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The Spanish Cortes have voted 190,000 pesetus for the reparation of Cordova Cathe-General Hidalgo, one of the leaders of the

Spanish Bevolution of 1868, was ordered to leave Madrid at 24 hours' notice. MONUMENT TO M. THIERS .- The subscription of a maximum of one franc, opened for a statue to M. Thiers, has produced upwards of

44,000 francs. A ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Madrid Imparcial announces that a marriage has been arranged between the Infanta Maria del Pilar and the eldest son of Prince de Joinville.

THE DISRRESS AMONG THE KAFIRS .- The Government are distributing grain among the Kafirs on condition that an equal amount be

returned by them after next harvest. The Russian language is to to be taught in the middle schools in Servia at Russian cost. The Servians (says a telegram) regard the Russian language as a patois of the old Servian, and show a disinclination to acquire it.

The Swiss Catholics having received permission from their superiors to vote in elections of parish priests, instead of leaving the Old-Catholics the monoply of this privilege, they have just carried by 446 to 25 the nomination of a Catholic priest at Saignelegier, in the Bernese Jura.

Gabriel Ibrahim, the last survivor of the Mameluke Corps formed in Egypt by Napoleon, has just died at Marseilles, where thirteen of that body were massacred by the Royalist mob eleven days after the Pattle of to remedy a bad state of trade. With all his Waterloo. He was eighty-four years of age and had long been a Catholic. R.I.P.

THE TSAR AND THE QUEEN.-It is stated that the Tsar has written an autograph letter to the Queen expressing his sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the death of the Princess Alice. The Tsar also expresses a hope that the relations between England and Russia will soon be replaced on their former cordial footing.

The eruption of mud at the foot of Mount Etna continues, and a smoking lake of steadily increasing dimensions has been formed. Professor Silvestri says there are two kinds of craters—one in constant activity, emiting muddy and oily water, with exhalations of carbonic acid: and other intermittent, issuing with subterranean noises volumes of thicker mud.

Mgr. Mermillod, Vicar Apostolic of Geneva, has been dangerously ill at Lyons, but we rejoice to learn that the health of the illustrious prelate has much improved during the last few days, and it is hoped that he will soon be completely restored. Repose is what the Bishop needs, and very little he gets of it in his exile, for he frequently preaches three times a day.

The New Paisons Act.-The magistrates of discussed the new Prisons Act, and severely condemned the new regulations in regard to the education and the exercise of prisoners. the Recorder of Birmingham expressed similar opinions, and a report embodying their views was adopted.

LIVE STOCK FROM CANADA .- Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 1,243 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 62,461 sheep, and 1,768 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain, by way of Canadian and United States ports, during the year 1878. The importations in 1877 were—7.412 cattle, 6.825 sheep, 373 pigs, and 298 horses; and in 1876, 2,797 cattle, 2,697 sheep, and 353 horses.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE MILAN.-Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, his son (Alexander Karageorgevitch), and six other persons, all of whom have been declared, by a court-martial sitting at Semendria, to be implicated in the plot to assassinate Prince Milan in November last. The Government appeals to the home and foreign authorities to assist in the capture of the accused.

A locomotive, perhaps the largest ever made, is now en route for work on the long. heavy grade on the Rocky Mountains of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. It has ten wheels of paper with steel tires, and the fire-box is ten feet long. When in working order it weighs 118,000 pounds. Its weight is so great that the Western roads won't let it go over bridges, and it will have therefore to be dismantled. It ran however, over all the bridges of the Pennsylvania road.

THE GREAT CLOCK AT MANCHESTER .- The great clock and carrillons in the tower of the Manchester Town-hall, the greatest work of the kind in the world, were started on Wednesday at noon by the Mayor, many thousands of persons crowding the square to hear the carrillons. The big bell upon which the hours are struck weighs six tons nine hundredweight, and the other bells form an almost chromatic scale of twenty-one, reaching within half a note of two octaves.

