March 8, 1882.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM. The Charge of the Heavy Brigade-Bala-klava, Oct. 25, 1854.

By Cable to the Independent-The charge of the gallant Three Hundred—the Heavy Brigade! Down the hill, down the hill thousands of Russians, Thousands of horsemen drew to the valley—and

For Scarlett and Scarlett's Three Hundred were riding by

When the points of the Russian lances broke in
on the sky;

And he called "Left wheel into line!" and
they wheeled and obeyed.
Then he looked at the host that had halted, he

knew not why, And he turned half round, and he bade his And he turned half found, and he sade his
immester sound
"To the charge!" And he rode on shead as he
waved his blade
To the gallant Three Hundred, whose glory
will never die,
"Follow, and up the hill!"

To the hill, up the hill followed the Heavy
Brigade.

The trumpet, the gallop, the charge, and the might of the right!

Down the hill slowly thousands of Russians Drew to the valley, and halted at last on the height.

With a wing pushed out to the left and a wing to the right. But Scarlett was far ahead, and he dashed up

nlone
Through the great grey slope of men;
And he whirled his sabre, he held his own
Like an Englishman there and then,
And the three that were nearest him followed with force, Wedged themselves in between horse and Fought for their lives in the narrow gap they Four amid thousands; and up the hill, up the

Galloped the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy

Fell like a cannon-shot.
Burst, like a thunderbolt,
Crashed, like a burricane.
Broke through the mass from below,
Drove through the midst of the foe,
Plunged up and down, to and fro,
Rode flashing flow upon blow,
Brave Inniskillings and Groys.

Whirling their sabres in circles of light,
And some of us, all in a maze,
Who were held for a while from the fight,
And were only standing at gaze,
When the dark-muffled Russiau crowd
Folded its wings from the left and the right
And rolled them around like a cloud—
the mad for the charge and the battle were
we

When our own good red coats sank from Iske drops of blood in a dark gray sea;
And we turned to each other, muttering, all dismared: mayed:
"Lost are the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy
Brigade!"

Bot they role, like victors and lords,
Through the forests of lances and swords;
In the heart of the Russian hordes
They rode, or they stood at bay;
Struck with the sword and slew;
Down with the bridle-hand drew
The foe from the saddle, and threw
Under foot there in the frey;
Raged like a storm, or stood like a rock
In the wave of a stormy day;
Till suddenly, shock upon shock,
Staggered the mass irem without;
For our men galloped up with a cheer and a
shout.

And the Russians surged, and wavered and Up the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the

field.
Over the brow and away.
Glory to each and all, and the charge that they made! Glory to all the Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

*The three hundred of the Heavy Brigade who made this famous charge were the Scots Greys and the second squadron of the Inniskillings, the remainder of the Heavy Brigade subsequently dashing up to their support. The three were Elilot, Scarlett's add-de-camp, who had been riding by his side, and the trumpeter, and Shegog, the orderly, who had been close behind him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EMPLOYMENT IN WINTER.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. fact which our law multitude of its ous efforts they from time to time put forth to increase the population of our country. They bring in at a considerable cost and trouble immigrants from Europe, and more especially the hardy natives of the British Isles. Whether to our advantage or otherwise we are the close neighbors of a large and powerful nation which every year draws from our villages and farms a deal of the bone and muscle which in Canada we so much require, and I think we should do something to keep this power at home, because in some form or another labor is the foundation of wealth, and without a reasonable share of wealth a country can neither be strong nor happy. Political economists say that a Southern slave was to the nation worth a thousand dollars and a white man twelve hundred, yet for the want of employment multitudes of white men every winter cross the line to find in the New England States what we refuse to give them, namely, work whereby to live.

The loss to the Dominion through this migration must be very considerable, and to in some way remedy it should be the duty of Hillier. There also came Mr. L. U. C. Titus, all public bodies as well as private indivi- of Trenton, and a friend, Mr. A. C. Forbes. duals who wish well to this Canada of ours.

