

CATHOLIC RONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Prince of Bulgaria has been on a visit at Balmoral to Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Lauderdale has withdrawn from the Lauder conservative association.

Lechmaben, Dunfriesshire, is in a fair way of obtaining a fitting memorial of Robert Bruce. The statue of the hero king (Mr, Hutchison, sculptor) is to be unveiled on August 4.

The estate of Braelangwell, Ross-shire, has been purchased privately by the owner of the contiguous property, Major Lyon-Mackenzie of St. Martin's, at the price of

At an early hour workmen were engaged removing the gates and taking down the stone pillars.

The moulders employed in the various ironworks and foundries in aberdeen have struck work on account of the masters having insisted on a return to the fifty-four hours' per week, at the fifty-one hours' rate of wages.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh working men's conservative association, held on the 3rd June, a letter was read from Lord Cranbrook, accepting the appointment of patron, and one from Sir Stafford Northcote accepting that of honorary president of the association

The largest piece of pottery in the world is on view at Messrs. Vernon's, Newton-Stewart. It consists of two life-size tigers beautifully modelled, and made by Messrs. Westhead and Moore from the models of Mr. Marshall, an eminent London sculptor, for the Paris exhibition.

A strike against a reduction of wages in Dumbartonshire, of considerable importance to the Vale of Leven district, has taken place among the female workers in three of the principal turkey-red dye works. It began on May 22 in Croftengea (John Orr, Ewing & Co., and on May 27 it was extended to we are satisfied, be kept steadily in view un-Dillichip and Milton Works (Archibald Orr, Ewing & Co.

With respect to a note in the World on Lord Barrington's house of commons reporting, an interesting communication from a Scotch professor has been received which tells that, when the present prime minister visited Glasgow in order to be installed Lord Kector, he met some of the professors at breafast on the day day of the ceremony. Talking about the labors of office, he remarked that, during the time he was leader of the house of commons, he found it somewhat a hard task when, forn out with the labors of the day, he had to sitdown and write for her majesty an account of the salient points of a night's parliamentary proceedings. He added that, when he visited the Queen after receiving the appointment of chancellor of the exchequer, her majesty took him into a room and showed him a collection of manuscripts bound, set forth on thelves. These, she explained, were the reports she had received from Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone; "and," she said, pointing to an empty shelf, " you see I have kept a place for your letters."

seems to have worked very well, there being applicants for about £12,000, whereas the sum available was only £7,000, or less. These are the principal statistical results of an extensive and excellent report.

The Dominion Telegraph Company.

The Toronto Mail, in an editorial on the recent action of the shareholders of the Telegraph company, made the following comments :-- " The general opinion of the meeting yesterday was that the provisions of the arrangement were exceedingly liberal, and that while it enabled the Dominion company to extinguish its liabilities, a steady return of 5 per cent. on the shares was secured. At Montrose, at noon on May 26, the toll on the suspension bridge over Southesk was thrown open to the public free of charge. At an early hour workmen were encounted in the financial soundness but the ficulties representing arrangements entered into by the Dominion with other telegraphic organizations. Telegraph companies have become in a sense public carriers, for a considerable part of the world's trade and business is carried on by means of their lines. Telegraphic facilities are an essential part of civilization in these latter days, and it therefore becomes important to consider how the change effected in the Canadian organization will effect the public at large. It is satisfactory to know that the arrangement concluded yesterday will not leave the commercial community at the mercy of a wealthy monopoly. The tele-graphic business of the country will still be conducted by two companies, but the Dominion company will be enormously strengthened financially and otherwise by its amalgamation with the American Union. While the present low rates will, no doubt, be maintained, the connections of the Dominion company with the telegraph system of the United States will be strengthened and enlarged so that we shall have two companies in close alliance with American