Russia and China.-The Chinese Ambassador, has, it is said instructions from his Government to demand from Russia the surrender of the Kashgar insurgents who have taken refuge on Russian soil, and also the surrender of Kuldja, which has been annexed by Russia, as the Chinese maintain, contrary to the law of nations. It is stated that Russia is not prepared to stand out altogether on the latter point; but that it proposes in the event of giving way, to make the concessions dependent upon repayment of the full amount of the cost incurred for its military operations by the Chinese.

DECREASE OF DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY .-With the expiration of the year 1878 the custom of awarding good conduct gratuities to soldiers has been abolished. The money realised by fines for drunkenness in the army has hitherto been appropriated for this purpose: but it has been found of late years that the amount falls short of that expended upon good conduct gratuities. While, therefore, it is to be regretted that this encouragement to worthy men has been discontinued, it is a source of congratulation to the military authorities that drunkenness in her Mujesty's army has so far diminished as to materially reduce the amount of fines inflicted for this

How Providence, R.L. Trampsare Treated

(From the Pilot.) Mayor Doyle, of Providence, touches the tramp question in his report to the Common Council. The wood-yard remedy is the one that is tried on tramps in Providence, and Mayor Doyle says it works admirably. Any man who saws wood for two hours receives a meal for his labor. "The imposition of labor has almost wholly kept away the thoroughly vagrant, dead-beat class, who used to preregrinate the city." Since May last, when the wood-yard was established, only 1,568 persons have been lodge at the station-houses, while during the same period in 1877 the number was 5,191. This is a pretty good showing, certainly. The Providence system is a vast improvement on the New Hampshire one of treating every wanderer on the highway as a criminal. It is much more humane to give a poor man a chance to earn a meal than to set the dogs on him.

Mr. Fred Mather, the well-known pisciculturist, is editing a very interesting fishing department in The Chicogo Field. In a recent article he refers to the reports that triching had been found in fish, dissents therefrom vigorously, and offers to eat any fish said to be affected by them.

Professor Peck in the Popular Science Monthly demonstrates by a few simple experiments the fact that all combustible material, when finely divided, forming a dust or powder, will, under proper conditions, burn with explosive rapidity. Thus many explosions in flouring and other mills are accounted for

The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer is very anxious to have Edison pronounced a fraud. It claims that \$440 per year would be required to heat a good house, if Edison's figures are taken as the basis of calculation. But the plumber's journal may be supected of devotion to the interests of the gas companies.

To make malleable brass thirty-three parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc are alloyed, the copper being first put into the crucible which is loosely covered. As soon as the copper is melted, zinc purified by sulphur is added, The alloy is then cast into moulding sand in the shape of bars, which when still hot will be found to be malleable and capable of being brought into any shape without showing cracks.

Mr. Stanley Jevon's arguments to prove the coincidence of maximum sun spottedness with times of commercial depression are certainly ingenious, but we fear will do nothing spots the sun is a very necessary evil. As we cannot prohibit his existence, legislative measures calculated to regulate and control his vagaries ought at once to be carefully con-

Fashion Notes.

Beaver is also very popular this winter New clasps for cloaks are of silver, with a number of small chains with coins attached. Guipure lace is again coming into favor. It is a beautiful lace and its return to favor will be a matter of rejoicing to those who own

any quantity of it. Crochet mittens are worn over kid gloves for walking and visiting purposes; in the latter case the mittens must be taken off before the wearer enters the parlor.

Bonnets are barren of any particularly new innovations. The cottage shape in pale tinted felts is becoming when trimmed with

garniture of a suitably contrasting shade. Frizzes for the hair are not so popular as formerly, but are by no means out of fashion. The banged hair, slightly waved, to a great

extent takes the place of the light frizzes. Another favorite way of using Breton lace is to make breakfast caps of it. These have usumaking a turban-shaped crown, which is sim-

ply covered over with the lace finely pleated. For very dressy occasions the "side cut" Lords Norton and Leigh, Mr. Newdegate, and kid gloves are deemed most suitable. They are cut to button on the side and fasten under the arm, by which device the fastening is concealed. They are made with from four to ten buttons.