The Dominion Government bring out immigrants, but our municipal bodies do little or nothing to keep in Canada our working class population, either native or new comers. In my opinion the policy of most of our corporations is a penny-wise and a poundfoolish one in not taking active steps to pro- her name was Mary Sweet; that she was mote labor during the winter, and thus keep about twenty years of age; that her parents In the Dominion thousands of men who now reside in the township of Hillier; that two go to the States. We want their labor in the summer, but in the winter they may

suggest to the Montreal City Fathers the summoned to court but not sworn and examexpediency of spending during the slack ined. To keep her away, he said, she had season a few thousand dollars in the getting been paid hush money in large sume, and was ready of road-making material to enable them to put the streets and highways into good order in the early spring. To do this Titus. The secret, he thought, preyed would be wise policy, because in the first upon her mind, and had been the place labor could be had cheap, and in the great trouble of her life. She second it would help our working people to would tell nothing, but once in a while tide over the winter without having to go made remarks that showed how she was into the States to find employment, agitated. She had not been at home for a What I have here said of Mont-long time, but last winter was sick at the real will apply with equal force house of Mr. Thorne, who took an interest to other municipal bodies, because in her. Her late movements he was not the jurisdiction of most of them roads are aware of. All her fortune was that received badly wanted, and funds laid out upon them for keeping the secret. The brother states would be well spent. Good roads opened up that he first heard of the shooting affair yesin the country facilitates trade and saves terday afternoon through the papers. He horseflesh, while the providing of material understood that when she went to the conduring the winter to repair, and construct vent in Lindsay she assumed the name of them in the summer, would employ men who Edith Gray, not desiring to go by that of are willing to remain in Canada, but who, in Sweet, by which she was known in connecsheer necessity, go to the States. We want tion with the Amens case. Why she had people to fill up our country, and to bring adopted the names of Stokes afterwards he them out from Europe is a step in the right | could not tell. direction, but the work of settlement and colonization should be energetically assisted when several witnesses were examined, the by municipalities and other public bodies.

Our neighbors never miss an opportunity

But Oak to their country, and I think our public bodies was inflicted by design or through insanity or might consistently follow so wise and pa-

triotic an example. We are about to have new City Council—one which I trust will reflect credit on Montreal for ability and energy in the carrying out of its various duties, and certainly to the entire population there can be no duty of greater importance than the constructing and keeping in rapair of streets and highways. An example set by the Corporation of the Canadian metropohis would be exclusively followed throughout the Dominion, and in this way work would be provided during the slack winter months for the surplus bone and muscle which we are so anxious and yet do little to retain.

The series of th

Yours truly,
A TAXPAYER.

MY AFFIDAVIT.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir.-Your article upon the subject of my affidavit, which I only saw a few days ago, renders it advisable that I should say a word or two. Since that affidavit was made I have expected to be called upon to substantiate

the allegations therein contained. Indeed, I made my statements with the understanding that they should be the foundation upon which the subject should be judicially investigated, and the parties concerned placed in their proper position before their

countrymen and the public. To those statements 1 adhere, and, if called upon, am prepared to back them up, no matter who may be affected or how my words may be disputed by parties whose memories are so defective. Why has not the opportunity afforded been availed of?

It is not for me to care who may or may not be concerned in the result of the controversy. Sufficient is it to know that the basis of my article in the Hour, and of the letter accompanying the affidavit-which appears to have been suppressed—are, as I think, sufficient to justify me.

Your obedient servant, FRED. J. HAMILTON. New York, Feb. 27, 1882.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

No cosmetic in the world can impart beauty to a face that is disfigured by unsightly bletches arising from impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is the great purifying medicine for all humers of the blood. It makes good bleod and imparts the bloom of health to the most sallow complexion.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