der the new order of things, especially as the founders of the American Union desire to accomplish the same result in the United States. They hold that if a twenty-five cent general rate could be applied in this country, there was no good reason why it could not be carried out on their side of the line. The lessees of the Dominion line have, by the provisions of their agreement, obtained direct cable connection with Europe, and no doubt this fact was a powerful inducement in leading them to dead, where, as it seemed, little groups might accede to the terms agreed upon. The in- have gathered to make a hopeless, gallant creased cable business which will result thererom might properly be followed by a reduction of rates, which would be esteemed as a boon by the commercial class. Although the idea of the lines of one of our Canadian telegraphic companies being leased by an American corporation will probably prove distasteful to a few persons, there appears no substantial objection to it. any more than there is to the Canada Southern Railway being controlled by the New York Central. The shareholders of the Dominion company are placed in a better position, and, at the same time, there is no reason to fear that the public interests will be injuriously affected. On the contrary, the new company, with its large fipancial resources and wide ramifications, will be able to conduct business with increased efficiency, and still maintain cheap rates. The change will be beneficial in this further respect, that it will stimulate the Montreal company to still further improve their organization and give the people cheap telegraphy, which is properly regarded as one of the requisites of the present age."

burned in a beap.

The ceremonies were finished by the burning of all of Wee Ka Yung's clothing and personal effects. Wee ka yung was 30 years of age.

THE DEAD AT ISANDULA. A Visit to the Scene of the British

Disaster. [From the London Daily News.]

At the top of the ascent, beyond the Basheer which the dragoon guards crowned in dash-ing style, we saw on our left front, rising above the surrounding country, the steep, isolated and almost inaccessible hill, or rather crag, of Isandula, the contour of its rugged crest strangely resembling a side view of a couchant lion. On the lower neck of the high ground on its right were clearly visible up against the sky line the abandoned waggons of the destroyed column. No Zulus were seen. Flanking parties covered the hills on either side the track, along which the head of the column passed at a trot with small detachments of Natal Carabineers in front ot the dragoon guards. Now we were down in the last dip, had crossed the rocky bed of the little stream, and were cantering up the slope that stretched up to the crest on which were the waggons. Already tokens of the combat and bootless flight were apparent. The line of retreat towards Fugitive's Drift, along which, through a clink in the Zulu environment, our unfortunate comrades who thus far survived tried to escape, lay athwart a rocky slope to our right front, with a precipitous ravine at its base. In this ravine dead men lay thick-mere bones, with toughened, discolored skin, like leather, covering them and clinging tight to them, the flesh all wasted away. Some were almost wholly dismembered, heaps of clammy yellow bones. I forbear to describe the faces, with their blackened features and beards blanched by rain and sun. Every man had been disembowelled. Some were scalped, and others subjected to yet ghastlier mutilation. The clothes had lasted better than the poor bodies they covered, and helped to keep the skeletons together All the way up the shore I traced by the ghastly token of dead men the fitful line of flight. Most of the men hereabout were infantry of the Twenty-fourth. It was like a long string with knots in it, the string formed of single corpses, the knots of clusters of

liver, boiled beef, patatoes, and a chicken were placed at the foot of the grave to serve the dead man in his long journey. A pair of chop sticks were added, after which the bow-ing and salaaming was resumed. All the paper wrappers that came with the candles were the dead lie very thickly. In one place nearly fifty of the Twenty-fourth lie almost touching, as if they had fallen in rallying square. The line of straggling wrappers that came with the candles were the back to camp is clearly marked by America. the skeletons all along the front. Durnford's body was wrapped in a tarpaulin and buried under a heap of stones. The Natal carabi-neers buried their dead comrades roughly. The gunners did the same by theirs. Efforts

were made at least to conceal all the bodies of the men who had not belonged to the Twenty-fourth regiment. Those were left untouched by special orders from Gen Newdigate. Gen. Marshall had nourished a natural and scemly wish to give interment to all our dead who so long have lain bleaching at Isandula, but it appears that the Twenty-fourth wish to perform this office themselves, thinking it right that both battalions should be represented, and that the ceremony should be postponed till the end of the campaign. In vain Marshall offered to convey a burial party of the regi-ments, with tools from Rorke's Drift in waggons. One has sympathy with the claim of the regiment to bury its own dead, but why

postpone the interment till only a few loose bones can be gathered ? As the matter stands, the Zulus, who have carefully buried their own dead, who do not appear to have been very numerous, will come back to-morrow to find that we visited the place, not to bury our dead, but to remove a batch of waggons.