Bouquet-holders to fasten on the cordage for a small bunch of roses are brooches with a ring at the back to receive the dowers. They come in turquoises, in silver and in yellow Roman gold, in serpent and lizard patterns. or representing a bee or butterfly amidst the flowers.

For an evening coiffure a popular method consists of parting the hair in the middle and allowing it to fall in careless waves down each side of the forehead. The back hair is rolled in a coil and is softened with short curls made from the front hair, which is festooned underneath the middle of the coil. A large cluster of flowers is set on one side of the coil.

The hair is now dressed low, in putts and The back is dressed in the same way, with the braid often forming an oval. The forehead is still covered by the Breton bandeau. This bandeau consists of short, natural waves, which fall over the forehead without having any "part." A net made of hair, in the same color as the natural hair, is placed over this to keep it in place.

Lavish extravagance is still shown in the construction of evening dresses, and there never was such brilliant trimming seen on costumes. An exquisite Paris made dress for evening wear consists of the palest shade of rose pink satin, lined with white satin, and thickly sprinkled between the two linings with very strongly scented powder. front of the dress was covered with old lace and grebe fur.

The majority of the new articles of jewelry are tine in quality, but simple and unostentations. Since the introduction of so much lewelry, the effort with those who have tine articles is to make it as little conspicuous as possible. The heavy gold chain and pendent lockets have been discarded, and the newest sets consist of a tiny bar with perhaps a tiny padlock suspended from the centre, the earings corresponding, only small.

White bonnets trimmed with pleatings of Breton lace are the novelty for receptions and dress hats. The entire bonnet may be of white net, or else it is of ribbed silk, velvet, felt, or, more elegant still, of white satin, put smoothly on the frame. The Breton lace of trimming width-between two and three inches broadis pleated as finely as if crimped, and put in several rows across the crown, or else there are only two rows around the brim of the front and edging the curtain band below the crown.

An embroidered blue satin screen, of Indian haracter, made in Paris, embodies a variety of adorument in its make up. On one flap a small bridge spanned a rippling brook, at whose bank a stork was refreshing itself. A second flap displayed a bold applique ornamentation outlined with gold, while a third was adorned by a vase in satin application containing real peacock feathers, toward which fluttered little painted birds. The willow tree at the side was quaintly wrought by wax, covered with gold in imitation of Japanese lacquer work.

There are now made a great number of black satin underskirts. They are wadded and trimmed on the lower border with a scalloped satin flounce, embroidered with colored silks. The skirts are generally cut bias and placed upon a belt. The lace in the back, and the eyelets are placed upon a band which forms the centre of this part of the skirt. A great deal of underclothing is now trimmed with pleatings scalloped on the border of the same muslin. Chemises are trimmed with jabots of lace. Jahots are much used at present, and are considered necessary with the Louis XV. vest. These are not always made in the same style; they sometimes consist of a shell-shaped ruffle, sometimes of a plain, straight pleating, and sometimes again of a torsade of mousseline de l'Inde, loosely draped. Another style consists of a "rabat de juge," which is generally of mousselaine de l'Inde, or "gaze iris" trimmed at the end with a ruffle of Breton lace with white satin loops intermixed. The collaratte is made in large hollow pleats composed of the same lace.

Irish News.

Workingmen's Club.-It is proposed to establish a working men's club in Dublin.

Home Rule.-The prospects of a vigorous revival of the Home Rule agitation are in the ascendent. Mitchell Henry, M.P., writes in favour of it, and an important meeting will be held on the 6th February.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Sullivan, who was elected M. P. for Kilkenny in 1847 as a "Repealer," and heid his seat down to the dissolution of 1865, when he retired into private life, A New STANDARD WEIGHT,-The Secretary of

the Board of Trade has written to the President of the National Association of Britisl and Irish Millers, stating that the Board has decided to advise the Queen to issue an order legalising a new standard weight of one hundred pounds to be called the cental. IRISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTEMPERANCE.—At a recent meeting of this association, the secretary reported that the