KINGSTON, Feb. 28.-This afternoon a young and beautiful girl named Edith Gray, who for the past week has been stopping at the British American Hotel, committed suicide by shooting herself through the brain and melting snows, some advantage is dewith a revolver. The following are the rived from the operation, but it will be facts as nearly as can at present be ascertained :- Last Tuesday the girl, who is about 21 years of age, arrived at the hotel, not natural drainage, and early spring ploughand registered her name as Edith Gray Stokes. Her object in coming to the city was, she said, to see a niece who was in the | latitudes." convent, and of whom she was guardian. Having plenty of money and being of a prepossessing and lady-like appearance, the proprietor of the hotel intended to aid her in finding her niece. The next day, however, she was taken ill with bemmorrhage of the lungs, and was confined to her bed, medical attendance being brought in. While iil she was visited by a medical student named Grange, and a close intimacy sprang up between them, which finally resulted in their engagement. Being again at. tacked with hemmorhage, and fearing death, she made a will, leaving all her property, of which she had considerable, to her intended husband, destroyed the will the next day. and broke off the engagement. The medical student still plied his suit, and she appealed SEE,-The strength of a nation is in the to the proprietor of the hotel, who demanded bout her. She this afternoon. The girl, on hearing of his prietor, went up to her room, accompanied by that gentleman. The door was locked, and on looking through the keyhole, they could see the body of Miss Gray lying on the foregoing. the floor. Fearing something was wrong, they burst open the door, and found the unfortunate girl still alive, but evidentally mortally wounded. A revolver, with one barrel discharged, lay beside her. The report of the shot was not heard by any one in the building. The girl's true name is Edith Gray, and she comes from the township of Hiller, Prince Edward county. She is still Hving, but death is cortain. KINGSTON, Ont., March 2.-The girl Mary

Edith Sweet, her true name, died at 8 o'clock this morning. By the midnight train there came from the west deceased's brother, Wm. Sweet, and her brother-in-law, A. Dogroff, both registering as from the township of The relatives were taken to the room where the girl lay, and a painful and trying time passed. This morning, after the death, a reporter met the brother and brother-in-law. Both are evidently farmers. The brother feels the blow sadly, and remarked, "She has brought it upon herself." He said that years ago, when a man named Amens was shot in the township of Hillier, Mary was said to be somewhat involved in the case, or To remedy this evil 1 would respectfully to know considerable about it. She was sent to Loretto Convent, Lindsay, to be educated at the expense of

The inquest was held in the afternoon evidence going to show that the life of the deceased had been rather mysterious and that to advertise the supposed advantages of the she was the victim of illicit love. The jury States over Canada, although their Govern- after a short deliberation returned the followment does nothing for the immigrant, while ing verdict:-" That the deceased Mary ours every year spends large, sums in his in- Sweet, aliai Edith Gray Stokes, came to her death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by her The American municipalities, however, do own hand, and that the jury finds nothing in ever, will not take place for nearly a good deal to keep up the good name of the evidence to determine whether said wound night, contrary to the usual custom.

The definitive sentences will not

Farm Notes.

One of the first things a farmer's wife should learn, if she has not already learned it as a farmer's daughter, is to drive and harness a horse.

Strawberries are much more prolific when four or five different varieties are planted together, although each variety may be a perfect one, than if but one, were planted alone. The opinion has generally prevailed that a

little bran mixed with meal would produce more pork than clear meal, but in some experiments lately tried it was found that clear meal made more pork than a mixture of bran and meal.

The Flemish farmer scrupulously collects every atom of sewage from the towns; he guards his manure lik a treasure, puts a roof over it to prevent rain and aunshine from spoiling it; he also gathers mud from the rivers and canals, and the excretions of animals slong the highways, for conversion into phosphates.

When corn on the ear is fed to horses they masticate it much more slowly than if the corn was shelled. As a consequence that on the ear is better digested. A horse requires more time to est corn on the ear, than if fed either meal or shelled corn. If horses cannot have time to masticate a full feed of shelled corn, then it is best to feed something else.

Professor Brewer of the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, says: "On account of the value of straw and of the stalks of our corn for feeding, it is found that an acre of corn, wheat or other grain, pays as large a profit here as in the West, and that the labor of each man is as well or better paid."

A new use for sorghum seed has been discovered. Glucose can be prepared from it as well as from corn, and it is estimated that 1,250 pounds can be made from the seed grown on one acre. It is thought that the discovery will, by the added profits arising from the sale of the glucose, make the culture of sorghum for sugar a profitable business.

