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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXIX.--- NO. 38.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1879.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mgr. Dubreuil, Archbishop of Avignon, is at Rome.

Rev. C. Burke, C.SS.R., died at the Redemptorist Convent, Orleans, on March 21st.

The diocese of Orleans was on Sunday last solemnly dedicated to the Sacred Heart. Mgr. Thebaudier, Bisbop of Soissons, has been nominated assistant at the Pontifical

Throne. Mgr. Caraguel, Bishop of Perpignan, has been nominated assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney is the possessor of the precious relic of the skull of the Venerable Bede.

The Paraguayan Legislature hasvoted a sum f 3,009 piastres towards the foundation of a Catholic seminary.

The Right Rev. Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Virginia, is making most successful efforts for the conversion of the negro.

The Gregorian will be the music rendered at the opening of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York city, in May next.

A Jesuit college has been recently established at Dunedin, in New Zealand, the site of it having been provided by the bishop.

The Catholics have thirty-nine churches in St. Louis, twelve of which are German ! one is Italian, one Bohemian, and one colored.

Mgr. Races, Bishop of Strasbuorg, is on a visit to Rome, and despite his 85 years of age, displayed remarkable vigour and activ-

Afghanistan is announced by the Times of India as having been erected into an Apostolic Prefecture by the Pope and entrusted to the Society of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart.

The death is announced after a few days' illness, of the Very Rev. J. Cowie, the esteemed Rector of the Scotch College, Valladolid, Spain. The sad event took place on the Feast of the Annunciation .---R.I.P

THE BISHOPRIC OF AUCELAND.-It is generally stated in ecclesiastical circles that the Rev. George Harold, P.P., of Wicklow, and formerly curate in Ballybrack, has been nominated Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand. -Freeman.

CATHOLICITY IN THE FAR EAST .- The 'Madras Catholic Directory" for 1879 gives a total of twenty-two Bishops (Vicars-Apostolic) and one thousand one hundred and thirty priests in India, Ceylon, Burmah, and Siam, exclusive of the clergy in Goa, who amount to six hundred and sixty.

March

venerable Father Superior. The volume will be a most important contribution to the controversy with which it deals; and its con-temporary interest will, of course, be enhanced by the fact that the preface will be its renowned author's first appearance before the reading public as a Cardinal. Father Hutton, who graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, was formerly rector at Spridlington, Lincolnshire, and is among the more re-cent converts to the Catholic Church.— Catholic Times.

Monsignor Kupelian, whose fall into schism caused so much pain and scandal to the Catholic Christians of the East, and whose return to Catholic unity was spoken of in such eloquent and touching works by His Holiness Leo XIII. in his recent Encyclical on the affairs of the Eastern Church, arrived some short time since in Rome. He was requested to make a spiritual retreat of eight days at one of the conventual houses-that of the Redemptorists-of the Eternal City, and he at once complied. He concluded his retreat last week, and at its close was received in special audience by the Sovereign Pontiff. The Holy Father expressed the joy with which he had heard of his return to the unity of the Church, and of the public reparation which he had made for any scandal he might have caused. He had previously written a letter of full and entire submission to the judgments which had been pronounced against him, and of complete obedience to the Holy See. He had been also released by Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda, from all the ecclesiastical censures which he had incurred by his schismatic acts and words.

MISSIONERS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA .- Mgr. Levigerie, writing on the 15th of March, says that out of his two missionary expeditions, one for Tanganyika and the other for Ujiji, one priest only, F. Pascal, and not two, has died on the way. The Archbishop is sending forth a third party, composed of ten missioners, for Central Africa. The Fathers of the previous expeditions have experienced infinite difficulties with the porters and attendants, a whole army of nearly five hundred natives. They had suggested the idea that the missioner ought not to be obliged to don the character of a general or police officer, but that such work might be confided to the ex-Fapal zouaves and to other generous and chivalrous laymen, who might thus co-opeate with the missioners in Africa. The Archbishop has taken up the suggestion, and a number of zouaves are to take charge of this third missionary expedition. 1s not a new and apostolic career in this way being offered to the Catholic laity of all nations? What a wonderful vista of new fields for the highest Christian heroism opens out before the mind. May we not hope that among the generous Catholic youths of America, many will feel drawn to a life in the new missionary lands, where they will have their especial sphere of usefulness, together with the practice of a sublime Christian heroism. ADDRESS FROM THE CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO THE VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN .- The adjourned meeting of the Catholic members of Parliament for the purpose of presenting an address to Cardinal Newman, was held on Thursday evening, March 27th, in the Conference Room. There were present Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Messrs. Delahunty, Synan, The O'Conor Don, Errington, Collins, Arthur Moore, Meldeu, Major Nolan and Sir George Bowyer. On the motion of Mr. Callan, the chair was taken by The O'Conor Don. Mr. Errington read the address, which the majority of the sub-committee adopted. On the motion of Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna, seconded by Mr. Delahunty, the draft as read by Mr. Errington was Very Rev. Dear Sir-We, the undersigned, Catholic members of Parliament, heg leave to express to you, with great respect the sincere satisfaction with which we hail your elevation to the Sacred College. In conferring on you this signal mark of his favor, the Holy Father has met the wishes and rejoiced the hearts of all your fellow Catholics, for they see in it a recognition of the lofty genius you have devoted to the service of religion, and the crowning of a life of personal self sacrifice. As Irishmen, we specially welcome the high tribute to the merits of one whose sympathies have always been with our country, and who has devoted many years of brilliant and laborious effort to her service in the still unfinished battle for educational liberty. (Signed by the Catholic members of Parliament.)

IRISH NEWS.

Holy week was celebrated with particular impressiveness in Clonniel.

The death is reported of the Rev. D. B. Sheridan, C.C., of St. Michan's, Dublin.

The sacred ceremonies peculiar to Holy Week were carried out in all the churches of Waterford with great solemnity.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCabe owes his selection by the Holy Father not only to the votes of his clergy, but also to the expressed opinion of the Irish Hierarchy.

It is generally stated in Irish ecclesiastical circles that the Rev. George Harold, P. P. of Wicklow, and formerly curate in Ballybrack, has been nominated Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand.

FATHER T. BURKE .- We are happy to be able to state that the health of this distinguished clergyman is so far restored that he was able to preach in the Dominican Church, Tailaght, on Good Friday.

Mr. Horseshu, junior, is upon the turf, He followed the sporting forecastr, and lost his father money on the Irish Grand National. Young H. thinks the term 'sporting prophet' tained a more distinguished intellectual re-a misnomer. He says he found them less pute than Father Coleridge, who, both as propnet than loss

The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop Designate of Ardagh, left Ireland en route for Rome, where it is most probable he will receive consecration before the close of the present month. His Lordship is not likely to return to Ireland till about the middle of May.

DEATH OF THE REV. D. B. SHERIDAN, C.C .-We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. D. B. Sheridan, C.C., of St. Michan's Church, in this city, a melancholy event which took place on 12th ult. Father Sheridan was educated in Navan, Carlow, and Maynooth, and in 1860 ordained for this archdiacese.—Freeman.

We notice with sorrow the death of the venerable Archdeacon Gossan, V.G., P.P. of Drogheda, from whence he was removed to Cooley, near Carlingford, to the charge of a parish. In 1873 he returned to Drogheda as Administrator of St. Peter's, where he laboured, an was his custom, with all his might.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES STEWART, BARONET .---Letterkenny, Monday. At one o'clock yester-day morning, Sir James Stewart, Baronet, V.L., D.L., died at his residence, Fort Stewart, Ramelton, aged over ninety years, after a fortnight, sillness, previous to which he had en-joyed good health. 'The deceased nobleman's death leaves a vacancy in the vice-lieutenancy of the County Donegal.

THE CLARE ELECTION .- It is stated that the only candidate now in the field for Clare is Mr. flector Vandeleur, the Tory, the others who had appeared having retired. It is quite evident that only a thorough and earnest Home Ruler, who has given proof of his devotion to the national cause, and is prepared to act with the active section of the Home Ruler party, will be acceptable to the electors.

ORANGE OUTBAGE AT DONACLONEY .- The working people-Catholic and Protestantsof Danacloney and its neighbourhood got up a concert on Monday evening, which was cre-ditable to all concerned. The Orangemen could not bear that so much good feeling should prevail, and a large number of the faction from the surrounding country made a savage attack on the people engaged in the concert. William Liddell, Esq., J.P., who resides in the neighbourhood, hurried with the police to the scene of the outrage, but the ultra-loyalists desperately assailed the authorities, inflicting severe cuts and bruises on them, Mr. Liddell himself receiving a serious

wound under the right eye. We understand that Father Coleridge, S.J.,

will shortly visit Dublin, and will preach at the Jesuit church, Gardiner-street. The visit of the illustrious Jesuit will cause the deepest interest in Catholic circles in Dublin. Father Coleridge is second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, an English judge, and younger brother of the Right Hon. Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. No family in Europe has produced so many men and women of genius as the Coleridge family, but none of the sons of the house atpreacher and writer, is one of the brightest ornaments of the great Order to which he belongs.

FATHER COLERIDGE, S.J.-We understand that Father Coleridge, S.J., will shortly visit Dublin, and will preach at the Jesuit Church, Gardiner Street. The visit of the illustrious Jesuit will cause the deepest interest in Ca-tholic circles in Dublin. Father Coleridge is second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, an English judge, and younger brother of the Right Hon. Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. No family in Europe has produced so many men and women of genius as the Coleridge family, but none of the sons of the house has attained a more distinguished intellectual repute than Father Coleridge, who both as a preacher and writer, is one of the brightest ornaments of the great Order to which he belongs.—Freeman.

On 12th ult., the remains of the late Ven. Archdeacon Gossan, P.P., V.G., Drogheda, were laid to rest in a vault constructed for the purpose before St. Joseph's altar in the parish church of St. l'eter's where he had so fuithfully and zealously ministered to his flock The solemn funeral office commenced at ten o'clock, his Grace the Lord Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, presided. The body was enclosed in a suite of coffins, the outer one being of highlypolished oak, a braken shield on the lid of which bore the following inscription :-

Venerable Archdeacon Gossan, P.P., V.G., Droph

SCOTCH NEWS.

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES .- Although this diocese is poor-the poorest in the United Kingdom-perhaps the poorest anywhere, still it is getting rich in religious development.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC SCHOOLS .- These excellent schools, lately examined by H. M. Inspectors, have well sustained the high state of efficiency in which the Catholics of Kilmarnock have ever held them since their erection by the Right Rev. Dr. McLachlan, Bishop of Galloway.

THE GLASGOW CATHOLIC CHORAL SOCIETY .-On the 15th ult. this society gave the second great charity concert of the present season in the City Hall, which was filled by a large and appreciative audience. The drawings, which reached a considerable amount, will be divided between the Royal Infirmary of the city and the Magdalene Institution at Dalbeth.

A correspondent who writes to us regarding the return of the Rev. W. Stopani to the Aberdeen School Board (as reported last week) points out that in six years the Catholic vote has grown from 2,609 to 4,595. He adds further that out of 177 spoiled papers produced by the late election, only four were those of Catholics-a proof that our people have not progressed numerically alone, but in intelligence and organisation.

CATHOLICS AND THE SCOTCH SCHOOL BOARDS.

It will be of interest to Catholics north and south of the Tweed to know the extent of Catholic representation on the Scotch School Boards, so far as the electioneering campaign has yet gone. The following are the full tabulated results of elections in which Catholics have taken part :---

EDINBURGH.

The Very Rev. the Vicar-General (Dr. Smith) was returned in the fifth place out of fifteen by a vote of 13,061 votes, the highest number polled for any one candidate being 24,000, and the lowest of the successful numbers being 7,751. LEITH.

Mr. McCabe has been returned to the fifth out of nine places, with a vote of 1743. The candidate at the head of the poll secured 3,459, The and the lowest 1214 votes.

PORTOBELLO. In this place, a contest was avoided by the withdrawal of the superfluous candidates, and the Rev. J. Smith, of St. John's Catholic Church, was returned as one of seven men-HADDINGTON.

In this place as in the cases just mentioned. has been main ined by the re turn to the Board of the Rev. William Grady, the parish priest of the burgh, as one of seven members. BATRGATE.

the Board. The lowest of the successful candidates had 399. A third Catholic candi-date, Mr. Thomas Duignan, would have been returned, but he retired, and so received only 20 votes.

PAISLEY. For this town the Rev. Dean Fox and Mr. Patrick Costello have been nominated for two out of nine seats.

TERMS: \$1.50 per anman In advance.

POLLOKSHAWS.

As already stated, the Rev. B. Tracy was here returned at the head of the poll with 1973. The last on the poll had 728. OLD BILPATRICK.

The traditional birth-place of St. Patrick has returned Mr. McConnell to the School Board as representing the faith of the saint, with 978 votes, and in the third of seven places.

KELBARCHAN.

The Rev. H. Chisholm has been returned at this place, as the third of seven members. Eleven candidates contested the seats.

LESNAILAGOW. At this place Mr. John Lancaster, colliery manager, Heathfield, was returned at the head of the poll, with 1016. The lowest on the poll had 592 votes, and in all about 130 voters polled. There are seven seats at the Board.