Dublin memorial in favor of the Saturday Night Early Closing Bill has been signed by 56 Catholic and 90 Protestant clergymen, 112 doctors, 50 Magistrates, and 44 Town Councillors and poor-law guardians. Taxation.- The returns of local taxation in Ireland for the year 1877 have been issued. The total taxation for the year is put down at £3,165,113, a decrease of £76,980, or 2-4

is made up as follows:-Rates on real pro-

perty, £2,458,864; tolls, fees, stamps and dues, £507,898; and other receipts, £198,351. The new Weights and Measures Act has come into operation, and hence all commodities are sold by the imperial cwt. or 112 lbs. The custom hitherto prevailing was to buy and sell by the barrel; a barrel of oats contained 14 stones, a barrel of potatoes 24 stones. The usual practice in buying large quantities of potatoes was to reckon 100 stones at four barrels net. Judian corn and all foreign

grain must now follow suit, and adopt the

imperial standard of 112 lbs.

ALARMING DEATH RATE IN DUBLIN .- The death-rate in Dublin last week has excited general alarm. It was 51 per thousand, while the highest rate in England was only 37. Three hundred and six deaths were registered altogether, of which 104 were from diseases of the respiratory organs and 53 from zymotic diseases. The deaths from small-pox alone numbered 22, and we may add that the number of new cases admitted to the hospitals increased to 72. Thus this terrible disease is once more epidemic in the city .- Nation.

THE RECEPTION TO GEN. GRANT.-The Dublin Nation says: He has received one very decided snub. To a communication from the American Consul-General in London announcing the ex-President's intention to visit Warwickshire, assembled in quarter sessions, ally a foundation of colored silk or satin, Cork, the Corporation of that city returned the answer that, in consequence of his anti-Irish and anti-Catholic policy in office, it would not go out of its way to offer him any mark of respect. The objection to such action as that is that the American people may not understand that the rebuil is intended for Gen, Grant alone.

THE KICKBAM TESTIMONIAL FUND.-The Kickham committee have resolved to appeal for aid outside Ireland. At their last meetng an address to the Irish people of America | the United States, to be used in the founding was adopted asking them to bear a part in the and maintenance of missions. Of this amount good work of preventing a man of such varied talents, stainless integrity, and great moral worth" as Charles Kickham from be- Indians. The diocese of Santa Fe receives ing overwhelmed by adverse fortune. We join the committee in thinking that the anewer of the exiles will be worthy of themselves and of the occasion.—Nation.

REPRESENTATION OF NEWRY .- It is generally conceded that Mr. Wm. Whitworth, M. P., will not be brought forward by the Liberals at the general election, and that an effort will be made to put forward a stronger candidate. Mr. P. G. Carvill, a Catholic merchant, and a large employer of labor, who is at present High Sherin of Armagh, is spoken of, and would be very acceptable to large numbers of the Liberal party. I have also the name of Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P., mentioned, but the Liberal candidate has not yet been selected .-Newry Correspondent of Freeman.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM FOREIGN Countries.-The Dublin Gazette contains an Order in Council, entitled "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order," prohibiting the importation into Ireland of animals from any of the following countries until this order is revoked :- Austria, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Roumania, Russia and Turkey, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. This order came into effect on the 31st day of December, Animals from the following countries are allowed to be landed in Dublin without being subject to slaughter :- British North American Colonies, United States, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal.-Irish

HARD TIMES WITH FARMERS .-- At the meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, Mr. D. J. Riordan, president of the club, said the farmers felt the present depression very severely. If the landlords did not decrease the rents he did not know how they could manage to exist. He had heard of one landlord doing so up to the present. The times were as bad as they had been in the time of the famine (hear, hear.) If the landlords did not reduce the rents tenants could not compete with the American farmers, who had no rent to pay, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. Farrell and Mr. Baggot spoke to the same effect; and it was agreed to call a conference of all the clubs of Munster on the subject .- Cork correspondent of the

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.-The council for the Preservation of the Irish Language was held at 4 p.m., W. H. Doherty, Esq., C. E., in the chair. There were also present—Rev. M. H. Close, M.A.; Rev. J. Nolan, O.D.C.; Captain R. M'Eniry, Dr. Ryding, and Messrs. Marray. Corceran, Comyn, Griffiths, and J. J. M'Sweeney, Secretary. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The death of the most Rev. James M'Devitt, D.D., Bishop of Raphoe, and Vice-President of the Society having been announced by the meeting, it was proposed, and unanimously resolved :-That the council do now adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased prelate, who, being one of the officers of the Society from the time of its formation, always manifested a warm interest in its progress. The council adjourned till Tuesday next, at

Statistics-Immigrants and Natives.