The valt. at all manufactured fertilizers irsolubility, and these depends 37 manuress, be appropriated by the growing or expect any such fertilizing matte main in the ground for another year is to coume that the fertilizers are not properl, _nanufactured. Bone dust, however, will remain in the soil several VARTE.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman says: It is important to sow barley as early in spring as the ground can be reduced to a good mellow condition. On such soils as will admit fall ploughing without their becoming complicated again by the agency of rains found best more commonly to depend on thorough underdraining on soils that have ing. The time at which the seed may be sown will, of course, vary with the soil and

In Europe the carrot is grown to a great extent for feeding to cattle in the winter months. Boots of some kind are fed the winter through to the cows. An Iowa raiser of Jersey cows says he is accustomed to teed carrots, of which he usually raises 600 bushels per acre. Carrots increase the flow of milk and improve the appearance and quality of butter. Beets are preferable to carrots for increasing the flow of milk; the milk, however, which is produced from beets, is not as good for butter. The breeder mentioned above has found it difficult to raise his calves on clear Jersey milk, and advises the feeding of that which has been skimmed.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Supt. makers recognize in the laudable and stren. referred him to Mr. L. Titus, of Trenton, Dept., New York Post Office, in writing conwho, she averred, was her guardian. That cerning St. Jacobs Oil, says: The reports gentleman was telegraphed to and arrived from the several superintendents and clerks who have used the Oil agree in praising it arrival retired to her room, and Mr. Titus, hignly, it has been found efficacions in outs, after having had an interview with the pro- burns, soreness and stiffcess of the joints and muscles, and affords a ready relief for rheumatic complaints. Hon. T. L. James, now Postmaster-General of the U.S. concurred in

> THE EMIGRATION QUESTION. London, March 2 .- A deputation, representing thousands of unemployed persons in London, waited on the Lord Mayor to ask acvice and aid, especially in regard to emigration. The Mayor advised them to confer with Sir Alexander T. Galt, High Commissioner for Canada.

> A RUSSIAN INDEMNITY. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.- Russia has demanded priority for her claim on the Roumelian treasury of 2,300,000 france, for the maintenance of the Russian army of occupation. The Porte contends that the signatory powers must decide the amount due to Russia, and that the revenue of Russians collected while occupying the province must be deducted from the claim.

> > THE JEWISH PERSECUTIONS.

London, March 2 .- The Russo-Jewish committee's statement confirms the report of outrages on Jews in Russis, including many cases of murder and rape which the British Consular reports discredited. The committce's statement is founded on letters from prominent persons of the Jewish community and personal evidence of refugees. A letter from an eminent Rabbi Indicates that the Russian authorities are trying to conceal the

GENERAL SKOBELEFF - THE CON-DEMNED NIHILISTS.

St. PETERSBURG, March 2.- The Emperor has abandoned the idea of receiving General Skobeleff, lest, by so doing, he should give him undue importance. The Minister of War will order him not to leave Russia, notifying him at the same time, that for the present, at least, he will have no command entrusted to him. General Ignation repudiates General Skobeleff entirely after his St. Petersburg speech. Gen. Skobeleff was summoned to the Ministry of the Interior and reprimanded. How can I help myself" said he in reply. "I am neither a politician nor a diplomat, am young and must have some outlet for my energy." On this Gen. Ignatieff exclaimed: "Surely you don't expect me to invent an expedition for you every year." It was decided to-day at Gatschina that the too impetous young General shall be kept as much as possible in the back ground. Gen. Skobeleff

arrived at Warsaw last evening.
General Ignatioff was called to Gatschina to-day to discuss the question whether effect should or should not be given to the senhangman; the remainder seem doomed,

of March, a few days before the anniversary of the late Emperor's assassination. It is hoped by deferring the execution till after the 13th that the Nibilists will be induced to refrain from any fresh mischief. The report that Alexandeoff Emilianoff's counsel is to be transported has been contradicted.

THE NIHILIST TRIALS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1 .- The Court commenced sitting on Monday at half-past one. The tribunal submitted to the defence the thirty-three questions to which it; was to reply. Counsel for the defence remained in consultation until four. They signified their acquiescence with the exception of two alterations, which the tribunal allowed. The tribunal resumed its sittings at a quarterpast eleven. The President, who maintains strictly the exclusion of the public, perceived two strangers in court. "Who are those people?" he asked of the usher. The latter replied that they had been introduced by M. Nabokoff, Minister of Justice. " Expel them," replied the President; "we know no Minister here; I am alone master in this hall." A few hours before the President had had one of the Emperor's aids-de-camps, Colonel Nestowich, expelled for attempting to sketch the defendants, and another person for trying to take down the sixty-three questions put by the prosecution. Only twelve people were present during the last six day's proceedings, counsel and accused, of course, not included. Among them were Prince Schowskoff. Prince Demidoff, or San Donato and the Minister of Justice. The prisoners were then brought into Court escorted by gendarmes. They appeared quite unconcerned. The sentences were then passed on the prisoners. Nothing worthy of remark occurred while the sentences were being read. The prisoners listened calmly and made no sign. When, however, they were asked whether they had anything to add to their defence, Teterka turned to Merkonloff, the informer, who had denounced Emilianoff and struck bim in the face. Terentieff's answer to the President was a cough and a burst of ironic laughter. The sentence will be read over to the prisoners once more on Saturday. There is no appeal from the decisions of the Indres as the Senate is the Supreme Court. They will, however, be submitted to General Ignatieff for his approval. The prisoners msy then petition the Emperor for pardon.