ABERDEEN.

In this city the Rev. W. Stopani has been returned with 4,594 votes, as against 15,679 for the first, and 4,494 for the lowest. GLENGARRY.

The Rov. Coll Macdonald, of Fort Augustus,

has been returned without a contest, one of five members of the Board. INVERNESS.

In this city Mr. Alex. Macdonald, wine merchant, was returned with 810 votes, as against 2070 for the first, and 804 for the last on the poll. He secured the eighth out of nine places.

ARBROATH.

The Rev. P. Fay was returned to the Board with 487 votes. He was the lowest of nine successful candidates, of whom the first had 1023 votes.

DUMFRIES.

Here the Rev. Dean Turner was returned at the head of the poll, in a very keen contest, with 1344. The lowest on the poll received 1034 votes.

CUMNOCK.

The Rev. P.A. Wright was not returned. The voting strength of the place was too strong for the Catholic candidate, who had only 189 votes, as against 580 for the first and 414 for the last of the successful candidates on the poll.

MAYBOLE.

The Rev. W. J. O'Shaughnessy, of Girvan, became a candidate at this place, but retired before the election was decided, and so gained but few votes.

KILMARNOCK

CONVERSIONS. Messrs. Scott, Carlisle and Woodworth, students of St. Stephen's Protestant College, Annandale, N. Y., were received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. James Fitzsimmons, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Rhinecliff, N.Y., and sent to a Catholic college to study for the priesthood.

EXTENSION OF THE JUBILEE .-- Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has been pleased to extend the time of making the Jublice to August 31st. Many of the Archbishops and Bishops of this country have already received the official notification of this fact, and they have made it known to the clergy and the faithful of their dioceses.

Dr. Dollinger, according to a rumor now current at Rome, is not unlikely to return to communion with the Holy See. When Dr. Dollinger recently reached his eightieth birthday, many congratulations poured in from his old allies, and notably from an influential Cardinal at Rome, who professes his belief in Dr. Dollinger's speedy submission to authority,

Mr. Henry Billingham, son and heir of Sir Allan Bellingham, and son-in-law of the Earl of Gainsborough, is now in Rome, taking his turn of duty as Chamberlain to the Pope. His Holiness has just signified his intention to create in the next Consistory Father Zigliari a Cardinal. Father Zigliarl is a Corsican and a distinguished member of the Dominican Order.

A Reuter's telegram from Rio de Janeiro says :- The Bishop of Para has disapproved the action of a priest at Mances, the capital of the province of Amazonas, in ordering the arrest of two Protestants who declined to kneel on the passage of a procession carrying the Host. A letter published by the Bishop bitterly complains of the attitude of the Amazons officials towards him.

court which has been engaged at Saarbruck in trying the Marpingen case, in regard to the apparitions of the Blessed Virgin, acquitted all the persons charged with conspiracy. The judgment of the tribunal refers to the apparitions to the children as illusions, in which the parents and others were concerned, or to which they gave their support, but declares the criminal intent necessary for conviction not proved.

THE NEW YORK CATHEDRAL .- St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness for the dedication, which will take place May 25th, and in which it is expected that representatives of the Church from all quarters of the United States and Canada will participate. 'The main altar at the end of the Cathedral will have a central spire fifty feet in height, and the reredos will be thirty-two feet wide. In the Cardinal's throne the material employed is English oak, richly carved; and in the reredos, marble from Italy and France, where it has been preparing. It is estimated that the cost of the altars will be about \$100,000.

"With profound respect, we are, Very Rev. and Dear Sir, your faithful servants."

Mgr. Charbounell.

Many of our elderly readers in this city, when Mgr. de Charbonnell was as a priest so well and favorably known, over 30 years ago, to the Irish, and also in Toronto, when he was formerly its Bishop, will be glad to hear from him. In a letter from Lyons, to Very Rev. Father Gleason, published in the Buffalo Catholic Union, the Right Rev. Bishop of Buffalo says: "On Sunday, December 22nd, after Mass, in the old Cathedral, hardly worthy, I should say, of the city of Lyons, we sallied forth to find Monseigneur de Charbonnell, the good old Capuchin monk, who left the palace of St. Michael and the Diocese of Toronto, to don the cowl and live the lite of a true son of St. Francis. Whilst inquiring of a Christian Brother, whom we stopped on the street, where he lived, we espied on the opposite corner his own sunny face and flowing patriarchal beard, and, without giving our good Brother time to answer, we had clasped his hand, and, to our great pleasure and surprise, found with him Monseigneur Bruyere, the esteemed Vicar-General of London, Canada. But I must not stop to tell you ANGLIGAN ORDERS .-- The Birmingham Ora- | of our pleasant visit to his residence, or our

In the Cathedral, Tuam, the ceremonies of Holy Week were carried out with great splendour. On Holy Thursday his Grace the Archbishop was the Celebrant of a High Mass; Rev. P. Lyden, Deacon; Rev. M. Heany, Sub-The Very Rev. President of St. Jar-Deacon. lath's, Father Kilkenny, was Master of Ceremonies. His Grace the Archbishop went through the labours of the week with wonderful endurance.

The country hotel-keepers are crying out about the dearth of visitors. The tourist season promises badly, for, with so little money in circulation' people cannot afford the expensive month at Killarney or Cong. The premier inus in Ireland were consequently never so idle, and the very fact of their being first-class, makes matters doubly aggravating. Because you see they 'stand without arrival,' and they don't want to!

MR. BUTT'S HEALTH .--- A letter recoived from members of Mr. Butt' family by the Home Ruler members in Loudon says it is unlikely, under any circumstances, that the member for Limerick will appear in Parliament again. I understand it is his intention before leaving Ireland for residence abroad, ordered him by his physicians, to resign his seat. The opinion here in Irish circles is that his illness, mental and physical, was caused by the recent eriticisms of his political attitude.

The ceremonies of Holy Week were carried out in the Cathedral of Thurles with unusual solemnity, under the auspices of his Grace the Most Rev Dr. Croke. More than forty priests and the students of St. Patrick's College attended in the choir, and chanted the Office on the three evenings of the Tenebræ. The Rev. A Ryan, St. Patrick's College and President of the Collegiate Cecilian Choir, and the Rev. T. O'Dwyer, C.C. Thurles, were the the Irish nation asks for must be complied supporters of the sacred chant during the week.

THE LAND QUESTION .- A special general meeting of the committee of the Central Tcnants' Defence Association was held at the European Hotel, Bolton-street, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the Irish tenant-farmers, of passing resolutions in relation that subject, and of devising a plan by which unity of action with the English tenent-farmers may be secured in the effort to secure remedical legislation on the land. We are obliged to hold over a report of the proceedings to our next issue.

RECOVERED RATES .- Nearly £30,000 of city rates, which had figured as "arrears" in the books of the late Collector-General, have been going into the Fleet street office during the past twelve months. In some instances the taxes were six years. Many of the sums realised for the city had been classed as irrecoverable, but were got in by judicious and firm pressure. As the whole lost through evasion of payment of taxes falls upon the citizens | against this sort of thing. In Victoria, the

Died April 9, 1879, Aged 70 years.

The Irish Catholic University.

There is some pleasure in finding our Protestant contemporaries taking such broad and generous views on Catholic subjects as that which we quote underneath from the Hamilton Evening Times. True, indeed, Irishmen are susceptible of kindness, and the words of the Hamilton Times sink more deeply than even it, perhaps, imagines :---The obstinate and dogged persistency with

which the English Government contest the question respecting the establishment of a Catholic University for Ireland is much to be lamented. The day cannot be far distant when such a rational request on the part of the Catholic community will have to be acceded to. The effect this would have, for Irishmen, above all others, are susceptible of kindness, it is impossible to exaggerate. To refrain from complying with on the list. this ardent desire of every true Catholic and loval Irishman is merely heaping fuel on fire. Really it would appear that England whenever any good thing has to be done for Ireland has to be coerced into the doing thereof. We question much it England thoroughly understands Ireland, and in making such an assertion, we do so with some amount of reluctance, although constrained to say it from the more than ordinary interest we have always taken in watching all matters appertaining to Ireland, more especially these in which our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen are interested. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is not at all surprising in a Roman Catholic country like Ireland there should be an outcry for a university of the creed and religion of the majority of the population. For England to refuse the charter desired is not only unseemly but unfortunate, as what with eventually. It cannot be argued that it is a less reasonable proposition than was the demand for the endowment of a Protestant Female College at Cambridge which has been established there. That a Roman Catholic University will be established in Ireland we feel persuaded. The fairness of the request is admitted not only by Catholics but by Protestants also.

Protection in New Zealand.

The Pall Mall Gazette says : "It is not in Canada alone that the progress of protection in English colonies may be watched with concern by English manufacturers. An ad-vertisement has of late appeared in the English papers to the effect that the New Zealand Government is prepared to accept tenders for 100,000 tons of steel rails, to be manufactured in the colony from New Zealand ores. There is no doubt that this is intended as a step towards shutting out English iron from New Zealand. It is, of course, useless to argue

In this burgh the Rev. T. O. Carrol was returned to the Board, by a vote of 377, as against 466 for the candidate at the top, and 303 for the candidate at the bottom of the poll. There are seven members at the Board, and Father Carrol is fourth on the list.

FALKIRE.

In this burgh the previous members were sent back to the Board. CAMPSIE.

For one of the seven seats at this Board, the Rev. H. Maginn, the priest of Lennoxtown, has been nominated. The election took place on the 15th inst. GLASGOW.

As already stated, the Very Rev. Dr. Munro, the Rev. Father Wood and Mr McCloskey were returned at the head of the poll with a vote which could easily have returned five members, and in good positions

AIRDRIE.

Mr. James McAuley was returned in the third place of eight candidates, for whom some 1200 voters polled.

OLD MONELAND,

Mr. James McAuley, Airdrie, was returned to this, which is a parish school board, also, with 2,312 votes, as against 3,177 for the first and 1,635 for the lowest on the poll. He was third out of 9 candidates.

BLANTYRE.

In this place, where over 600 voters polled for eleven candidates, who contested seven and almost immediate relief. seats, the Rev. Thomas Frawley was returned A Hard Smalled Stemach in in the second place, with 499 votes, as against 531 for the first and 325 for the last of the successful candidates. HAMILTON.

many were given by Protestants.

priest of Motherwell, was returned to mily Liniment will give instant relief, Cramps this Board with 1151 votes, as against 1810 for the first and 473 for the lowest on the until the attack : go and buy a bottle at once poll. He was third among the successful and have it ready, waiting for the dol orous candidates.

OREENOOK.

In this flourishing seaport, Mr. Robert Cook was returned at the head of the poll with 6,117 votes. There are eleven seats at the Board. At the last Board two Catholic members sat, but a miscarriage occurred on this cocasion, such as was referred to last week with regard to Govan; and in consequence of which Father Taylor and Mr. Neil Brown, the candidates first nominated, retired. Mr. Cook was described in the local papers as the Nationalist candidate. PORTGLASGOW.

Here the result was more satisfactory. and the Rev. David H. Power was returned to the Board, in the fifth of 9 seats, and with 2154 votes, as against 2036 for the first and 1799 for the last of the successful caudidates.

URR (PARISH).

In this contest the Rev. Alexander Gordon, of Dalbeattic, was returned at the head of the poll with 641 votes. The last of the seven uccessful candidates received 511 votes. Mr. Maxwell of Munches, the Protestant representative of an old Catholic family, was among the successful candidates, with 537 votes.

TERREGIES.

Captain Maxwell, of Terregies, to whose family Catholicity in this district has owed so many and long services, has been returned to this board by 23 votes. The first of the five successful candidates (of whom Mr. Maxwell stands lowest) had 45 votes.

Mr. Jas. Long has kindly consented to act as Agent for TRUE WITNESS and EVENING POST in Whitby and Duffin's Creek.

Mr. Angus McIsnac, of Antigonish, N.S., has kindly consented to act as our Agent in his vicinity. He is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post AND TRUE WITNESS.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH .- Few areaware of the importance of checking a cough. or "BLIGHT COLD" which would yield to a

mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. " Brown's Bronchial Troches " give sure-38 - 2

A Hard Swelled Stomach in a child is generally the result of the presence of worms in: the system. Nothing that the child cats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM As stated already, Father Danaher was re-turned to this Board with 1639 votes of which the child. It will be cured. 38-2.

Many people suffer terribly by Cramps in The Rev. Dr. Glancy, the parish BROW'N HOUSEHOLE PANACEA and Facome on suddenly, and it is not well to wait wretch.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is U le prescription of one of the best female ph ysicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Wind, Sicknøss, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spar,ms, The result of this election is much more Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thon-ANGLIOAN ORDERS.—The Birmingham Ora-tory is spon to make another, sign of its interary activity... The Bev. D. Conway walk along the bank of the Saone and back by the Rhone." From the above it will be and Mr. Patrick Conway were returned as by the Rhone." From the above it will be in the recovery of the rates from all who are legally liable and really able to contribute by the liable and really able to contribute of good health. The result of the solution have been destroyed by the Rhone." From the above it will be in the recovery of the rates from all who are legally liable and really able to contribute of good health. satisfactory. Here the Rev. D: Conway sands of constitutions have been destroyed by and Mr. Patrick Conway were returned at Mercury, Blue Phil or Calomel. The only

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

13019-01300 Winter

THE DEVIL IN COURT. The Devil came up to the earth one day, And into a court house wended his way. Just as an attorney, with very grave face. Was proceeding to argue the "points in the case."