MEMENTOES OF A DISASTER.

Wandering about the desolate camp, amid the sour odor of stale death, was sickening. I chanced on many sad relics-letters from home, photographs, journals, blood stained books, packs of cards. Lord Chelmford's copying book containing an impression of his correspondence with the Horse Guards, was found in one of the portmanteaus and identified in a kraal two miles off. Colouel Harness was busily engaged collecting his own belongings. Colonel Glyn found a letter from himself to Lieutenant Melvill, dated the day before the fight. The ground was strewn with brushes, toilet bags, pickle bottles and unbroken tins of preserved meats and milk. Forges and bellows remained standing ready for the recommencement of work. The waggons in every case had been emptied, and the contents rifled. Bran lay spilt in heaps. Scarcely any arms were found, and no ammunition. There were a few stray bayonets and assegais rusted with blood; no fire-arms. I shall offer few comments on the Isandula position. Had the world been searched for a position offering the easiest facilities for being surprised, none could have have gathered to make a hopeless, gallant been well found to surpass it. The position stand and die. I came on a gully with a gun limseems to offer a premium on disaster, and asks

Newspaper Talk. There are nearly 100 Catholic papers in

Newspaper reporters are not allowed to see criminals hanged in England.

There is a new paper at West Liberty, Ky called the Red Hot Scoreher.

It gives some idea of what newspaper pub-lishing is to read that one New York daily has ordered \$125,000 worth of paper from a Lee (Mass.) factory.

The paper duty of France amounts to about 40 per cent of the value of the paper used by newspapers, and this is why French newspa pers, as a rule, are printed on bad paper.

In 1859, the New York Tribune's total outlay for news, editing, type-setting, printing and publishing, including the accounts of the editorial department, composing room, press-room, publisher's department, correspondence and telegraph, was \$130,198. On the 13th of January, 1879, the outlay for the past year in the same departments was reported at \$377,510.

The Late Lord Gough.

The question of a site for the Gough eques trian statue was discussed on Monday in the corporation. Some members favoured the site in Westmorelaud street at the corner of the new bridge, while others pointed to Foster place as more suitable, desiring to reserve the site in Westmoreland street for the statue of some hero more of their own choice than that of Lord Gough, who admittedly was a distinguished soldier and Irishmas, but who had spent the greater portion of his life in the service of England. The matter was ultimately referred to No. 1 Committee for consideration.

Imperialism in the United States.

In the United States there was never any cal danger to the permanence of the republic until the sycophants and flatterers of Gen. Grant conceived the idea of electing him a third time. If, against all our precedents and traditions, he could be elected thrice, he might be re-elected indefinitely by the aid of military glare and fame, and the American republic seemed for the first time in real danger. But this danger has been dispelled by the potency of an aroused public sontiment. Although France, our ancient and honored illy, is still disturbed by the aspirations of pretenders, we are exposed to no corresponding danger since the collapse of the great hippodrome performance which had been planned for escorting Gen. Grant across the continent from San Francisco.-N.I'. Herald.

Another Wonderful Discovery.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

IRISH NEWS.

There are now no less than nine tramway lines in Dublin, one being opened on the 31st of May.

It is expected that the extensive Drogheda Marsh Mills, which have been idle for over a year, will shortly be re-opened.

The County Cavan rifle association held their inaugural meeting for this year on May 24, at Ballymackinroe Marsh.

Cattle sent from Liverpool to the Dublin market were sold on the 30th of May at from £21 to £26 10s. each.

Two immense salmon have been captu . in one of the nets on the River Moy, at B. lina, the pair weighing about 75 lbs.-one 4'. lbs. and the other 30 lbs.