"It was stated some time since in a prominent medical journal of New York," says the London Medical Times, "that medical than three children in a family. Among the higher classes very few families had more than five children, very many had but one child, and many had none at all. Statistics are adduced which prove that the decline in the birth rate of New Englanders-which corresponds very nearly to that of France-is so Irish, English, German and French Cana- action of the Queen, Lords and Commons of that the energies of the Board will be profit-

Canadian Items.

Brantford has a flourishing Philharmonic Society.

Halifax Harbor is as free from ice as it was in the middle of July.

There were 281 births, 127 marriages and 193 deaths in Belleville during the past

An unprecedented number of sheep and eattle were exported from Antigonish and the Gulf Shore during the past fall, good prices being obtained.

St. Jean Baptiste Society .- The St. Cunegonde section have elected the following officers :- President, Silfrid Delisle, Esq.; 1st Vice-President, Hubert Morin, Esq.; 2nd Vice-President, G. N. Ducharme, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Isaic Rainville, Esq.; Treasurer, Francois X. Desjardins; Marshall, Joseph Porlier.

Catholic Intelligence.

The death is announced of the Rev. Thomas Kieran, P.P., Swords.

The most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, has been pleased to appoint the Very Rev. Thomas Brady, P. P., Ballinasloe, to be parish priest of the parish of Larah, in the room of the Rev. James Brady, deceased.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SOUTH AUS-TRALIA.-The first Catholic church built in South Australia was at Morphett Vale. The per cent. on the returns for 1876. The total building, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is about to be thoroughly renovated. On Sunday, October 6, his Lordship the Right Rev. C. A. Reynolds, assisted by the Rev. M. O'Brien and the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, solemnly blessed and laid the foundation stone of a new chancel and transept in course of erection. In answer to an appeal from his Lordship, the sum of £55 was placed on the stone.

RECEPTION OF PILGRIMS AT THE VATICAN. on Monday a number of Italian pilgrims asked the favour of being presented to the Pope, and after their Communion at St. Peter's, they were admitted. M. Acquaderni read an address, expressing to the Holy Father sentiments of profound veneration and unshabable attachment. The Pope, in responding, praised the devotion of the Italians and recalled the benefits Catholicism had conferred on their beautiful country. He encouraged them to remain submissive to the Holy See, in order of its faith in the encalyptus trees as a means that at the proper time they might be ready to defend the Church and discharge all their duties as her children.

INEVITABLE.—Formerly, at Erfurt, the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis maintained who were either orphans or whose parents were destitute. More than a year ago the Sisters were sent away, but it was promised than tifty sorts of the encaleptus, but it seems that the children should not be cast admit on | that the variety known as the blue-gum tree tain the refuge for a year; but it is now announced that there are no means to continue a height of fifty feet, and measuring a yard in it, and ithas been closed. Hundred of destifollow from the forcible ending of its valuable work?

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH .- The sum of 320,135f. 65c, has been sent by the Society for | The Separate School Question in Toronto. the Propagation of the Faith to bishops in 66,311f. are for Southern and Southwestern dioceses, and 15,000f. for work among the the largest amount : 29,410f.; Kansas, Arizona and Natchitoches receive each 24,000f.; Galreston, 22,000f.; Savannah and St. Augustin, 20,000f.; each; Natchez, 17,337f.; Colorado 12,000f. to 967f. 50c., which latter amount the dioceseof Louisville receives. Eastern diocese were not included in the mission lists of this society.