Now, a lawyer His Majesty never had seen. For in his dominions none ever had been, And he feit very angry the reason to know, Why none had been sent to the regions below

Twas the fault of his agents His Majesty thought, That none of these lawyers had ever been caught. And for his own pleasure he felt a desire, To come to the earth and the reason enquire.

Well, this lawyer who rose with visage so grave, Made out his opponent a consummate knave, And the Devil himself was greatly amused To hear how the other was loudly abused.

But as soon as the speaker came to a close. The counsel opposing him flercely arose, And heaped such abuse on the head of the first As made him a villaln—of all men the worst. Thus they quarrelled, contended, and argued so

that 'twas hard to determine which of them

was wrong: And concluding he'd heard quite enough of the "fuss," Old Nick turned away and soliloquized thus:

"If all they have said of each other be true, The Devil has surely been robbed of his due; But I'm satisfied now that it's all very well, For these lawyers would ruin the morals of hell !

They have puzzled the Court with their villain-

ous cavil. And I'm free to confess they have puzzled the Devil; My agents are right to let in wyers alone— If I had them they'd swindle me out of my throne!"

REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Historical story of the Cromwellian Settlement,

CHAPTER XIII .- CONTINUED.

I was informed that you were a gentleman of good family in the County Limerick ; that you had inherited a considerable estate; and that reflected no credit either on your head or one resolute and determined. heart. I was also informed that, in the hope of repairing your broken fortunes, you had in some way or other, which no one could explain to me, connected yourself, as a witness, with what is called 'the Popish plot;' and I was also informed that you were seeking for the means to waste on your own pleasures another fortune, by obtaining some rich heiress as a wife. Such was the information which made me put what I conceived to be a proper interpretation upon your attentions to Suffice it to say, that a thought of you, seizure of my person, with brutal violence, by common thieves and highwaymen, on the public roads, had driven all recollections of the incidents on the race-course from my mind. I had absolutely forgotten that such a person as Mr. David Fitzgerald had ever existed, when you again appeared before me; and now the sound of your voice-I recognise it, Sir-proves to me that the suitor on the race-course was the robber on the high-road; the brave gentleman who threatened me with his vengeance; who declared I should live to be his slave! who even vowed he would make me the boon companion of so vile and abandoned a wretch as the excommunicated Murfey; even he, this asssailant of women, this braggadocio bandit, has come into the cage which he had assigned to his victim, andthere he sits?"

" Listen to me, madam," said Fitzgerald, now pale and trembling visibly.

"First listen to me, Sir. You have chosen to come to me. Now, hear what I have to say to you. You call yourself a gentleman, and no doubt you are so-by birth. I, on the contrary, am the daughter of an humble, a

Why, I gave express directions that you? your riding-whip, hunting-knife, and every-thing that belonged to you should be treated as sacred property."

"Oh! generous captor!" cried the excited Judith. "He ordered that I myself should be regarded as a criminal, and bound as a cap-tive, but the inanimate things that belonged to me should be respected as sacred. But it was not so. Your menials did all the mischief that you commanded, but when you desired them to desist from evil they disobeyed you; and what is the consequence? that I am, at this moment, in a strange place, in the midst not only of strangers but of encmies, and that if any one of these-the old villain who introduced you, for instance, and who looks at me, as if he wished to murder me, and his evil passions should dispose him to carry out any such fell intentions-you, yes, I say, you, have taken away from me the power of preventing him." "You have said," remarked Fitzgerald,

'and you have said truly, that I have already done you mischief which I cannot repair, and that no repentance on my part could efface. Believe me-alas! you have no reason, but the contrary, for believing me, but still, I say, if you can believe mc-here, at least, is the proof that my wishes were not fulfilled, and that my orders were disregarded-here, Miss Lawson, is a small dagger. It is sharp and well-tempered, and so small, that you can conceal it in your dress. With it in your possession, and with your courage to use it, you can no longer say you are absolutely defenceless."

The weapon which Fitzgerald placed in the hand of Judith was about six inches in length, including the ivory handle; the blade was broad, narrow-pointed, and with two edges, each as sharp as a razor, thus making it a very that estate had been wasted by you in pursuits dangerous instrument in the possession of

Whilst Judith was examining this dagger with the practised eye of a connoisseur, she felt a new spirit of courage pervading her; and certain that she possessed the means of punishing an aggressor, she looked with a less stern eye upon him who, though he had done her great wrong, had now given her the means of protecting herself.

Unpractised in deceit, unaccustomed to self-control, and unversed in the habit of suppressing the expression of any feeling she entertained, Judith looked at Fitzgerald; and as a husband, never entered into my contem- as she hid the dagger in the folds of her dress, plation; and what has since happened, the well fastening it beneath her girdle, she turned suddenly round upon him, and said :---

"What has brought you here? Wherefore have you come to me? Not to give me a dagger, I am certain."

"My purpose in visiting you," replied Fitzgerald, "was this, and this only. I wished, now that some days of captivity bave passed away, to judge of your character by a personal interview. I wished to know whether you were what you had been described to me-a description which induced me to waylay you, and carry you off-or, whether you are what I find you to be, and what your conduct subsequent to the capture first led me to suspect or suppose you might prove to be."

"Sir!" said Judith, "if I understand you correctly, you had a description of my temper, and manner, and morals, which served as an inducement to you to treat me as I have been treated. I entreat of you, Sir, be frank. Let me know how I was portrayed to you. It cannot hurt my feelings now to be told anything which has had such a sad influence make me feel the bitter consequence of my my present position and my future destiny.' "I entreat," replied Fitzgerald, "your patience and your pardon for mentioning matters which, however insufficient as a justfication of my conduct, are still, I am sorry to say, the only extenuating circumstances I attire, and my giddiness of speech, and my but he left his usual residence of Ballybar-have to rely upon. You were described to inconsiderable boldness of demeanour, that rack, within a short distance of Dundalk, and me as a bold-spirited and ambitious girl; as one anxious to forget, in a marriage with any and wickedness on my part, and man of good birth, the lowly origin of your they have availed themselves of the advanfather, with whom, I was told, you were in a constant state of warfare; that you were sick of home, and that you were annoyed because offers of marriage were not made to you by persons your superiors in rank and fortune. was told that the reason you dressed so richly, and, at the same time, so much at variance with the usual habiliments of women, was for the purpose of attracting attention towards yourself; and I was also informed that you had often spoken admiringly of me." "Of you!" cried Judith, in amazement. Why, I never heard of you, never saw you, until you were introduced to me by Lord Arran." "I am sure you speak the truth." said Fitzgerald ; " but you know not, young lady, how never dwelt, even for a single night, beneath | natural is vanity to our sex, and how ready even the most humble amongst us are to believe any one who tells them that their personal appearance has found favor in the eyes of a woman. I repeat to you what I was told over and over again, namely, that you had often spoken of me in the very highest terms, as one such as you would wish to have as a husband; but it was added-and here was the worst and most diabolical part of the invention, of those foul lies whispered untiringly into my ears-1 was told that whilst you said you would approve of me as a husband, still you were afraid I was a coward and a milksop, one who would not have the courage to carry off a fine woman for the sake of her fortune. I was told that you had said, that even if I was to propose for you, you were sure that your father would, on account of my want of fortune, refuse you; but that if, on the other hand, I had the bravery to seize upon you by force, to carry you away with me, conceal you for some days in some place where your father could not discover you, that then you would be in a position to give me willingly, not only your hand and fortune. but your heart also, whilst your father could not refuse to sanction our marriage. These things were dinned into my ears day after day, for months together. At length, I was fool enough to believe them, and knave enough to act upon them. It was with a view of car-rying this long-thought-of project into effect that I was introduced to, and spoke to you on the race-course, and that I wished others to see me constantly near you during that day. As I was carrying out one plan, so did I fancy you were carrying out another; that your coolness to me was assumed; and when you had been taken prisoner, I ascribed the valor Judith Lawson, the Judith Lawson that your' of your resistance, and the violence of your language, to an artful display of animosity, a cunning concealment of your real feelings, so that if my plan had fuiled, you should be held by your father and others perfectly harmless of the consequences." "Am I awake or dreaming, that such things are told to me ?" cried Judith, utterly amazed and confounded by the statements of Fitzgerald. "Reflection upon the scenes and

of countenancing the robbery of poor ser- dropped; and circumstances that have since vants of their purses, have in your craven occurred, have all combined to shake my fears of me-of a woman !- deprived me of confidence in the truth of him who told such

fears of me—of a woman!—deprived me of confidence in the truth of him who told such the weapons wherewith I might defend my taiss to me, respecting you," exclaimed Fitz-life, my honoar." "What mean you?" exclaimed the abashed / "And who on earth," exclaimed and conscience-stricken Fitzgeraid. "Isit Judith," could have invented such fables that your hunting-knife hes been taken from you? Why, I gave express directions that them? What reason had you for thinking there was a particle of truth in them ?"

"The person who told me all those tales aboat you was Gerald Geraghty," replied Fitz-gerald ; "and the manner in which he said he came to know all about you, and your sentiments respecting me, was from his own daughter, Fanny Geraghty, your tire-woman and confederate!"

" Fanny Geraghty ! my tire-woman! There never was any one of the name, a domestic of any description in my father's household. My tire-woman is an Englishwoman. She was in attendance upon me at the race-course. She was made captive at the same time with myself. But, then, you say all those tales about me, so dishonouring to me, so degrading to me as a maiden, so calculated to render me an object of loathing, of scorn, and contempt, by all who prize honour, purity, and modesty in a woman; all those false, foul libels upon me and my reputation were, you say, told to you by Gerald Geraghty.

" As I live and breathe, I speak the truth," said Fitzgerald. "The idea of committing an actso utterly base as that of taking away a young woman from the protection of her father's home, by brutal violence, never would have occurred to me. Bad I am, and wicked as I have been, my own vices have reduced me from a position in which I might have been respected to one in which I feel 1 am lowered and degraded; but still, the cowardly baseness of waylaying a woman, and forcing her into a marriage, nover would be perpetrated by me. It is a monstrous act, which I am incapable of performing. Believe me, then, most deeply injured lady, that but for Gerald Geraghty this crime never would have been committed. You now would have been assailed, nor should I have been, at the same time, a dupe and a criminal. He first suggested this act to me, and never ceased to tell me-so completely did he pretend to know your sentiments, through his daughter-that you expected me to make this attempt at a sham abduction, and that, if I did not gladly comply with your wishes, you would regard me as deficient in moral courage. He thus assailed me on my weakest point ; and, in the hope I was proving I was not a coward, I did, in fact, commit the basest, the cruclest, and the most cowardly act of which a man can be

guilty." As David Fitzgerald was thus speaking, and whilst he was so endeavouring to exculpate himself he perceived that Judith, who was at first listening to him with attention, assumed, of a sudden, an abstracted air; that her face became flushed, then deadly pale; that her limbs trembled, as if with an argue; that then a flim seemed to fall upon her eyes; and all her limbs relaxed, and she would have fallen wholly senseless on the floor, had he not caught her in his arms, and at the same time cried out to Mrs. Gregg to come to his aid, and bring some cold water with her.

It was with some difficulty that Judith was restored to consciousness. Her first impulse, upon feeling she had sufficient strength to move, was to cast herself upon her knees, and then, in a weak voice, to pour forth her feelings in prayer; and as she pro-ceeded in the pious exercise, her courage seemed to revive, and renewed energy was given to her words.

"O Lord! I have been," she exclaimed, " as Thou knowest, a great sinner, and I have done evil before thee; and now is Thy time come to punish my transgressions, and to own follies and great ignorance.

crimes you have committed; who not ashamed words that have been unintentionally delous falsehoods to you about me, but I find him telling stupid and monstrous falsehoods to the old woman who is in the next room; and then he spoke to me, and he never did so but once, he told me the most malignant and the most wicked falsehoods about my own father? Can you account for all this ?"

""There is but one way of accounting for it," replied Fitzgerald: "the devil is the father of lies, and those who have dedicated themselves, as I believe old Geraghty has, body and soul, to the enemy of mankind, delight in practising sin, because it is sin. Å6 to this wicked old man, I was, when I called upon you, suspecting that which I now know, namely, that I was made use of by him as a vile instrument to accomplish his malignant designs. I see now more plainly than I ever did before, the trap into which I have fallen, by lending myself to his wickedness. It was to further my plan with respect to you, and to facilitate your capture, that I pretended to be a witness in the Popish plot, and so got the aid of associates that I could not otherwise command. And what is the consequence? The toils which 1 had laid to gain my own ends now surround me on every side, and hands stronger than my own control, and check, and guide me. I sought for my purposes to make a compact with the devil ; and now, having baffled me, withheld from me the prize I had hoped for, he is using me for his own purposes, and such vile purposes too

A loud knocking at the outer door interrupted Fitzgerald.