The Dublin Police Magistrate has sentence ttwo gambling-house keepers to a fine of $\mathcal{L}_{t,t}$ each, gambling being of late rather rife in the city.

Two anchors have recently been fished up in Bantry Bay by fishermon. They are said to have belonged to the French fleet that anchored in the bay in 1795.

Bad accounts come from Ireland as to the harvest prospects. The wheat, which ought to have been far advanced, is scarcely visible, and green crops are fully two months behind.

The memorial statue of the late Sir John Gray was placed on the pedestal erected in Lower Sackville street, Dublin, on May 26. It will be publicly unveiled on June 24, by Archbishop McHale.

It is proposed to have a new cemetery in Kilkenny. A deputation waited some time since on the Rev. Dr. Moran, the bishop of Ossory, but he would have nothing to say to any public cemetery except one exclusively for Catholics.

A committee has been formed in Dublin to extend the nucleus supplied by the surplus from the Moore centenary, in order to replace the present statue with one which will be satisfactory to a committee of noblemen and gentlemen distinguished by their connection with art.

An extraordinary discovery has been made in the vicinity of Athea, County Kerry. A human skeleton in a lag was found at a depth of five feet in a solid bank, which apparently had never been disturbed. A lock of brown hair was attached to the skull.

A movement has been commenced among the Naas poor law guardians to bring pressure to bear, by means of general resolutions adopted at such boards, in order to effect a reduction of rents, in consideration of the de-pressed state of 1rish agriculture.

Mr. Laurence P. Reynolds, a magistrate

"Decay of Evangelicalism."

Mr. Gladstone still pursues theology. At the present moment he is writing an article for the dissenters' organ, the British Quarterly, on the "Decay of Evangelicalism in the Church of England." It is said that it will be a kind of continuation of some articles he wrote about two years ago on the current of religious thought. It will be curious to see what relation Mr. Gladstone-ecclesiastically and theologically a son of the Oxford movement-will adopt toward the Low churchism with which during a great part of his life he was out of sympathy.

Trade in the United States.

One of the most marvellous features in the trade of the United States within the last six or seven years is seen in the increase of provision exports. No other branch of export trade has shown a more rapid growth than that of provisions. In spite of the war and of the panic of 1873, 20 to 30 per cent, increase in value is recorded every year since 1860. Then the value of the provision exports was \$16,611,443; in 1878 it was \$123,-556,323, nearly eighty-seven millions of which represented hog products alone; and this, too, though the price of bacon and hams has fallen off nearly one-half since 1870, that of pork about 60 per cent., and that of lard over 50 per cent. The principal reason for the decline in price was the great extension of the corn supply in the country and the consequent increase in the supply of pork. In the first six months of the fiscal year of 1879 (commencing July 1, 1878) the exports of bacon and hams, as compared with those of the corresponding time in the fiscal year of 1878, had increased 50 per cent., and for pork 33 per cent.

Irish Fisheries Boport.

The inspectors of Irish fisheries have issued their report for 1878, from which it seems that there were last year 5,759 vessels, 10,000 men, and 800 boys engaged in fishing pursuits in Ireland. This was an increase of 377 yessels over the year before. The Arklow oyster fisheries produced and 325 barrels of oysters, in his year, at a wholesale price of about £1 per barrel. The herring fisheries on the east and south coasts produced a value of £221,-000 worth of fish, the boats in that branch having largely increased in number from the year before, the take amounting to only 93,000 boxes, as compared with 114,000 boxes in 1877. The prices for them produced an aggregate sum of about £100,000; ranging somenes as high as £4 10s a box, at other times falling to 5s a box. The' pilchard fishery

A Chinese Funeral.