Letter from the Archbishop of Tuam.

the Freeman by the Archbishop of Tnam :-disheartening divisions that prevail in the of discord, existing for some time past, have been aggravated by recent manifestations as ous, senseless as the worst enemies of Ireland could desire. The nation heartily laments the existence of such dissensions, and will suffer tions at one of the polling places in each no longer the continuance of a disorder that paralyses the best energies of all for the common benefit of their native land.

to the correctness of the views of the contending parties, it may be affirmed that the | nomination in certain of the Wards, and went moment has arrived for united and energetic action on the part of ot all. Let the errors of lieved, in strict accordance with the letter of the past be generously forgiven and forgotten, the law, and in virtue of this proceeding the and let the opening year usher in the dawn of | four gentlemen named by us last week were a brighter era, dispelling for ever the present | declared elected. dark and dreary prospects of our downtrodden people.

first month of the new year shall witness in | mand made on their behalf for seats at the the capital of our country an assembly of the faithful, devoted and experienced sons of Ireland, judiciously framing wise and efficient | sented. tules for the future direction of our members of Parliament, regardless of the interests of of the bare, substantial facts in the election the contending parties of the British nation. dispute, without reference to the manner in Let the existence of Home Rule be vigorously insisted upon. Let unity of action among the members, as far as possible, be ensured by summoning them in due time for seasonable deliberation in London, whenever great measures for the benefit of Ireland or of the British dominions are about being introduced into Parliament, as well as during the progress of such measures through both houses. Let the deliberations of the consulting assembly in London be duly submitted from time to time, by means of the Press, to the discriminating appreciation of the Irish people, who are never wanting in distinguishing between their real and actitious friends, and who will not fail to consign to suitable retirement those members who prove themselves more interested for the well-being of Great Britain row circle. or their own, than for the freedom and religious and social amelicration of the people whom they faithlessly represent.

Above all, even with the sacrifice of what may be deemed by some public duty, let the views of the able and learned chief of the party receive from all the consideration to which they are justly entitled. Great measures are needed for Ireland, which must be wrung from a powerful, overbearing, and hostile adversary. For this end union and combination, of which the English and Scotch members in the hour of need furnish striking illustrations, are absolutely needed on the part of the Irish representatives. men of that city found an average of not more By thus pursuing a steady, united, and, when prudent, an aggressive Parliamentary form of action, Ireland will soon be raised up by her faithful representatives from the abject and humiliating state in which she still lies, owing to the inhuman legislation of centuries, to an equal participation with England in the vaunted benefits of the Constitution, and ultimately decided that the birth rate of that stock of to the glorious condition of having her laws people is now only about one-half that of the | made and her interests secured by the joint

Swinburne About to Become a Catholic? Dublin Irish Times :- "Your readers will, I dare say, not believe that Algernon Swin-

burne, the poet, is preparing for his reception into the Roman Catholic Church. I cannot bring myself to credit it either. Nevertheless it is so reported, and the story goes even as far as the assurance that Father Koogh, the Superior of the Brompton Oratory, is the clergyman who has under his instructions the writer of 'Laus Veneris.'

New Catholic Bishops for United States. A despatch from Rome states that, in addition to the proposed appointment of several Vicars Apostolic in parts of America destitute of Episcopal Churches, the Vatican intends to

establish several new Bishoprics in the United States, and institute a new hierarchy different from the present one. The Pope has sent a circular to bishops outside of Europe with the view of extending the collection of Peter's Pence in all countries of the world.

The Pope's Piscatorial Ring.

The Pope's Piscatorial Ring is so called from its containing a stone engraven with a figure of St. Peter drawing in his net. The earliest record of its use is, according to a high Italian authority, 1265. Originally it was nothing more than the Pope's private signet for his own correspondence; but from the middle of the fifteenth century its use became reserved to the Pontitical utterances called Briefs and has remained so ever since.

Cardinal Manning.