"I must leave you. I am, as you may perceive, suspected; and our conversation, f it has not been overheard, and I trust it has not, has been sufficiently prolonged to make Geraghty fear we have come to an explanation, by which his villany has been dis-covered."

The bolts of the door were withdrawn, and Geraghty came into the room. He did not appear to notice Judith; but handing a paper to Fitzgerald, said :--

"Honoured Sir, your presence is required instantly at the Castle. Here is an order from the Council for you to appear and give evidence against the Popish conspirators. A party has been despatched for the arrest of one of their leaders-Dr. Plunkett, the Popiah Archbishop. We, loyal Protestants, should be lost, if Ireland had not discovered saviours and witnesses in such brave and fearless swearers as yourself."

Fitzgerald received the written order from the hand of Geraghty, and he turned pale when the wicked old man stated openly for what purpose he was required at the Castle.

"I take my leave of you, Madam," said Fitzgerald, "and if you do not-as I trust you will-speedily leave the prison I intend to have the honour of again waiting upon you."

"To be sure!--to be sure! said old Geraghty, as he followed Fitzgerald from the room, speaking aloud, but still as if he was unconsciously giving expression to his own thoughts, "To be sure! to be sure !--the handsome lover will be pining until he sees his brave lady-love again. What a handsome couple they are to be sure! What a hardhearted father that Ebenezer Lawson must be, if he could think of keeping separate a pair of beauties that nature seems to have formed for each other! Well! well! but that is a mighty queer thing entirely. It will break through bolts and bars, I am told."

And as the old man was still speaking, the harsh clashing of the chains outside the door was heard by Judith, who was again left alone.

CHAPTEB XIV.

Even since the proclamation of the 16th of October 1678, persecution raged furiously against the bishops and clergy of the Catholic Church. Vast numbers of them had been

"I know well, perfectly and minutely," re-plied the Archbishop "the allegations that are to be made against me, and T know slao the names of the witnesses. I am indebted for this information to your friend, Colonel Fitzpatrick, who, neglectful of his own and his son's interests, in order that he might watch over mine, has traced these unhappy men (who are prepared to swear against me) into all their haunts, and has made himself acquainted with all their secrets. Now, what do the accusations of these men amount to ? That I, who you well know, never had for my maintainance more than sixty pounds to pro-mote an invasion of the country! They also accuse me of being busily engaged in surveying Irish ports, such as might be suitable for the landing of a force of invaders, and of my having at last fixed upon Carlingford for the debarkation of the French army! that is, that I had, with a full knowledge of the country, selected that spot which, beyond all others, would be the most unfit for the French to approach; because, to get there they must come by the narrow seas all along Ulster, thus choosing for them the most dangerous voyage they could encounter! And, to that improbability my enemies and false accusers have superadded an impossibility | namely, that I was to be ready, with seventy thousand men, to join the French the moment they

landed; the fact being, as you and every man in Ireland must be aware, that in all the province of Ulster, take men, women, and children of the Roman Catholics, they would not make up seventy thousand. Remember, my son, that however desirous these men may be to take away my life, they cannot do so but by the verdict of a jury. They can summon no jury in Ireland that does not know me and the quality of my adversaries. Most willing, then, am I to put myself upon my trial to-morrow, without any witnesses, before any Protestant jury that know

them and me." "But, my dear Lord Archbishop," said O'Hanlon, "you forget the character of the men you have to deal with. The instigators of these proceedings know thoroughly well there is not one particle of truth in the allegations made against you and yet they urge on a prosecution-not for the purpose of testing the truth of such allegations by a fair trial, but with the full intention of finding a sanction for them, through an unjust conviction and a cruel death. They, therefore, will take care-how they will do so I cannot imagine-but sure I am they are wicked and clever enough to contrive the means of preventing you being tried by an Irish jury, whether they are Catholics, or such as you suppose, and I am willing to believe are not difficult to be found-honest Protes-

tants." "The baseless story which my enemies have invented is, of necessity, laid in Ireland; they could not, if they would, place the venue elsewhere," replied the Archbishop. "Now, such being the case, all the alleged facts occurring in Ireland, I must of necessity be tried in Ireland, and if in Ireland, then by an Irish jury. Such being the case, all I ask is that I may have time to bring my records and witnesses, and then I will defy all that is upon the earth and under the earth, to say anything against me."

"But, my Lord Archbishop," earnestly urged O'Hanlon, "you forget that the determination is to give you not a fair trial, nor a fair jury, nor to allow your witnesses to be heard. What is resolved upon is to murder you. Remain here, permit your enemies to arrest you, to bear you to prison, and then your fate is finally determined. If they cannot slay you in Ireland they will in England. There is but one sole mode of saving your life. It is by an immediate flight from this country. I have prepared all things to secure it. I have with me a sufficient force to defend you from any attack; and your enemies are on their way here to capture you. Permit me, then, to escort you to Drogheda, where a vessel is prepared to hear you to France. The storm WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, 1879.

me, when you are associated with the saints in heaven. The jewelled hand of the Archbishop was laid upon the unhelmetted head of O'Hanlon, and after a short and fervent prayer motioned

him to depart. In a few minutes afterwards the tramp of horses was heard, and then succeeded a still and solemn silence.

The Archbishop knelt down in prayera prayer which continued many hours; and ere that supplication had concluded, his house was surrounded by emissaries from the Castle, and he was in the hands of his enemies.

On the first day of July, in the year 1681. the most Reverend Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, who was barbarously executed at Tyburn.

CHAPTER XV.

Ar the time that Redmond O'Hanion was engaged in conversation with the Primate, and urging in vain that illustrious prelate to save himself by flight from the fell designs of his enemies, there was advancing from Dublin a body of horsemen despatched for the purpose of arresting the Archbishop, and conducting him as a prisoner to Newgate.

No opposition to the contemplated arrest was calculated upon, and not the slightest re-sistance anticipated. The body of horsemen then marched without the slightest regard to military regulations, and without adopting the usual precautions to prevent a surprise. They proceeded in the same wild, noisy, and boisterous manner, as if they had started for a day's sport from Dublin; or, rather, as if each was on his way to the hunting-ground at which a fox was to be unearthed, or a deer let loose.

Of all this tumultuary gathering there were but three who did not appear in the same hil. arious spirits as their associates; and these three rode behind the rest, two of them keep. ing constantly together; the third, who appeared from his rich military garments to be the leader, holding himself aloof, and seldom speaking to the two who rode near him, and never, but on some point connected with the expedition in which they were all engaged.

The two companions who rode side by side, and whose gloomy looks and downcast countenance, contrasting so strongly as they did with the rude mirth of those who rode before them, might make them be mistaken for prisoners but that each wore by his side a sword, and there were no guards around to keep watch upon them. Side by side had these two men ridden for more than four hours, and seemingly becoming more sad the nearer they approached the object of their journey. At last one of them, stooping down to the side of the military saddle on which he rode, drew up with a thick leathern strap a flat stone jar, which dangled at the horse's side, undrew the cork, and, putting his nose to the neck of the jar, he inhaled the odorous vapor it emitted and said, as he handed it to his companion :-

"It is the real stuff, and every drop of it more precious than a pearl. After all, John Elliott is like his own usquebaugh-genuine, pure, unadulterated. Taste it, David; it will do your heart good, and, if your spirits be as low as mine, help to elevate them."

" No, thank you, Mr. Murfey," answered his companion; "my tippling days are over. That accursed passion for drink has, with other vices, been my ruin; and I now see, what I before this could not believe, that the man who indulges his passions may end, as I have done, in becoming not only the slave of them, but the continued slave of wretches that, in the days of his youth and innocence, he would scorn to know-that are born and bred so much below him, he would not allow them even to tie the late het of his shoes."

Murfey put the jar to his lips, took a long, long draught, then corking it up again, and giving with his open hand a loud slap to the rk, so as to fix it tightly in the neck, he let

very humble man; I am nothing more, and nothing better than the child of him, who, when I was born, was a common soldier in the British army. My father had inherited neither fortune, name, nor rank, and he could not, if he would, have wasted the wealth he had not received, nor brought dishonour upon the name of illustrious ancestors, nor descended from the ranks of the gentry to be a companion for the dregs of society, the outcasts of a prison, or fugitives from the gallows. I was the daughter of a soldier, that soldier had become rich, and I was his declared heiress. Well, Sir, in what way was all this a matter of any concern to you? I could not come in contact with you, be seen by you, known by you, except casually meeting you on one of those festive occasions, which are alike the common sources of enjoyment to the lord and the citizen, the squire and the farmer, the king and the beggar. Base, cruel, unmanly Irishman, what cause of offence had I given to you, that you would not let me be at peace in that obscurity which I preferred, and with which I was fully content? Base and cruel

man, until you cast eyes upon me, I had any other roof than that which was a parent's home, and never fixed my heart upon any love except that pure, holy, and undying love which a fond father can bestow upon an affectionate and an obedient child. For full six and twenty years I had thus lived ; and then I was looked upon by a man who had reduced himself to penury by his own vices, and who had, with all the world in his favour, contrived to strip himself of what is the best gift the world has to bestow-a respect for unblemished honour? And what is the consequence to me of that wicked man's observation ? Oh I shame! for shame! base cruel, and heartless man, who not content with the mischief you have done, now come to gloat your eyes with gazing upon the agonies of your victim. Aye, look upon me. behold what you have done. Hear me, whilst I tell you, that, within one week of my life, you have had the power to crowd a century of suffering. Remember that the woman you have so afflicted never did you wrong. Know, that until you and your gang of hired ruffians laid hands upon that same woman, her whole previous life had been one of peace, of contentment, and of happiness. Know, that you have done a mischief that never can be repaired, for, suppoisng you were at this moment to open the prison doors for me, still, you must be aware, that Judith Lawson, going forth from this prison, and returning to her fither's home, would not, and could not ever be the same Judith Lawson, who left her father's home to enjoy as she supposed, a few hours of innocent, unoffending recreation for the race-course. That Judith Lawson was stainless in her honour, as she had been pure in her life; but this foul robber hand has once touched, is, by having come in contact with you and your myrmidons, contaminated, and an evil thinking world will point to a week's unaccounted absence' from home as an incident in my career on which slander will ever be, for the future, free to put an interpretation of its own, and calumny convert to its most malignant purposes. Oh! base, thrice base and most

"Thou hast said, O Lord ! by the lips of shipped off to foreign countries; and those

the wise man, "The attire of the body, and | who remained did not dare to come near the the laughter of the teeth, and the gait of the man, show what he is ;' and I have trespassed | and mountains. The Primate, however, did in these matters; for it was my foolishness of gave to my enemies the thought of weakness tage I thus presented them, and hence I am this day an object of reproach to my friends, and a subject of laughter to my foes.

"Such are the consequences of my own folly, and such, too, is Thy will; and Thy holy name be acceptable and blessed, now, and

for ever more. "Thou hast said, O Lord ! 'Fodder and a wand, and a burden are for an ass; bread, and correction, and work for a slave ; and as one who has been, and who is, a slave to her own pride, I accept the degradation and the bondage that have been imposed upon me; and I accept them, O Lord 1 the more willingly, because Thou knowest my innocence in my intentions, and that no

acts have been done by me unworthy of a maiden.

"1 am punished, O Lord 1 in my weakness i l am punished by feeling the arrows of my enemy; his slanderous tongue, thrilling in the very vitals of my pride; penetrating me where I thought I was most strong, and impervious to every assault, in my virginal reputation.

"Beit so, O Lord! for it is Thy will : be it my duty to imitate, so far as weak and mortal can, Thy submission, Thy patience and Thy resignation, when Thy enemies cast reproaches upon Thee, and sought to slay Thee by false accusations.

" Patience, resignation, charity, these are the things I have to practise. This is the work I have to do. Give me strength and I will do it, for without Thee I am all weakness, all fragility, all corruption. Give, ohl give me strength, and I will do Thy work, looking with certainty to Thee for my reward; for this, too, hast Thou promised: "Work your work before the time, and He will give you your reward in His time.'

" Our Father which art in heaven,'" murmured to herself Judith, as she still remained on her knees.

Whilst she was thus engaged in silent prayer, Fitzgerald pointed to Mrs. Gregg to leave the room, and the good woman did so without attempting to quarrel with him; the Archbishop. "My enemies act with the the example of Judith, it is to be authority of the superior powers, whom God supposed, having for the moment a tranquilizing effect upon that bellicose disposition which the widow always manifested upon coming into collision with one of the male sex.

Judith rose from her knees, and again resuming her seat remained for some time without speaking. She seemed to be lost in profound contemplation. At last, looking up at Fitzgerald, she said :---

"Can you, Sir, account for Gerald Geraghty's conduct with respect to me? I never saw the man until I came here; I never heard of him-nay, I do not recollect having ever even heard the name of Geraghty at all, until I first saw him; and yet he pursues me with a malignity that is not only awful

to think of, but is actually incomprehensible. cruel man, and cowardly as you are "Reflection upon the scenes and to think of, but is actually incomprehensible. whatever base, who, not content with all the other various incidents of that night, and certain I find him not only telling gross and scan-O'Hanlon.

great towns, but lay concealed in the bogs not descrt his country, or even his diocese; rack, within a short distance of Dundalk, and took up his abode in a small house in an obscure country-place called Castletown-bellew, within a few miles of Drogheda. It was here

he held his last ordination." In the lone little house, or rather cabin, which is thus described, the Catholic Archbishop was sitting alone one evening, when the noise of a body of cavalry approaching was heard by him.