Wee Ka Yung of Canal street died of consumption in the Chinese laundry in Bellevue, N. J., on Monday morning. He went there two days before for his health. He had no money and his countrymen brought a coffin in which Wee Ka Yung's remains were placed. After the coffin lid was screwed down on Monday the Chinamen held a mysterious service over it. Then they worked in the laundry until 5 o'clock. At that hour they carried the coffin to the hall in the first story of their quarters. The Rev. J. S. Strong, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Belleville, made a prayer, and the mourners stood near with heads uncovered. Two white men then carried the coffin to an old wagon, and the funeral procession started up the steep hillside east of the laundry. Along the route the Chinamen strewed small square slips of rice paper on which were queer-looking characters. These slips, it was said, represented the money with which Wee Ka Yung's debts were cancelled and his passage paid to the other world.

The Chinese burial ground is on the brow of a hill which overlooks Belleville and the Passaic river, and affords a picturesque view of the house and church spires that rise above the forest on the Belleville side of the river. About sixty Chinamen, all of whom wore pigtails, blouses, and straw hats, gathered about the open grave. Several ladies and gentlemen from Newark were present. After the coffin was lowered into the grave by white men and the grave filled with earth the Chinamen began their heathen rites. A hole was dug at the foot of the grave, and in it an earthen jar was buried. " Charley" Ming, who had charge of the ceremonies, would not say what the jar contained. Tapers of imported incense were lighted and planted in a circle about the grave, and a quantity of small pink and white candles was also embedded in the loose earth.

While the candles and incense tapers were burning in honour of Joss, the mourners clasped their hands and bowed their heads to the ground. Then they stood erect and raised their olasped hands toward the sinking sun. would pay well too, but unfortunately this is | This was repeated a dozen times.dw Then a not cultivated. The Reproductive Loan Fund | bowl of tea, a bowl of rice, "a" plate "of itried

ber jammed on its edge, and the horses, their to be attacked. In the rear laagered wagons And perhaps this report that comes from hides scored with assegai stabs, hanging in would have discounted its defects; but the Port au Prince is of the same nature. We are their harness down the steep face of the ravine. A little further on was a broken and battered ambulance waggon, with its team of mules mouldering in their harness, and around lay the corpses of soldiers, poor, helpless wretches, dragged out of an intercepted vehicle, and done to death without a chance for life.

THE REPOSE OF DEATH.

Still following the trail of bodies through long rank grass and among stores 1 approached the crest. Here the slaughtered ones lay very thick, so that the string became a broad belt. Many hereabouts wore the uni-form of the Natal police. On hare ground, on the creat itself, among the waggons, the dead were less thick; but on the slope beyond, on which from the crest we looked down, the scene was the saddest and more full of weird desolation than any I had yet gazed upon. There was none of the stark, blood-curdling horror of a recent battlefield ; no pool of yet wet blood ; no raw, gaping wounds ; no torn red flesh that seems yet quivering. Nothing of all that makes the scene of yesterday's battle so rampantly ghastly shocked the senses. A strange, dead calm reigned in this solitude of nature; grain had grown luxuriantly round the waggons, sprouting from the seed that dropped from the loads, falling in soil fertilized by the life-blood of gallant men. So long in most places had grown the grass that it mercifully shrouded the dead whom four long months to-morrow we have left unburied. As one strayed aimlessly about one stumbled in the grass over skeletons that rattled to the touch. Here lay a corpse with a bayonet jammed into the mouth up to the socket, transfixing the head and mouth a foot into the ground. There lay a form that seemed cosily curled in calm sleep, turned almost on its face, but seven assegai stabs have pierced the back. Most, however, lay flat on the back, with the arms stretched widely out and hands clenched. I noticed one dead man under a waggon, with his head on a saddle for a pillow, and a tarpaulin drawn over him, as if he had gone to sleep and died so.

DURNFORD'S FINAL RESTING PLACE.