Cardinal Manning did a kindly and courageous thing on Christmas Day. Preaching at the pro-cathedral, he severely lectured his wealthy co-religionists on their inconsiderateness to servants, and protested against the system of working their domestics on holi-days and Sundays. His Eminence had an-other word of rebuke, too, and gave a not very flattering picture of professedly pions people whom he had seen "in wealthy mansions sit down to costly viands" without the outward reverence usually observed by devont Catholics.

The Encalyptus.

[Rome Letter to London Times.]

The Government is giving remarkable proof of destroying the malaria which exists in the neighborhood of Rome. It appears that it has made a concession of 500 hectares of land to the monks of La Trappe, who reside a short distance outside the walls of the city, on conan asylum for forty helpless femule children, dition that the monks undertake to plant a certain number of the above trees every year. They are growing at Tre Fontana no fewer the world. Some means were taken to main- of Australia has thus far proved the best, specimens only eight years old having grown to circumference at the stem. There is every tute girls have been brought upwithin its walls | reason to believe that great benefits will result to be virtuous women and useful members of from the extensive planting of this tree in and society. Who dare now prophesy the amount around Rome. As our readers are aware, a siof mischief for the city of Effort which will milar experiment is being made in Cyprus, but we do not yet know whether on an equally extensive scale.

(From the Toronto Tribune.) The Toronto Tribune, in reply to the repeated attacks of the Toronto Telegram, on tho separate schools in Toronto, says :--

Here are the facts: (1.) The financial question, up to the close of 1877, was settled and set at rest, and has never since been mised, except through the Telegram, and by no Catholic known to the public as the reviver of the exploded charges. 15,000f, and all others sums ranging from The financial administration of 1878 has

never yet been called in question. (2.) There was a dispute last year about the mode and place of holding the election. A case was taken into Court, and according to our recollection, Judge Mackenzie ruled it out on the question of jurisdiction, and the parties appealing allowed the matter to drop for that year, with, it is said, the intention of It is high time that a term be put to the trying it over again, in 1879, should an opporfunity be presented; and they were doubtless ranks of the Irish popular representatives in strengthened in this resolve by Vice-Chan-the British House of Parliament. The evils cellor Blake's decision in the Belleville case, which was almost, if not altogether, analog-

(3.) This year (as we explained last week) the Board made arrangements for the elec-Ward, believing that in this they were com-plying with the law, in spirit, if not in letter. (This point is yet unsettled.) Certain other Without attempting to offer an opinion as gentlemen, a mover, a seconder, and a candidate, made their appearance at the places of through the form of an election, as they be-

(4.) There were no returns of the four elections last mentioned brought before the Board It is to be hoped and expected that this at its first meeting after the elections; no de-Beard, and no certificates of their having made the required declaration of office pre-

But to dismiss the subject with a statement which they are viewed by the people, would be to leave the unfounded statements of the Telegram an appearance of substantiality which they do not possess, as the following additional facts will prove :-

(1.) In two out of nine wards, the anti-Board party took no action; in another ward their candidate declined a nomination.

(2.) In two wards their plot was discovered in time to enable the Board candidates to contest the election, and the anti-Board candi-

dates got only three votes each ! (3.) In the four wards in which they claim to have held on election they had the poll closed at ten o'clock, and before there was time to offer them any opposition, their action being unknown outside their own nar-

We scarcely need to say that the Catholics of Toronto utterly repudiate the gross and baseless slanders which the Telegram, in its struggle to achieve even an infamous notoriety, has heaped upon his Grace, the Archbishop. There may, indeed no doubt there are, a few "bad Catholics" aiding the Telegram in its vile work. But they are not utterly bad. They have still left a rag of shame with which to veil their iniquities, and sense enough to save themseives from contempt by hiding behind the skirts of the *Telegram*. And that journal's impertinent remarks are not likely to deter His Grace from administering such rebukes as their conduct may require, no matter what their social status may be, or however earnestly the Telegram may vouch for their respectability .- Would it kindly name one who endorses its course?-As to the breaking up of the Separate Schools let it dismiss its fears, and turn to the few remarks made by the Very Rev. Father Laurent at the last meeting of the Board, if it wishes to learn the new direction in which it is very probable ably directed.

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