"The will of God be done in all things Deo Gratias!" exclaimed the Archbishop. "The sacrifice is to be made, and the victim is not only willing but joyful. Here are those who seek my life. They are welcome."

Whilst he was thus speaking his thoughts aloud, he heard the word of command given, and the cavalry halted; and in a moment afterwards the room was entered by the same man who had been called "Mr. Brown" by John Elliott, and who afterwards acted as second to Vincent Fitzpatrick in the duel with Lord Arran. This man's dress, however, was somewhat different from that which he wore when in Dublin, for now he had a bright steel cap on his head, a polished glittering, steel cuirnss on his breast, and his dark green military coat was richly embroidered with gold, whilst on his feet and legs were the high, heavy boots of a cavalry officer.

The moment this man made his appearance, he bowed low to the Archbishop, and kissed, with apparent devotion, the episcopal ring that was extended to him. "What, you! Redmond O'Hanlon; why

come you here, and wherefore in soldier's attire, and accompanied with a military array ?"

Because, my Lord Archbishop," answered Redmond O'Hanlon, "1 desire to perform a soldier's service; because I wish to defend my Archuishop against his wicked enemies, who are now coming, as I am well assured, to this your poor and humble retreat to arrest you. Yes, to arrest your Grace, with the iutention of depriving you of life. As an Irish Catholic gentleman, I will not permit this outrage to be committed in a district in which I have influence, and, as an Irish sol-

dier, I feel bound to resist to the death the commission of such a crime." "My son! my son! this cannot be," replied the Archbishop. "My enemies act with the

in his wisdom and mercy has placed over us; and it is the duty of the Christian to submit to them. Thus acted the Christians in the carly ages of the Church, and Heaven was thereby crowded, with martyrs, and sinners thereby converted into saints by their example. And as Christian bishops acted when the throne of Empire was filled by a Nero, a Diocletian, or a Julian, so will I act, ind no man shall prevent me."

"But, is your Grace aware that the men who are your persecutors are so. not because they are ignorant, or prejudiced, or misled, as pagans and idolators were when they martyred the first Christians? Do you not know that they have collected against your Grace a number of witnesses, who will swear whatever their malice can suggest?" asked

prepared to bear you to France. of persecution that now rages with such violence will, in a short time, have abated. When it does so, you can then return, and resume, for the benefit of religion and your country, the administration of your great functions.'

"It may not, answered the Primate, "it cannot, and it ought not to be. The good shepherd lays down his life for his flock, and I am prepared to yield up mine a willing, and, as I trust, not through any merits of my own,

an acceptable sacrifice.

My hope, then, is, if, as you expect, my enemies prevail against me, that I be unfairly tried, and unjustly condemned, still, I say, that my hope is, that God will give me, though unworthy of it, the grace to have fortem animum mortis terrore carentum (a courage fearless of death.) I have many sins to answer for before the Supreme Judge of the high beach, where no false witnesses can have audience. But as for any human tribunal before which 1 can be arraigned, and by which I may be condemned, then I can truly affirm, I am not guilty of any crime there brought against me. 1 would I could be so clear at the bench of the All-powerful. Ut sit, there is one comfort that He cannot be deceived, because He is omniscient, and knows all secrets, even of hearts; and cannot deceive, because all goodness; so that I may be sure of a fair trial, and will get time sufficient to call witnesses; nay, the judge will bring them in a moment, if there will be need

of any. I am thus, you see, Redmond O'Hanlon, prepared, thoroughly prepared for whatever may befal me. If it please God to accept my life, my consolation will be, that it has been taken because I was fearless in the performance of my duty, as a Christian Archbishep; that I would connive at no abuse, and tolerate no scandal. If I now stood upon the scaffold, I would say, looking back upon my episcopal career, and the manner in which I endeavored to act towards all under my jurisdiction: I, by preaching, and teaching, and statutes, have endeavored to bring those of whom I had a care to a due comportment, according to their calling; and though, thereby, I did but my duty, yet some one who would not amend, had a prejudice for me, and especially my accusers, to whom I did endeavor to do good: Yes, if this were my last moment in this world, I would, even as one of the seven deacons, holy Stephen, did pray for those who stoned him to death, so do I for those who, with perjuries, spill my innocent blood, saying as St. Stephen did, 'O Lord, lay not this sin to them.' I do heartily forgive 'them.

Urge me then, no more, Count O'Hanlon, for here will I abide, and not the hair of one man's head shall be injured on my account. I will not permit it. I solemnly forbid it."

"Alas, my Lord Archbishop," replied O'Hanlon, "I know my duty but 'too well, iu the circumstance in which you are now placed. I dare not act in defiance of your Grace's prohibition. I leave you, by your own command, to be seized upon by your bloodthirsty

enemics. The consequences of this sad determination of your Grace can be already foreseen. You will be their victim; for you choose to win the bright red crown of martyrdom. Farewell! my Lord Archbishop, we meet in this world no more. Bestow upon me then, your blessing, and pray-oh! pray for me whilst you are on fellow, Gerald Geraghty, I was not three the earth, and still more fervently pray for times in his company until I came to the con-

the jar gently down to the position from which he had taken it, and then, but not till then, did he bestow the slightest notice on the observations made to him.

"David Fitzgerald, late of Drumsna, in the County of Limerick, Esquire," said Murfey, as he smacked his lips, "that is, I can tell you, a most celestial liquid-the quintescence of inebricty, the poetry of potations. Abuse yourself, abuse myself, abuse my father and my mother-thank heaven! you cannot abuse my wife, nor my children, for I never had, and never intend to have them, or the like of them; abuse the King, the Queen, the Duke of York, or the Duke of Monmouth; abuse Lord Shaftesbury and the Popish plot; abuse the Duke of Ormonde; abuse Cromwell's Scout-Master-General, the Bishop of Meath, or abuse him who was my Archbishop-that Oliverus Cromwellus of the clergy, Dr. Plunkett; abuse, if you like, the whole world, and everybody in the world, and everything about the world; but one thing let alone. Don't, as you love me, say one word against one drop of John Elliott's usquebaugh, for it is the only friend I have left; and from nothing else, and by nothing else, and through nothing else, do I ever receive consolation, satisfaction, or gratification, an hour's pleasure by day, or an hour's sleep by night. Respect my feelings, then, David Fitzgerald, and say not one word against drinking."

"Can you be serious, Murfey, for one moment?" asked Fitzgerald.

"I have done drinking; and if it will please you, I will not drink another drop for six hours," replied Murfey. "And to make such a resolution as that, with the intention of keeping it, is enough to cause any one to be serious. I am always very serious when I am sober."

"Then listen to me, Mr. Murfey; for, of all the persons with whom my late sad course of life has brought me to associate, you are the only one," said Fitzgerald, " in whom I have been able to detect one spark of feeling All the rest of them are clumsy hypocrites, who have not the skill to conceal the wicked ness they nurture in their hearts."

"Go on, Mr. Fitzgerald. I appreciate the compliment you intend to pay me, although it is very clumsily expressed

"I have one or two questions to ask you, Murfey."

"Go on, Mr. Fitzgerald ; I will, as they say in the schools, answer you to the best of my skill and ability."

"The first question, then, I would ask you is, what is, in your judgment, the position of that most audacions old villain, Gerald Geraghty; he who you must know by this time entrapped me, by a most artfully contrived story, into the abduction of Judith Lawson? What is, do you think, his precise position? And how comes he to have a place like Brass Castle placed under his sole control? And what, think you, has been his object in obtaining the capture of Miss Lawson, and what are his ultimate purposes with respect to her ?"

"Drunk or Bober, Mr. Fitzgerald," replied Murfey, " wet or dry, I have always and at all times my wits about me, can tell what is doing around me, and remember every syllable of it right well afterwards. Now, as to that old

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

clusion, and every day's experience justifies my first conviction, that of all I ever met, conversed with, heard, or read about, he is, before all and beyond all, the most thoroughpaced scoundrel; competent to invent any falsehood, and capable of committing any wickedness to attain whatever purpose he aimed at. I had not seen him three times when I took a fancy to study him; because it is not easy in a century to meet with such a perfect specimen of a rascal. And yet, entertaining this opinion of him, and desiring to comprehend him fully in all his varieties of villainy, 1 must admit that I find it most difficult, if not impossible, to give a categorical answer to all your questions. Perhaps you would dispense with any row not to tastc another drop for six hours, and let me take one more pull at the usquebaugh, just to give a flavor, strength, and richness to the epithets I desire to apply to a miscreant, who is like to Sejanus, because his will is in wickedness : ' Neque Sejani voluntas, nisi scelere quærebalur.'"

"Not another drop, if you please, Murfey. The questions I ask you respecting that terrible old man deeply affect me," observed Fitzgerald.

"Deeply affect you! aye, and me, too: aye, and that proud, dull, dry Cromwellian, Cap-tain Ludlow, who rides behind us, and thinks himself too proud to hold conversation with us; even he," observed Murfey, " for sught I know, may be, like ourselves, nothing more than the instrument of that scoundrel Geraghty in going upon this expedition." "Oh! that is an absurd supposition of

yours, Murfey. 'There cannot possibly be any bond of union between the rich Ludlow and the poor Geraghty. I have some reason for supposing they have never seen each other."

"Mine is only a supposition, I admit." replied Murfey, "but your suggestion is no answer to it. What did you know of Geraghty when a message from him brought you to listen to his lying stories about Miss Lawson? and what did I know of Geraghty, when I first quarrelled with my bishop? And yet he found me out; and supporting, or rather getting support for me, so incited me to carry on the war against the bishop, until bad became worse, and at last I was excommunicated; and then, to revenge myself, became a witness, and now am on my way to see the man who was once kind as a father to me, arrested like a felon. The Lord forgive me !"

"True-true-most true," said Fitzgerald. sighing; "it was Geraghty suggested to me what evidence I was to give as a witness, in order that I might, as a witness, have the means at my disposal of effecting my marriage through an abductiou. But why has a man in Geraghty's condition all this influence and power, and why is he using both for some personal purpose of his own ?"

" Why did you and I grasp at influence and power, and then seek to employ both for purposes of our own ; you, to promote your marriage with a rich young woman; I to gratify my hatred and revenge against my Arch-bishop? The puzzle to me is," said Murfey, "not that Geraghty should employ the in-iluence he has obtained and the power he wields, for the attainment of his own personal ends, but what these ends can be. There. I confess to you, I am completely bailled. How he has gained influence is easily seen. He is one of the agents in this country of that party in England, who have resolved per fas ant nefas, to keep the Duke of York from the throne; and, as I think, setting that Duke aside, either to establish a republic, or what will be the same as a republic, retaining all the powers of government in their hands, putting upon the throne the Duke of Monmouth, giving to him the name of 'King,' and so through him, and in his name, ruling over the three kingdoms. Now, I think that Geraghty is a trusted agent of that party-the same party that have got up the Popish plot. It is through Geraghty-his very obscurity rendering him unsuspected—that Lord Shaftesbury

following words, spoken in a tone of command: "Remove the prisoners right and left from the centre of the road, in order that their number may be ascertained."

No sooner had this order been obeyed than Murfey and his companions heard the noise made by an advancing body of horsemen A portion of them appeared to be halted in front; and then they saw a gentleman in a rich, green, military uniform, with cuirass and helmet, advancing, and at a few yards behind him thirty well-mounted and fully armed horsemen, who passed to the rear, and there halted.

"May I never sin," whispered Murfey to his companion, "bat we are surrounded on all sides-back, front, sides, and rear. We are caught as completely as a fox in a trap, a fish in a net, or a fly in a bottle."

"If you want a knife put into you, before I'm ordered to do it, you will dare to speak another word," whispered the rough-haired man who held Murfey's wrist.

"Who is in command of the prisoners? Who is their leader ?" asked the commander of the captors.

"I am," announced Ludiow.

"Bring the gentleman forward," said the commander. "Now release him. I wish to speak with him alone."

The prisoners were withdrawn on one side, and the cavalry of the captors fell back about a hundred paces on the other.

The following conversation then passed between the two leaders :---

"Your name and rank, Sir?" "Edward Ludlow, formerly a captain in the army.'

"In the Cromwellian army?"

"Yes." "And nephew to Lieutenant-General Ludlow ?"

"The same."

"Look at me well, Mr. Edward Ludlow; for there are reasons you should never forget me."

"I have seen you before, I am sure, but where I do not recollect."

"I will remind you. I once stood upon the camparts of Dublin Castle ; that was the first time we met. A second time I stood before you in a coffee-room in Dublin."

"Ah!" exclaimed Ludlow with a yell of frantic rage, "I do remember you-well-welloh! how well. It was your accursed hand inflicted upon me this horrid wound in my and crossed into Zululand to reconnoitre face. It was you who dashed a wine glass | fires have been observed burning the previous at me, and sought to provoke me to a tavern | night. After crossing, Captain Symons brawl. Yes, miscreant, I do remember you."