HOW TO MAKE TOAST.

Mrs. E. P. Ewing in a recent lecture on cookery said: "Toasting effectually destroys yeast germs in bread, and converts the insoluble starch into a soluble substance resembling gum, which chemists call dextrine, so that toasted bread is incapable of fermenting and producing flatulence, or becoming sour on the stomach. Bread tossted very dry agrees better with a weak stomach than any other bread-indeed, a sensitive stomach will frequently digest toast when it will digest no other article of food. Hence toast, which is in such general use as a diet for invalids, can be safely and judiciously recommended for them at all times; and the loose talk indulged in by some self-styled teachers of physiology about the extreme unhealthfulness of toast, especially when buttered, only gave emphasis to the fact that toasting bad bread and melting bad butter does not improve the quality of either, or render them less indigestible or unwholesome than when in their original unregenerate condition. Melting or boiling inferior butter will not make it proper food for a human stomach, and the most skillful manipulation will not convert sour, half-baked bread into nutritious, palatable tosst.

Toast holds so important a place in our dietary that every one should know how to make it properly. Yet one of the best American authorities on culinary matters says only about one in ten thousand knows how to make toast, and the lecturer endorsed the statement so far as to assert that bad toast was the rule, good toast the exception. In making teast, three directions should be observed: Cut the bread, which should be somewhat stale, in even slices, about balf an inch in thickness. If the bread is freeb, slightly dry them. Hold each slice a sufficient distance from the fire, which should be of clear, bright coals, to seep it from burning, and let it brown evenly. For this purpose a wirebroiler or toasting-fork can be used. When the surface of one side becomes a rich golden color, turn and heat the other side in a similar manner, until the slice is perfectly toasted. Serve the moment it is done in a warm plate, dry or buttered, and it will tempt the appetite of either invalid or enicure. And the aver age individual may indulge occasionally with impunity in a broiled quall or Boston stew, served on tosst after this method, without the least fear of tuture regret or discomfort.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE

What physician has ever discovered a cure for headache? Echo answers none. But Burdock Blood Bitters by their purifying, invigorating, nervine properties afford a cure in nearly every case. The health-giving principles of this remedy are unequalled by any similar preparation in the world.

On the 31st of December there had been in all 62,331 notices served under the Irish Land act. Nearly half this number, 29,392, had come from Ulster; the highest number in any county, 5,692, had come from Tyrone, which recently inflicted so severe a defeat on the Land League nominee. In Connaught there had been 16,246 notices, in Munster, 11,057, and in Leinster 4,556. During January, notices were coming in at the rate of 400 a day.

THE BREAD FRUIT PLANT .- Although the banana grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious. for an acre of ground planted with it will rebanana is the bread of millions who could not well subsist without it. In Brazil it is chicken coop.—New Haven Register.
the principal food of the laboring classes, while it is no less prized in Caba.

RESTORED TO COMPLETE HEALTH. FROM CHAS. E. PRABOY, of Brooks, Mo.

"From early youth I was in feeble health. troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much and only at some light business, and then only with great caution. Seven years ago, the past spring, I had a severe attack of Dyphtheris, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so that I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of Peruvian Syrup, I gave it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of tences of death passed on the ten Nihilists; the Syaur until three bottles had been used, three, as already telegraphed, will escape the and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day. I attribute my though General Ignation is crounted with though General Ignation is crounted with to save them. The executions, however, will not take place for nearly a fort cannot speak too strongly in its praise. I have several times recommended it in cases have several times recommended it in cases over to the condemned prisoners till the 9th I results." Sold by all druggists.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.