In a patch of long grass, near the right flank of the camp, lay Durnford's body, the long mustache still clinging to the withered skin of the face. Captain Shepstone recognized him at once, and identified him yet further by rings on the finger and a knife with the name on it in the picket, which relics were brought away. Durnford had died hard -a central figure of a knot of brave men who had fought it out around their chief to the bitter end. A stalwart Zulu, covered by his shield, lay at the Colonel's feet. Around him, almost in a ring, lay about a dozen dead men, halt being Natal cara-bineers, riddled by assegai stabs. These gallant fellows were easily identified by their comrades who accompanied the co-lumn. Poor Ligutenant Scott was hardly at all decayed. Clearly they had rallied round Durnford in a last despairing attempt to cover the flank of the camp, and had stood fast from choice, when they might have essayed to fly for their horses. Close beside the dead at the picket line, a gully traverses, the ground in front the camp. About four hundred paces beyond this was the ground of the battle before the troops broke from their forma-

village. Systematic scouting could alone have justified such a position, and this too bat, bring back or destroy all the wagons and held permanently by a strong detachment of infantry. The moral effect of this would, I think, have been great, and I should have been pleased had a cavalry brigade carried out a more extended operation and at least have chevied the Zulus out of the Umonoto mountain, but Marshall was under engagement with Newdigate to risk little and to join him early in anticipation of a speedy advance.

A Chinese Physician.

Dr. Cog Fy, a Chinese physician, of San Francisco, at a recent inquest in the case of a Chinaman, was asked, " How many lungs has 1 man?" Be replied: "Seven." Dr. Cog Fy further stated that there are five holes in the human heart, and that the function of the heart is " to catch air."

The Russian Army.

The official report on the sanitary condition of the Russian army of the Caucusus for 1878 shows that there were about 200,000 men in that army; and that there were altogether 500,000 cases of illness reported at military and private hospitals. This shows that each soldier of the army of the Caucasus was on the sick list about three times during the year. There were about 20,000 deaths, or 100 deaths to each 1,000 men. The principal disease was typhoid fever, which caused over 50,000 cases of prostration and nearly 12,000 deaths.

Bishop Colenso on the Zulu War.

Bishop Colenso, writing from Natal under date of April 22, 1879, to the London Times, describes the war against the Zulus as a "mo-i unrighteous and unnecessary" one, "which has been forced on by the policy of the high commissioner, in which already 10,000 human beings have been killed-2.500 on our side and 7,500 on that of the Zulus; and which, unless, as may be hoped, the secretary of state has interfered in the interests of peace, will be carried, no doubt, to its bitter end, involving the killing of thousands more and the expenditure, as is freely stated here on high authority, of not a million and a half, but at least ten millions of English money.'

Lieut.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth.

Under the head of "Army News," the Court Journal of 14th June, inserts the following :- "The colonelcy of the 81st regi-ment is vacant by the death of General Forster, KH., and will be bestowed on Lieut.-General Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G, employed on special service in Canada. The field marshal commanding-in-chief feels deeply the death of his faithful old friend, General Forster, who was his right hand for many years. Captain the Hon. Miles Stapleton, Coldstream guards, formerly A.D.C. to Lieut-General Sir Selby Smyth, and lately A.D.C. at hinsteres anen igi Bustas, fan Aflauge -1.103

camp was more defenceless than an English | told that there is a plant growing in that neighborhood of such strong narcotic power that, in the hands of a skillful practitioner, clearly cannot have been carried out. I much | it will produce come of any intensity or durawish we had remained on the ground long | tion, or even death itself when so intended. enough to remove every evidence of the com- The knowledge of this plant, it is said, is confined to a few families, who transmit the seconstruct a redoubt in the neighborhood to be | cret as an heirloom from generation to generation; and the heritage is highly valuable, confirming the power of miracle-workers and priests-for the plant is in many ways used in aid of solemn imposture, superstition and crime. The power thus exercised is called vanga," a word that inspires the African with awe and dread. The wangs priest can thrown into a death-like coma, and knowing the moment of consciousness returning, he will make a show of recalling to life; or, if a burglary is to be committed, he can, by means of his art, cast a deep sleep on his victims.

Work.