"Moderate your language, Mr. Ludlow, unless you are prepared to abide on the spot | Finding none of the enemy there, the whole the consequences of your own words. Once party advanced at a smart pace, the Natal we met as strangers, a second time we met as enemies, a third time we met as mortal foes. We are now here face to face. If you have the courage of a man, and the spirit At the river which runs at the bottom of of a soldier draw, I say, draw at once. You are challenged to conflict by Redmond O'Hanlon."

"Redmond O'Hanlon !" said Ludlow, and as he repeated the words, his lips trembled with us at a safe distance under a tree. One more terror at that fearful name, although he did his utmost to conceal his apprehensions by a blustering tone "Redmond O'Hanlon ! a Rapparee! a tory! a highway robber! a awful. Before us lay the camping ground, cattle-stealer! challenges an English gentleman to fight a duel with him ! . You may assassinate me with your Rapparee's knife if you so please, but never shall you be able to boast that a man of my birth, rank, and position met you as his equal."

"Oh! I see," replied O'Hanlon. "Mr. Edward Ludlow is fastidious on the point of honour. He compares his life with mine, and he finds his past career so pure, and mine so dishonoured, that he will not cross swords with me! Come, Mr. Ludlow, we must see which of the two can best boast himself to be a gentleman. I have the time to spare to do so, for I own I have sought this interview with the purpose of fastening a quarrel and his lordship's agent, Hetherington, are stirring up a Popish plot in Ireland. If I am right, and I am pretty sure I am, in this con-villain, but still perferring to do so by my upon you, of compelling you to meet me as

THE KAFFIE WAR.

The Ekowe Garrison Safe Out of Zululand - King Cetywayo's Retreat -Prince Imperial at the Front-An Advance to be Made on the King's Kraal-Troublesome Boers-A Visit to the Field of Isandula,

CAPETOWN, April 8 .- The Ekowe garrison reached Tugela yesterday. Lord Chelmsford and staff are on their way to Durban. It is stated that the Zulus now occupy Ekowe, but King Cetywayo himself has retired beyond the Black Umvolosi River. The rumor that the Boers intended to detain Sir Bartle Frere is unfounded.

NEW YORK, April 29 .- A despatch to the Standard from Capetown, April 8th says the Zulus appear to have recovered very rapidly from their defeat at Gingelova, as large numbers are reported in the neighborhood of Ekowe. Sickness is reported more or less prevalent among the British forces.

A despatch to the News from Capetown, dated 8th instant, says a strong British force will be despatched in a fortnight from Tugela to fight its way to Cetywago's Kraal at Ulundí.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON

was at the relief of Ekowe with the Artillery and behaved gallantly.

It is stated from Pretoria that 4,000 Boers have assembled near that place, and that hostilities between them and the British may rise at any moment. They seem anxious to avoid firing the first shot. Col. Rowlands, of the 80th Regiment, who commands the column in that vicinity, has made ample preparations to give the Boers a thrashing when they are so disposed. Col. Wood's column holds its position on the Kambula Hill, act-ing strictly on the defensive. Thousands of Zulus of Umbelini's command are in the neighborhood, but since their last assault on the camp they have shown no inclination to repeat it. Their losses were enormous, and their slain still lies unburied.

On the 4th of March (says the Daily News correspondent) a party, consisting of four officers of the 24th Regiment, twelve officers and neu-commissioned officers of the Natal native contingent, and eleven of the Natal native police, the whole under command of Major Black, of the 24th Regiment, proceeded at 7 a.m. from the camp to the Buffalo River, pushed forward with the police to examine the valley at the foot of Bashee Height. native contingent in front and the police in the rear, and proceeded in close order along the valley, their destination being Isandula. the ascent leading to the camp they saw three Zulus a considerable distance ahead. On seeing us (says the narrative of one of the party) they ran to the right and watched good pull of our horses, and we were in the neck between the two keppies. The scene that struck on our view at this spot was

THICELY STREWN WITH THE REMAINS of those who fell. Waggons were standing in every direction, many having moved a considerable distance from their original position. Some stood as they were left when the oxen were outspanned. All had been emptied of their contents, which were lying thick on the ground. Tinned fish, meat, jam, milk, &c., were in abundance, but the tins in many cases were pierced by assegais. Letters, papers and photographs were mixed up with brushes and boots of every description. Saddle bags and saddlery of all sorts were lying about, generally cut well to pieces. Scarcely a square foot of tent canvas was to be seen, and only one water-proof waggon cover was left. The

Imade to throw up earthworks. The river con-tinued to flow for several days, and on the lith it was reported by native waggon drivers that the Zulus were collecting in the immediate neighborhood, an intimation of which no notice appears to have been taken beyond one solitary sentry posted at fifteen yards from the camp formed on the Derby side. When warned, Captain Moriarty gave orders for his men to stand to their arms. The alertness seems, how-ever, to have been of no long duration, for at half-past five, when the Zuln attack was made, our men were surprised and

our men were surprised and BUTCHERED IN THEIR TENTS.

BUTCHERED IN THEIR TENTS. Ten only were saved out of Captain Moriariy's party, himself, with Civil Surgeon Cobbin, being among the siain. The men, who escaped by swimming the stream, were covered by Lieuten-aut Harward's party, and the whole number then fell back upon Luneberr, from which place the fill back upon Luneberr, from which place the two companies of the Sith went out and buried their fallen comrades, and recovered the rockets, powder, guns ond ammunition, but not the cattle. Major Tucker's report of the disaster on the Intombi river has now been received. It states that Captain Moriarity's party leit Lune-berg on the 7th for the purpose of bringing in from Derby the waggons, variously loaded, with which he had then arrived at the Drift. Owing to the state of the river it was found impossible to get the waggons across. Lieuten-ant Harward's report of what occurred on the morning of the 12th will follow. Major Tucker states that Morlarty's order was to laager his waggons, and this appears to have been done. The camp was taken by surprise, and Major Tucker is of opinion that the result would have been the same if

THE DEFENDERS HAD BEEN DOULLE their actual number. There are no mounted men at Luncherg, and on the news being brought in by Lioutenant Harward the officers' horses In by Licatemant Harward the officers' horses were saddled, and a small party left for the scene with instructions for 180 of the 60th Regiment to follow. The Zulus were observed retreat-ing when Major Tueker arrived and the river, which was not crossed till the Luneberg party came up. The langer was then found to be completely wrecked. The bodies of the killed upon our side were brought over the river and at once interred. Twenty-five dead Zulus were discovered, and from two mounted ment was ascertained that Umbelini led the attacking party, which also included mounted ment, was ascertained that Umbelin led the attacking party, which also included some of Manganyoba's men. Meanane, the Prime Minister, hud been asked to let his men take part in the attack, but he refused. Major Tucker states that it was only due to the fact that a portion of Moriarty's men were upon the left bank of the river that any of the ill-fated party escaped. Major Tucker has saved rockets, gun annunition and powder, but the cattle were carried of, and the waggons, with much of their contents, sull remain on the scene of the disaster.

Rewarded for Their Gallantry.

LONDON, May 3 .- Lieut. J. R. Chard, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut. Bromhead, of the 24th Regiment Foot, who defended the post at Rorke's Drift so successfully against the Zulus on January 23rd, have received the Order of the Victoria Cross.

A Greenhorn's Dilemma.

One of the many hardy sons of toil who daily till and cultivate the rocky soil of this Province without any greater success than obtaining a daily supply was seized with a fit of reading lately. He subscribed to several agricultural magazines, and plodded through them carefully. One prominent feature of these journals was to describe at length the great farms, and their lavish adornments, common to Minnesota. The verdant youth longed to be "one of them," and after months of hoarding succeeded in massing sufficient of the "filthy" to transport him to this Far West elysium. He also induced several of his neighbors to embark their fortunes in the same. As prime mover of the scheme, which would so suddenly enrich them all, the stricken youth was entrusted with the care of their tickets. After the usual farewells and conventional partings, the combined forces departed for Montreal by the Eastern train, which arrived here on the night of April 30. They refreshed themselves with sundry drinks and viands, and then prepared to take passage by the Western train for their "Eden of the West." After entering the cars "Verdant" searched his pockets for the tickets, but without producing any. Hastily he dived into his pants' pockets, ransacked his coat, and thinking they might, through some unaccountable means, have entered his valise, he instituted a search, but still without revealing the interesting objects. It was only at this moment that the thought flitted across his mind that he had been the trequented colleges and universities; and so subject of a robbery. With blanched face

"Bridget Maloucy."

We must do justice to foe as well as to friend. Here is what the Kingston Daily News says of the "Bridget Maloney" incident :---

V. C. BLAKE.

The Evening Post suggests that the brother of "Bridget Maloney" horsewhip Vice-Chancellor Blake, who, it says, should be made to dance an Irish jig to well-applied music of a cow-hide" on account of the expressions used by him in the Mercer trial, at which a nun gave evidence. It is charged that when the lady in question was on the stand about to give evidence she was asked her name. She gave that which is applied to her as a nun, when the Vice-Chancellor made the remark that "it was one of those high sounding Italian titles to cover a Bridget Maloney. If the Vice-Chancellor did so he was guilty of a very discourteous and ungentlemanly actan act unworthy of one occupying his judicial position. We do not know what the law is in regard to religious ladies giving evidence; but be it what it may, if the Vice-Chancellor used the expression attributed to him. his conduct was as undignified as it was insulting

The College of Ottawa,

and unmanly.

An appeal was recently made to the congregation of St. Joseph's, by Rev. Father Barrett, O.M.I., in favor of a very deserving work now going on in the College of Ottawa. After devoting 17 years to the education of the youth of Ottawa, this his first appeal from the pulpit for college purposes will doubtless elicit a generous response. He would have the favored sons of fortune share his earnest desire to see the college prosper and progress to the extent which its university powers require, and by their generous encouragement enable it to shine with all the lustre becoming the chartered college of the Capital of the Dominion. Having explained the object of his appeal, and shown what the fathers of the college do for the benefit of religion and soci-

ety, by devoting their time and talent with admirable disinterestedness to insure the future success of the youth confided to their care, he continued :---

'The great benefits which a thorough college education confer upon its possessors, lead me to make the following remark, and to draw from it the lesson it suggests. There has kitherto been and still is considerable discontent in the ranks of the English speaking Catholics of the Dominton, especially among the Irish Catholics, with regard to Parliamentary representation and the distribution of State offices. Allow me to call your atten-

tion to what, in my humble opinion, is the only sure way to remove all cause of discon. tent in this regard. It is to give to the rising generation the education our means will allow. The glories of Ireland's golden age, which began with St. Patrick and ended with the downfall of Ireland's great schools, caused by foreign invasion and persocution, plainly show the great influence of Irish talent when thoroughly developed by superior education. In the glorious days of Ireland's educational supremacy, the scholars of Ireland were the acknowledged leaders of nations in the path of Christian civilization progress and prosperity. The crowds of Irish saints and scholars who evangelized Scotland, England, France and other countries of continental Europe, spread everywhere they went the knowledge and love of the useful and liberal arts. They were the counsellors of kings and nobles as well as the constant friends and educators of the people. Then all, without distinction of party, sought their valuable services. And would it not be so now, if as then we could count by the hundred men of brilliant attainments, men with talents fully developed by long study and excellent training, men whom all could look up to as reliable leaders? Our Canadian countrymen who differ from us in religion have many well endowed and well

THE CAUSE OF NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS .--- It is stated as a peculiar fact that myopism or nearsightedness is exclusively an attendant of civilization, never being found among savages,

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

3

and rarely among the peasantry of any country. Investigation shows that the region of the macula lutea, or "yellow spot," opposite the pupil of the eye has the greatest percipient power but is peculiarly liable to disease, and that in myopic persons this part of the eye may become congested, resulting perhaps in partial or even total blindness.

WILD OLIVES IN BURMAH .- Groves of wild olives have been discovered in British Burmah, the trees flourishing with particular luxuriance in many parts of the new district of Tharawady. The Burmese olive appears to be for more rapid of growth than its Italian contemporary, as it bears fruit after three years' existence, while the Italian olive takes from ten to filteon years to arrive at maturity. Moreover the Indian plant seems especially hardy, as its situation in the plains near Thongrai is exposed to the heavy monsoon rains and the great heats of March and April.

CHINESE OVSTERS -Like so many peculiar things in the Celestial Empire, the system of breeding the above named bivalve differs widely from that pursued in Europe and America. In the southern part of China " collectors" of bamboo are placed in the ovsterbeds, much after the same fashion as the elaborate tiles and "hives" employed in France. These oysters catchers are, however, prepared in a curicus manner. The canes are exposed for about two months in the rays of the sun, and then placed for a similar period in salt water, after which they are again dried for several days, the object being to preserve them from decay and prevent the twisting or warping of the bamboo. Notches are then cut in the canes, into which empty oyster shells are fixed like so many cups, and thus prepared they are driven to the sea-shore between high and low water mark, and left standing to catch the young spat Those localities are considered the best where the rise and fall of the tide is the greatest, so that the bivalves may be alternately covered by the flood and exposed to air on the ebb. There the young oysters thrive well and develop rapidly, and are quite ready for the market when they are two years old. A large trade is carried on by the persons who pursue the calling, and who have many thousands of these collectors planted in favourable situations, and some successful breeders have been known to realise large fortunes.

