disowned by Him, and left, leaderless, to their own vain machinations.

If we wish for better days and the sunshine of prosperity, we must seek it of God, humbling ourselves, not only as individual people, but as a government, before Him. We must have Christian rulers, those who will hold themselves accountable to God for their sovereignty, who will recognize His personal presence on earth, and teach their people to do so also.

Will this ever again, as of yore, be the case with the rulers of this earth? Will Christendom again gladden this earth with its presence? Or, are we approaching the realization of the words of our Divine Lord: "The Son of Man, when He cometh, shall He find, think wo -Catholic Standard, Philadelphia.

Maxims Worth Knowing.

If they be Known Well there need not be so Much Paid for Luwyers' Advice.

Administrators are liable to account for interest on funds in their hands, although no profit should have been made upon them, unless the exigencies of the estate rendered it prudent that they should hold the funds uninvested.

When a house is rendered untenable in conse quence of improvements made on the adjoining lot, the owner of such cannot recover damages, because he had knowledge of the approaching danger in time to protect himself from it. A person who has been led to sell goods by means

of false pretences cannot recover them from one who has purchased them in good faith from the fraudu-

Permanent erections and fixtures, made by mortgage upon land conveyed by it becomes a part of the mortgaged premises. A seller of goods, chattels, or other property, com-

mits no fraud when he neglects to tell the purchaser of any laws, defects or unsoundness in the same. An agreement by the holder of a note to give the principal debtor time for payment, without depriving him of the right to serve, does not discharge the surety.

The opinion of witnesses as to the value of a dog that has been killed is not admissible in evidence. The value of a dog is to be decided by a jury. Money paid for the purpose of settling or com-

pounding a prosecution for a supposed felony can not be recovered back by the party paying it. A day-book copied from a "blotter" in which original charges are first made will not be received in evidence as a book of original entries.

A stamp impressed upon an instrument by way of a seal is as good as a seal if it creates a durable impression in the texture of the paper. If any person put a fence on or plows the land of

another, he is liable to trespass, whether the owner has sustained injury or not.

A private person may obtain an injunction t

prevent a public mischief by which he is affected in common with others.

If a person, who is unable from illness to sign his

will, has his hand guided in making his mark, the signature is valid. Ministers of the Gospel residing in any corporated town are not exempt from jury, military or fire ser-

A wife cannot be convicted of receiving stolen goods when she receives them from her husband. An agent is liable to his principals for loss caused by his misstatements, though unintentionally and All cattle found at large" upon "the public road

circumstances, when he is buying goods ? giThe fruits and grass upon the farm or garden of an estate descend to the heir with the farm of garden of

The great look out in South Wales is now in the

freighted with stories of distress in the mining dis-His temples, built by the alms of His children in tricts. Thousands are on the verge of starration, the ages of the past, and by them consecrated to His but are just saved from it by the contributions of trades-unions all over the kingdom. When these pawn-broker's shop in Merthyr. A hundred men women and children are jostling each other in the attempt to get into the shop and pledge their effects. They carry the family pots, kettles, washstands, feather-beds, crockery, cooking utensils and other articles of domestic use, down to the humblest. And still the men refuse all terms of compromise, They have rejected the offers of the clergy and all overtures looking to arbitration. Some of the men, it is said, would be happy to stop the quarrel, but they fear punishment from the more feroclous of their associates in the union. The proprietors even show more signs of firmness, and it is believed they will carry their point, which demands a reduction from the rate of wages forced upon them by former strikes. In the meantime business is prostrated, and great privation experienced throughout all classes in the affected district. This result might be expected to follow from the suspension of works which have been expending £150,000 weekly.

> It is said that when offering the Grand Cross of the Bath to Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Disraeli mentioned that it was the Queen's wish to confer a pension at the same time from the Civil List, but Mr. Carlyle declined both offers.

> Under an extra charge by the proprietor of ten cents a game two coloured citizens of Utica, N.Y. were lately allowed to enjoy the boon of civil rights in a billiard hall of that city.

> BREAKFAST—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comfort ing .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bererage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." —Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Fpps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

> HAIR RESTORERS, &c., &c .- All sulphur and lead compounds have nearly disappeared; their poisonous mixtures having been found both ruinous to the public health and death to the human hair. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, Proprietors of the Celebrated Pain Killer, have lately introduced the Bearine which is rapidly taking the place of all other hair preparations, being an elegant health-giving dressing perfectly delightful to use, prepared from the grease of the Canadian Bear.

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> INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MC-GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangevlin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

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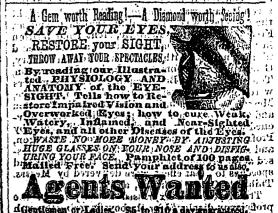
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