SIXTEEN YOUNG LADIES ENTER THE ORDER OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME-MGR. FABRE RECEIVES THEIR ACT OF CONSECRATION-BEAUTIFUL AND IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

102 Thursday last the Mother House of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, situated close by the Villa Maria Convent. was the scene of beautiful and impressive ceremonies in connection with the religious reception of a large number of young ladies. The chapel, wherein the consecration took place, presented a festive appearance, the decorations being arranged and harmonized with that taste and elegance which are characteristic of the good Sisters in this special direction; the altars, especially, were very attractive and were much admired. A large number of friends of the young participants had assembled in the neat and spacious parlors, and a few minutes before the commencement of the ceremony they were shown into the chapel where seats had been reserved for them. At the hour of eight o'clock, the convent bell was sounded and summoned the Sisters of the community to be present at the celebration of the Reception Mass. They entered in order and silence and proceeded to take up their positions on either side of the chapel. They were followed by the postulants, who had seats and prie-dieu prepared for them in front of the Sanctuary railing. They numbered sixteen and were all robed in dresses of virginal white, which formed a striking contrast with the black of the regular Sisters. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre now appeared in the Sanctuary with his assistants, and, kneeling on the altar step, he intonated the Veni Creator, calling upon the Holy Ghost to shed his light upon the solemn, religious act which was about to be performed. The choir of Sisters took up the hymn, and sang it in a manner which carried a beautiful impression with it. At the conclusion of the hymn the postulants rose and filed into the Sanctuary, where, on bended knee, they each received a lighted taper from the hands of the Bishop! and after which they returned to their former places. The Reverend Director of the Community now proceeded to celebrate Mass, during which several appropriate kymns were beautifully and touchingly rendered by the Sisters. At the end of Mass His Lordship ascended to the altar, and, after hearing the Act of Consecration solemnly read, he addressed himself to the youthful novices, who seemed wrapted in heavenly thought, and happy at bidding adieu to the festivities of the world. His Lordship spoke for over forty minutes, and dwelt upon the seriousness and importance of the step they were about to take. Separation from home, friends and the world was an act which it would be difficult to prolong without a special vocation, and the grace of the Most High to ensure perseverance. With these all would be happiness for them within their convent homes, and regret would never follow them; but without them the nath of a religious life would indeed be a hard one to travel. His Lordship alluded to the consolation and happiness which are to be found in a continual devotion to the interests, glory and honor of

beyond conception in His eternal abode. After his allocation, the Bishop received in turn the act of consecration of each of the sixteen young ladies. The ceremonies were deeply impressive, many of the friends and relatives being unable to restrain their

the Heavenly Father. God would bless them

and their perseverance would be rewarded

tears. After each postulant performed the act of consecration; they retired to the vestry, where they cast aside the wreaths of flowers which encircled their heads, and with which the world crowns its own; their gay dresses of snowy white were replaced by ones of austere black, and robed in their religious garb they returned to the chapel to receiv the solemn benediction of the Bishop before mingling with their elders in religion and receiving from them the token of closes and more binding sisterhood. The Ave Marie Stella was sung by the choir, and brought the impressing and beautiful ceremonies to a close. The novices afterwards received the visits of their friends in the parlor as well as their warm congratulations.

The following is a list of the young ladies received (with their names in religion):.
Miss Katie Tribey, daughter of Mr. Thos. Trihey, of this city; in religion, Sister St.

Bridget. Miss McCormick (N. Y.), Sister Nativity. Miss Bittner, Sister St. Artemie.

Miss Octean, Sister St. Philibert. Miss Trahan, Sister St. Necetas.

Miss Lavoie, Sister St. Catherine des Anges. Miss Tremblay, Sister St. Ovide.

Miss Sauve, Sister St. Sixth. Miss Laberge, Sister St. Philomene.

Miss Legendre, Sister St. Theodore. Miss Trudel, Sister St. Chretienne. Miss Perron, Sister St. Conronno. Miss Perrault, Sister St. Ananie.

Miss Laporto, Sister St. Gelaso. Miss Carmel, Sister St. Aroie. Miss Lomothe, Sister St. Desire.

BURNS AND SCALDS

Are promptly cured as well as all flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, callous lumps, soreness, pain, inflammation and all painful diseases; by the great Rheumatic Remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, For external and internal use. Price 25c.