Extinct Latarutians .--- I find here a field for the seekers of science, says a Hickory Valley, Tenn., letter. In this yard are numerous little graves about twenty inches long. They are lined at the sides and ends with flat rocks. set up edgeways. Many years after the house was built, they were discovered by the dirt wearing and exposing the rocks. Must of them have been examined. They find in them diminutive skeletons, but they show to have been full grown people, having a full set of teeth and mature proportions. These graves are found in various places in the country. Who they were or in what age they lived I have been unable to learn ; history gives no account of such a race. They must have been a superstitious people, from their made of burial : perhaps believing they would be transmitted into another existence. In the graves are found various earthen vessels of singular shape and material, also numerous shells and ornaments. Shells that have been taken out-one, a large scashell, with pictures and peculiar designs carved on it, supposed to mean something if anyone was able to decipher them ; they show ingenuity and mechanism. This place is at the foot of Milksick mountain. The mountain is some fifteen or twenty miles in circumference, and surrounded by a comparatively are far ahead of us in social, professional and level country; It has an altitude of many political positions. But let us encourage to hundred feet above the level of the country,

given to you for Geraghty's power and influence, the motives for his aiding to entrap me, the motive for his trying to entrap you. That he is more astute than both of us he has already proved by his suggestion to us, if any attempt was made to rescue Miss Lawson when you seized her, to declare she was a party in the Popish plot."

"But then, why keep the girl in custody ?" impatiently asked Fitzgerald. "The purpose has been accomplished for which the outrage was committed upon her. Why not restore her to her father?'

"Well," added Murfey, "if you will force a reason from me, whether I will or not, I must endeavor to give one. None of us are so wise as to foresee all the consequences of our own acts, and Geraghty, with all his cleverness, may be in that position with Miss Lawson. She may be a burden upon his hands, and he does not know how to get rid of her. Either he may fear the consequences of sending her back to her father, for her father, you will observe, is no more a Papist than yourself, and, therefore, to commit an outrage upon a member of an Englisb Protestant family may be a far more serious matter in these times, than if the girl and her relatives were Papists. You may be sure Ebenezer Lawson would punish with the law, or if the law would not do, with his own sword, the man who had acted. even for an hour, as the jailer of his daughter; or, the reason why Geraghty had her seized, and so befooled you into taking part in her capture, was with an ultimate view to the making money of her; that is, of getting a large ransom for her release. Avarice is the common vice of old men, and this may have been the great motive, beyond all young woman, whose tongue I can say, from experience, is as sharp as her arm is strong, and who, if you had married her, I had not the slightest doubt, would have led you the life of a dog."

The observations of the sage and sober Murfey were interrupted by a loud whistle, and before its shrill sound had ceased to vibrate on the ear, or a word could be spoken to inquire the cause, he was surprised to find that the horse which he rode had been seized by the bridle, and that a man without a hat on his head, or shoes on his feet, had grasped the wrist of his right hand.

Upon looking at his companion, Fitzgerald, he saw that he was placed in the same predicament, his bridle-rein seized, and the wrist of his right hand grasped; and on looking back he observed his leader, Captain Ludlow, arrested in the same manner: and on looking before him, he perceived the few of his party who were in view had in the same manner been detained by wild, savage-looking, halfnaked men, who were long knives in their belts.

The captors and the captives were alike silent.

The captives were silent, for they were hor-- ror-stricken at the suddenness of the surprise, and the consciousness that the men who held. them could by a single movement plunge their long knives, that had not yet been un-sheathed, into their bodies

The captors were silent, because they acted. under the orders of a strict commander. This terror-inspiring silence lasted for full tility I am seeking to recover what is my own.

five minutes, when it was interrupted by the , entropy of the entropy of the solution of the transfer to a solution of the solution of the the test of test of

own hand, because encountering you on equal terms, with equal weapons, and with no undue advantage on either side.

"You have," said O'Hanlon, sheathing his sword as he spoke, " chosen to apply various opprobrious epithets to me, and you have in the same breath boasted of your birth, your rank, and your position. If you know anything of my past career, and I believe you do, then you must be well aware my birth is equal to your own. As to your rank, you have been an officer in the Gromwellian army, and I have been an officer in the service of a foreign sovereign, as well as the ever-faithful adherent of my king, whether that king was a prisoner, a victim, an exile, or on the throne ; and for my services I have been honored with the title of a count. And now as to your position in society. What is it? In what respect is it superior to my own? The estate of my ancestors-that which should be mine, as it was theirs-was taken away, not on account of any vice or crime on their part or on mine, but by a band of rebels and of robbers, who, gaining possession of the government for the time, took from us our lands, because we were loyal to our sovereign and true to our God. And what have I done? and wherefore is it that you brand me as a Rapparee, a tory, and a cow-stealer? For no other reason than this: that I will not tamely and patiently submit to of the gun. Our return journey was effected the wrong that has been done, that I will not allow the thieves who are the receivers of until on emerging from the Bashee Valley six stolen goods, who hold possession of our lands, to have quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of the produce of those lands; that three p.m. Some of those who had remained where I can, and when I can, I take that pro- in camp looked considerably pleased on seeduce from them of which they have not the honesty to make restitution, nor the courage others, for his conduct with respect to that to defend. That I wage a war of life and death against these spoliators of our property and that as long as I have life I will, with my own right hand, and my sword, vindicate our rights and punish our wrong-doers. Is it because I do this, you and your republican gang of invaders apply injurious and opprobrious epithets to us? but, at the same time, in your craven fear, and in the hope of being allowed to retain a portion of the spoil you have unjustly gained, you are forced to pay me tri-bute, and although you have what you call law courts in Dublin, still, in the midst of your abuse, you tremble at my name, aye, and shrink from a conflict with me. You abuse me privately, though you dare not denounce me openly; and snre I am, that if you find the opportunity of destroying me, the wicked purpose will be attained by base means, and the hand of an assassin effect what the sword

of a soldier would not venture to attempt, nor the arm of a partial and unjust Government have the power to execute.

"I seek, by open, undisguised war to recover what is my own; to punish trangressors, to aid the helpless, and to protect the weak, and for doing this you call me a Rapparee, a tory, and a cow-stealer.

"You know that your are telling falsehoods of me, but these falsehoods your party purposely circulate to disguise from the world their own iniquitous spoilations, and as a palliation for cruelties which innate cowardice urges you and them to perpetuite.

"This, then is my position; by open hos-(I o be continued.)

service the men had belonged to from the uniforms, but they were

LONG PAST OTHER BECOGNITION.

Birds of prey did not appear to have been at of the pickpocket, he was told that it was their horrid work inside the actual camp, beyond the power of the police to redress his but there were undeniable traces of them outside, and along the way the fugitives took. After a good look, having first posted vedettes, our whole party dispersed through the camp. One of the first things picked up was a sling of the colors of the 24th. Many of us recovered letters and photographs very little the worse for the six weeks' exposure. Some regimental booke were found, together with a considerable amount of money, cheques, and other some distance from the camp one of the Royal Artillery gun carriages, but no trace of the gun was to be seen. On quitting the camp shots were fired at us by the Zulus on the hill beyond the camp, but the bullets did not reach. On leaving a detour was made to the left along the path the fugitives took,

HERE MANY MOBE BODIES WERE LYING,

and the other Royal Artillery gun carriage, with the horses and harness a little in advance, was discovered, though again no trace in the same uninterrupted way as the advance or eight shots were fired from the heights. No damage was done. We arrived back at in camp looked considerably pleased on secing us again safe and sound."

Latest Advices from the Cape.

Ing us again safe and sound." Latest Advices from the Cape. CAPETOWN, April 15.- There is no news of im portance from Natai. Lord Chelmsford has ar rived at Durham and starts for Pietermaritz-barg on the 17th, whence he will go to Dundee. Nir Bartle 1 rere arrived at Pretoria on April 16th, after a satisfactory interview with the Boers on April 8th. The Colonial forces unsuccessfully assaulted the stronghold of the Basuto Chief Moriose. They lost two officers and a friendly native Chief killed, and an officer and 22 men wounded. The special correspondent of the Cape Argus telegraphed from Durban on the day of the sali-ing of the "Conway Castle" that the leading place in the summary of events must be given to an unexpected disaster in the northern dis-trict of the theatre of war. This event, although it occurred on the 12th instant, was not heard of here until a week afterwards, and the official intelligence was even then anticipated by news received through private sources. The scene of the disaster was at a drift on the Intombi River, where that stream is crossed by the road leading from Luneberg to Derby. It appears that, in the early part of the month. Major Tucker, 80th Regiment, commandant of Lune-berg, sent down to the Drift, four miles dis-ant, a small detachment to await the arrival of a number of waggons expected from Derby. Believing the position unsafe, he reported on the 5th that the detachment had been with-drawn. The waggons arriving on the 17th, having narrowiy escaped capture on the way down, the detachment was again rent out as an escort and to assist in getting the convoy over the river, which was so much swollen that its passage was interrupted when only a few of the waggons had got across. Capitain Moriarty, with 70 men besides those belonging to the wag-gring, remained on the Derby side of the river, Lieutenant Howard, with 84 men, being on the Luneberg side. The drift was but four miles from . THE STRONGHOLD OF UMBELINT, THE STRONGHOLD OF UMBELINI,

Grand Trunk policeman and announced his the best of our ability our colleges, the train-loss, which amounted to \$150. Being unable ing schools for every high position in the to give any clue which would lead to the arrest grievance.

St. Bridget's.

From an early hour Thursday, May morning, crowds of sturdy workmen were to be seen wending their way with picks, axes, shovels and carts, in answer to the appeal of their worthy pastor, Rev. Father Lonergan, their object being to commence the excavation of the new St. Bridget's Church, corner of Craig and l'anet streets. At 9 o'clock the Rev. Father arrived on the ground and opened the work, making a few short, but eloquent remarks. He immediately proceeded to give the customary blessing to the place already marked out by His Lordship for an Irish Church; then taking a spade, decorated for the occasion, with the skill and dexterity of a professional digger, raised the first spit. His example was followed by his assistant clergymen, five in number, by the committee of management, the contractor and other prominent parishioners, several of whom, by way of compensation for the earth dug out, threw in bank notes, till at last a wag requested to be allowed a shovelful and very adroitly raised up a spadeful of notes worth \$50. We noticed that several women insisted on using the spade and giving their mite.

The English speaking Catholics of the East End are very jubilant over the prospects of their new church, and feel a legitimate gratitude towards their zealous pastor for his unwearied efforts in surmounting so many almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of getting them the church which they have been trying to obtain for over twenty years. The plan of the new building is original and very beautiful, and the edifice. when finished, will be one of the handsomest in the city, and will, we hope, supply the want so long felt in these suburbs.

Physicians having Consumptive patients, and having failed to cure them by their own prescriptions, should not hesitate to prescribe Allen's Lung Balsam. It has cured cases where all other remedies have failed. It is harmless to the most delicate child.

From the easy expectoration, increased respiratory power of the Lungs, and the removal of irritation, manifest from cessution of Cough and other alarming symptoms, after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuberculous matter is not only stopped, but that already deposited is being carried away.

King Alphonso and the Archduchese Marie Christine.

MADRID, May 1.-It is reported that a matrimonial alliance is contemplated between Christine, of Austria, a young lady whose full name and title is Archduchess Marie Christine Desiree Henriette Felicite Reviere. is daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria. She is now nearly

and trembling hands he staggered up to a political positions. But let us encourage to ing schools for every high position in the land, and this state of things will surely change. This desirable change we cannot expect as long as the Catholic colleges of the English speaking provinces of the Dominion

are not better attended by our young men. say of the English speaking provinces, for the colleges of the province of Quebec are numerous and well attended, and this enables our

French Canadian brethren to put forward their fair share of able claimants for every high office in the gift of the State. We should, therefore, do all we can to encourage the College of Ottawa. This encouragement is necessary to hasten the day when the University College will exercise all its charter powers by inaugurating its Faculties of Law and Medicine. The improvements now going on in our Museum and Physical Cabinet, in favor of which I now appeal to your enlightened generosity, are a step in advance towards the inauguration of the two aforesaid Facultics, which with the Faculty of Arts and Science now successfully established, will render our University complete. To attain an educational blessing of similar magnitude Catholic France, even since her late disastrous was has spent millions of francs, and thus has munificently endowed not one but several Catholic universities. Every parish in poor Catholic Ireland yearly offers its generous contribution to sustain the yet unchar-

tered university of her capital. These noble examples of generosity you will, I trust, imitate on Sunday next, when a collection will be taken up at the eight and 10 o'clock masses for the museum and physical cabinet of the college. That it should be no ordinary collection may be seen from the object in view, when complete attainment requires an expenditure of several thousand dollars. Our right reverend and beloved bishop has well understood this; for, notwithstanding the costly improvements now going on in the Cathedral, he has contributed the sum of \$100 towards the college improvements. Not satis-

fied with exhorting you most earnestly, on the occasion of his late public reception at the College, to encourage, as far as lies in your power, what the Fathers of the College do to advance education in your midst, he has added generous example to earnest exhortation, thus showing you how delighted he will be to hear that you generously respond to the appeal 1 now make. Your generous offering on Sunday next at the 8 and 10

o'clock masses will be an excellent practical proof of the interest you take in the all imporant cause of Catholic education, the success of which will insure the temporal and eternal interests of the rising generation, and draw down upon its promoters the blessing of God -Ollawa Citizen.