There is a nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. Were he ever so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man who carnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair. Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work-a life purpose; he has found it, and will follow it. The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings; no matter how much wealth a man possesses, he can neither be contented nor happy without occupation; we are born to labor, and the world is our vineyard. We can find a field of usefulness almost anywhere. In occupation we forget our cares, our worldly trials and our sorrows. It keeps us from constantly worrying and brooding over what is inevitable. If we have enough for ourselves, we can labor for the good of others, and such a task is one of the most delightful duties a worthy and good man can engage in.

Substitute for Alcohol.

We find that the efforts of temperance reformers are turned much more than formerly towards some substitute for alcohol. Failing in the direct attack they are attempting a fink movement. There is now manufactured to meet, in part, these demands, a series of aerated waters which equal many wines in delicacy of flavor. Ales and beers, with an appreciable amount of alcohol, and wines from untermented grapes, are also made, and extent, satisfy the demands of social occasions. For weariness that follows muscular or mental exertion the best things are food and rest. If drinks are craved, however, we have oatmeal, or Liebeg's extract of meat, foods which enter the circulation so rapidly that their effect is comparable to alcohol. These, it is sug-gested, may be aerated and made endurable by various additions. Tea, and especially coffee, are also available and useful in these cases. For the reforming drunkard bitter infusions may be of service, in addition to the drink already mentioned. It seems possible that some advance may be made by the temperance reformers through efforts in this Malta with major-general the Hon. Percy direction, and since, as a rule, man is better Malta with major general, the Hon. Percy direction, and since as a title, man is betted general, the Hon. Percy direction, and since as a title, man is betted general, the help of capital and energy. All are not satisfied that the medical profession.

residing at Dalystown, and owning property there, was attacked on his way home from Longtord races on the 29th May, by a large party of men, and taken out of his carriage and beaten. His servant was also assaulted. Mr. Reynolds is a brother to Surgeon-Major Reynolds, of Rorke's drift fame.

At a meeting of the Cork farmer's club the president declared that foreign competition in cattle had so crippled the farmers that, unless the landlords came to their assistance, the land could not even pay the rates. Another member protested that the condition of farmers in the mountainous parts of the country was worse than that of paupers in the work-

Newman and D'Israeli.

houses.

An interesting incident is recalled by the honor which has been thrust upon Dr. Newman, which relates to the new cardinal and the present premier of England. It reads as follows : On the most Saturday afternoons in the last year of the first decade of the present century two boys, aged respectively nine and five, might have been seen playing in the grounds of Bloomsbury-square, London. The boys, both natives of the square, offered the most complete contrast to each other in appearance. The younger, whose head was profuse with long, black, glossy ringlets, was a child of rare Jewish type of beauty, and full of life and activity. The other was grave in demeanor, and wore his hair close cut, and walked and talked and moved in a way which in young people is called "old fashioned." He was of pure English race and Puritanical family. The names of the children denoted these differences as much as their appearances. The one was Benjamin D'Israeli; the other, John Newman Sixty-cight years have passed since then, and much has happened in the meantime, but nothing more wonderful than that the handsome little Jew boy should become a Christian and a prime minister of Protestant England, and the Puritan lad a Catholic and a cardinal of the holy Roman Catholic church.

Impressions of Manitoba.

Mr. Wm. Weld, editor of the Farmer's Advocate, writes as follows from Manitoba:

"Persons of small means, do not think of coming to this province this season. The labor market is overstocked. There are over fifty emigrants at the emigrant sheds here; some heve been here five weeks and cannot form agreeable drinks, which may, to some find work. Many have gone to the States, and some are walking back to Canada; they are leaving daily. We believe they would kill the emigrant agent and circu-lar writers if they could get at them. No emigrant agent has yet gone to the sheds. The poor are begging, and good men, good mechanics. It is a sad sight to see them and hear their accounts. Many have been to the Canada Pacific railroad and have been shamefully used. We have seen farmers from all parts of Manitoba. Men that have \$150 to spare may come and examine the country; many will like it. No settler should come this year unless he can command \$600 at least. There may be some good openings for those who have plenty of