A MUSCULAR OWL .- E. G. Potter set a trap for a hawk near Sterling the other day, and some thing got into the trap which didn't choose to stay near Sterling, for it broke the chain and made off. Potter didn't know what had caught his trap till last week, when he saw in a local paper that George Andrews of Rice City had captured an owl sporting on one of his claws a steel trap and chain. The turn, according to Humboldt, as much food two men compared noter, and Potter found material as thirty-three acres of wheat, or that a bird 41 f et from tip to tip of its wings over one hundred acres of polatoes. The latter having carried his trap over five miles, was still fresh enough to make a raid on a

> A Manitoba immigration company is offering free tickets from any point in Canada to persons purchasing their lands.

Thousands have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for rheumatism after all other remedies had failed, and have experienced instant re-

The heavy rain all over South Arkansas has roused tresh apprehension and alarming rumors are current respecting the damage wrought by the Arkansas River above and below Little Rock. The Iron Mountain Railroad has lost nearly a quarter of a mile of track and the river is rising rapidly.

OHILBLAINS.

These treablesome complaints may be speedily cur(d by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic remedy, which as an external application and as an internal remedy has a wider range of usefulness than any similar preparation in the world. All druggists soll it, 25c.

CHILDHOOD.

Hall, primal hour of life, thou that dost bear Full many a flower of hope and Joy! In thy bright land reigns ever-genial spring, Gentle and mild as is a mother's smile,

And in thy pastures sports the snow-white lamb,
The fleecy cloud that flits o'er heaven's blue;
There nature, queenly rules in bud and flower.
Calm reigns o'er all; shines there the sun or

In cloudless splendor, as when erst it shone When into being sprang this world of ours,
And with its golden beams tinges the glowing
heights...
Of thy fair land, O, childhood! but alas!
Down in the valley of the future lie
Sad pain and care like storm-clouds threat ning

To burst upon the horizon serene That bounds thy fair domain!—Oh! tempt not,

That bounds thy land to man.

The little children from their earthly Eden.
To stray along the thorny paths of life;
Give them not the thoughts of men too soon.
Oh! all too soon they must for ever leave
The sylvan glades of childhood's happy land.
JOSEPH A. SADLIER. Montreal, February 10th. 1882.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Detroit has a House of Correction which

last year paid a profit of \$36,000. The one hundreth anniversary of Thos. H. Benton's birth is to be celebrated by the Missouri Historical Society on the 14th of March.

The ex-Queen of Spain buys a ticket in every lottery of which she hears, repeating the proverb. "Never shut the door against fortune."

The Ontario Court of Common Pleas has decided that the shaving of customers by barbers on Sunday is a violation of the laws, It being not a work of charity or necessity.

A negro woman of Kansas City advertises that if the parents of an infant lately left with her do not immediately claim it and

pay charges she will dispose of it at auction. The death of a girl in a ball-room at Georgetown, Colorado, was [caused by tight lacing. She did not squeeze herselt from choice, but because she were her slenderer sister's dress.

An astrologer in Nevada prophesies, and backs up his prediction with a wager of an oyster supper, that some monarch now reigning in Europe will die during the month of March. The San Francisco Call reports that Gen.

John Bidwell has shipped to the Eastern States and Europe over 10,000,000 pounds of fruit during the last six months from his orchards around Chico, Cal. Gen. Garibaldi's health is so much better

that he wishes to go to Palermo to attend the commemoration there of the Sicilian vespers which will begin on the 31st of March and continue four days. A play bill dropped from the gallery of the Volks Theatre, Copenhagan, took fire

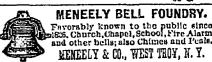
from a gas jet in its fall, and, alighting on a lady's head, burned off her bonnet and nearly all her hair before the flames could be extinguished. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published all over the world in 1880

was, according to the Newspaper Directory, 34.274, and the circulation amounted to 10,592,000,000, or six copies to each individual living. In a trial before a Justice at Dodge City,

Kansas, a witness who was being bullyragged by a cross-examining lawyer called on the Court for protection. The Justice handed him a pistol. "I have no further questions," said the lawyer.

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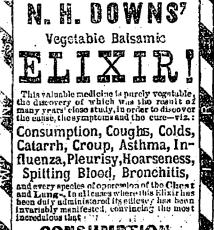
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