-A duel between the editor and the publisher, in which both were wounded, was recently tought in the editorial rooms of a newspaper, at Pesth.

"May it please your honour" said a lawyer, addressing one of the judges, "I brought the prisoner from the jail on a habeas corpus." "Well," said a farmer in an undertone, who The strange of the dislodge whom saveral attempts had failed. Captain Moriarty's camp had its back to the river, but was domina-ted by high ground on every side, besides being surrounded by long grass and weeds. The wag-gons were loosely packed, but no attempt was "Well," said a farmer in an undertone, who Her Majesty for long service and good con-stood at the back of the court, "these lawyers duct by Colonel Erskine Paterson, of Linla-

and the state of the second 计正确 计存储器 Maria da Barta da Ba and a set of the and beaution e ya je je je sa to eroza na zakana je na kajet kar teksta na nakonom zakana na kana kana kana kana kajete sek

and can only be ascended with difficulty by footmen. I was one of the number to scale the summit ; found it pretty steep and rugged. On top there is two or three acres of level land ; from here you have a spleudid view and pleasant breeze.

FATHER RYAN'S LECTURE.

The Dignity of Labor.

The Rev. Father Ryan lectured on "The Dignity of Labor" Thursday night to a select audience in St. Gabriel's school house. There were present on the platform the Rev. Fathers Hogan, Brown and Salmon, Alderman Mo-Shane and several of the Presidents of the Irish Catholic Societies, as well as the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. Father Salmon occupied the chair, and introduced the reverend lecturer by saying that it was Father Ryan's first appearance in the lecturing field; but the audience would have reason to conclude, before the lecture was over, that they had listened to an eloquent and lcarned gentleman.

Father RYAN-who, on coming forward, was received with loud applause-said that man was a rational being, endowed with noble qualities, if he made proper use of them. He then pictured, in glowing language, the works he had accomplished in all ages, in all climes and in all nations, hewing down forests and building beautiful cities in the places where they had stood, hewing his way through natural difficulties to success and glory, and conquering them by the sweat of his brow, and the strength of his hands, and the skill of his brains. In order to achieve success, men out of employment should not wait at the corners of the streets until competence and fortune would visit them. It would not do to succumb to difficulties; if they failed once, twice or three times they should try again and not lean against a lamp post. When a man drinks he loses his dignity; let him keep a good clear head and a stout heart and he will win his way. He pointed to the Valley of the Ottawa as the field where competence and success might be won, a place that was waiting for the right class of men to make it a garden. People, continued the lecturer, spoke of the middle ages with contempt, but it was not deserved. Look for instance at the work accomplished in Ireland at that period. It was because men did not know the real dignity of labor that so many were idle. After a most interesting lecture a vote of thanks to him was moved by Father Salmon, seconded by Ald. McShane, and carried with enthusiasm.

DREADFOL.-An organ has been erected in London quite recently which is said to have a hundred and twenty stops. This beats all the other organs out and out-even the organ of speech in woman, which, by the way, has no stop at all.

An interesting military ceremony took place at Dundee on the 22 nd ult, the occasion. being the presentation of silver medals from. then, to Sergeant-Major Ponton, Sergean Ruffel, and Sergeant Kemp.

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WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, 1879.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The Commissariat.

Fiction.

but the remoter it is the better.

"Our Cousins and our Annts."

Again, the assignees-those vultures of our

commercial world-are knocked on the head;

and here, again, another benefit occurs. The

"guardians" who are to be appointed will

spective, and is to date from April 1st-a

suggestive but an unbecoming index for the

law. It is a remarkable fact that some men

who were themselves bankrupt under the old

law voted against the new law—a very grateful act on their part. They wanted

others to reap as many advantages as they

The Indians.

Northwest Indians may give trouble any day.

Beyond the Rocky Mountains, it is said that

this side of the Range they show some symp-

becomes the question? Treat the Indians

kindly, should be the answer. Take warning

from the United States. Look well after the "agencies," and see that the Indians get all that they are entitled to. It is not what the Government does

directly, or what it is likely to do, that

We are authoritatively assured that the

through the head of

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, -AT-761 CRAIG STREET,

left.

MONTREAL. By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

NOTICE.

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25 Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Mr. John Cass, 565 Sussex Street, Ottawa, has been appointed our Agent for that city. He is authorized to solleit and collect subscrip- the habit of doing, and that will be a benefit. tions and advertisments for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as our agents; in their respective districts -John McIlmoyle, Apsley, Ont.; Robt. the list. And then the Act is made retro-Conway, Mount Irvine, Ont., and Messre. Young & McCarthy, Ennismore, Ont.

To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respect-"fally informed that our general travelling had reaped themselves. -sgent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon -them in the interests of the Evening Post and "TEDE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a -cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons. We hope, too, that they will assist Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping This to swell our subscription list. The volteapest dailies in the Dominion, and the True WITES, at \$1.50 per annum, gives Imore reading matter for the price than any Catholic paper on this continent. tf

The "TRUE WITNESS" Weekly Edition will bring about either good or bad results; • If the M. Intreal "EVENING POST," is the cheap-• It is the go-betweens, the gentlemen who live on the Indians, and who think it is no harm in the world to cheat the so-called red men in the world to cheat the so-called red men out of the gifts which the Government grant. months. 13ptcimen copies free on application. These are the men who make the mischief, and if they are well watched, all will be well.

The Menureal "EVENING POST" is one of, the Cheepest Dailies on this Continent, and

place on the 24th, petty objections should be made, and petty rivalries should be advanced. The Commissariat of the British troops in This \$4,000 is to be spent in paying a por-tion, not all, the expenses of corps from Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, and while the discussion proved that the spirit of Parlia-Afghan has broken down | Such is the news. It is the old story, and one to which we have frequently drawn attention. It is harder to feed an army than command one, and above ment is favorable to the Volunteer Militis, all branches of military organization, the Coman orange of military organization, the Com-missariat is the first to go to pieces. But if such things happen to British, French and German troops, what would become of a se-rious strain on the resources of the Canadian yet it looked as if some men opposed the Item just for talk's sake. It is, too, not to be forgotten that while there is a reduction of \$14,800 in the expenses of the staff, there is an increase of \$20,000 for drilling purposes. Commissariat? The staft might be equal to This leaves \$5,200 over last year, and the all the emergencies which men with their resources could command, but the fact is that the resources are very small, and that the \$4,000 that the 24th will cost will make the extra expense \$9,800. Montreal alone will benefit ten times this much by the display on Commissariat would fall to pieces if strained the 24th; much eclat will be given to the by the trials of war. Indeed, we may say service, and the grim grundies will, no doubt, that we have no Commissariat in Canada; be as much pleased to see the show as any and as the Commissariat is the kernel of military life, we have nothing, but the shell other little boys.

British Columbia.

British Columbia will not annex the United It is all Fiction. The loss of British States; it has decided to remain in the Con-Columbia would be a blessing to the Confederfederation. We regret to hear it. It appears ation. If she wants to go, let her. Canada should not impoverish itself for the sake of that the Pacific Railway is to be pushed forward, and this has satisfied the British Colum-bians. But it looks as if they were playing a British Columbia and its ten thousand British speaking inhabitants. We are to build a game of fast and loose all the time. When railway across a dark continent, incur a debt I say "let go," hold fast; and when I say that will keep our descendents down for "hold fast," let go. So it now turns out that ages, make fools of ourselves-and all for they must " hold fast." And what will be the what? To keep British Columbia in our consequence? A few contractors will be benefited, British Columbia will be enriched, ranks. She is not worth it. The price is benefited, British Columbia will be enriched, too much, and if she can do better without and the rest of the Confederation will suffer us, we can do better without her, with the Pafor it. Our friends on the Pacific slope cific Railway as our share of the dowry. No will dance while we pay the piper. doubt, if British Columbia goes, and if the Of all the blunders that a presumably sensible people were ever guilty of, this Pacific Rail-Coteau Bridge is built, too steps will be made towards annexation, and that is the most obway beats them all. It is the hugest folly of jectionable feature of the programme. But it the age, and it will stand as a lasting monument to the absurdity of a people who seri-ously overtaxed themselves for an enterprise is our fate, whether remote or close at hand, that will not be wanted for many a decade to come. If the people of Canada were satisfied it would be all right, but we believe if the

The new Insolvent law will put an end to country was canvassed to-morrow, that the the chances of property passing into the hands of "our cousins and our aunts" when men are made insolvent. The bankrupt can-not use his relatives so easily as he was in great majority of the people would pronounce in favor of spending the public money throughout the country, and let the railway through the desert alone.

Quebec.

We must keep harping at our Quebee friends. We cannot understand what right get a mere pittance as their share of the the Local Government have to spend the spoil, and thus another advantage is added to money of the province on a display which money of the province on a display which Quebec city, and Quebec alone, should bear. And yet we are authoritatively told that the Local Government have promised to assist Quebec in entertaining His Excellency the Governor-General on the occasion of his coming visit to the Rock City. Out of what fund does the Government promise to do this? It cannot be that the treasury to which the whole province contributes is to be used for such a purpose. The Government can illuminate the buildings within its own care, and on its own behalf lend a helping hand to make the display a becoming one, but to assist the city by throwing Government money into the city funds appears to us to be unfair. Montreal, Sorel, Three the Indians are disposed to settle down, but Rivers, Sherbrooke and other towns in the Province have just as much claim on the local treasury as Quebec, and it looks to us like a misappropriation of the funds, when the money of all is used for a part without the sanction of Parliament.

Shame!

Some our French Canadian Conservative contemporaries ought to be ashamed of themselves. Le Canadien, like some others, should Museum. Our friends in Ottawa want to get hang its head and waste its blushes on the the Geological Museum transferred to the desert air. It heaps insult after insult on a Capital. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Coursol objected, men who may be wrong, but who should, at and they carried their point. It is perhaps quite right of the people of Ottawa to do all least, be respected. It speaks of the Governorin their power to make their city attractive. But, why not take our Town Hall and Post General and the Princess Louise as "our guests at Rideau Hell," quoting the words by way of ridicule. Then it speaks of "having no interest in the country" and so on. Now, Office, make the rapids navigable for ocean

large. Catholics would almost as soon beever is the cause, Catholics are not properly lieve that our Lord was an impostor as berepresented in the House of Commons, and we rejoice to see that the duestion has now lieve that priests and nuns are . not all they we rejoice to see that the question has not become a burning one." To'us it matters not whether Reformers or Conservatives take up whether Reformers or Conservatives take up Chiniquy, Widdows and Maria Monk are its But Catholics see, most reliable authority. But Catholics see, pleased in either case, but we have a right to hear and understand the sacred character and expect our fair share of representation and a the pure lives which their priests and nuns generous support from liberal Protestants of lead, and Catholics with unanimous voice say every denomination. If this is done we will all understand each other better and be betdoubt these people is an outrage upon us, and ter friends too. we fail to see how it concerns you. It would

Divorce.

There is at least one advantage in living in Quebec :--we are never likely to be cursed by having a law of divorce. A member from Ontario made an effort last night to introduce a law of divorce for the sister Province, but it was reasonably alleged that it was too late in the session to bring such an important measure before the House. Of course it would be defeated in any case. Canadians are not yet "civilized" enough to sanction such a law. When we become more Americanized a law of divorce may some day be passed for Ontario, and then it will be so much the worse for Ontario. But it would be a mistake to suppose that such a law would coufine its influence to the sister Province. It would spread over the Dominion. Any who wanted to get a divorce could go to Ontario and thus the question becomes one of import-ance to the Dominion at large. Such a law would be an evil to society, would sap the foundation of social intercourse, and would be an unmixed curse to the people at large. Divorce but multiplies evil; adds misery to misery, and creates a net work of wrong-doing; weakens friendship and throws temptation in the way of almost all people. Every country that has adopted a law of Divorce has restricted the facilities by which Divorce can be obtained, and there are indications in England that the law of Divorce

will yet be repealed. Better avoid it here. The Socialists.

The Socialists mean mischief; of that they

have given proof. In Russia the remedy for Nibilism is plain. The people want Consti-tutional Government, and the Czar will be obliged to give it some day. In Germany the snare. people want the disbandment of the greater part of the army, and that Germany cannot do. In France some of the people want to establish a Commune and that cannot be allowed. In Italy the masses of the people want a Republic, and that they will succeed in obtaining. Russian and Italian institutions will suffer first, and the success of the Communists or the Internationalists will depend on the moderation with which the Italian Republic and the Parliament of Russia behave. And who are those Socialists? Who, but the irreligious elements of Europe and America? They are non-Christians, every one of them. From infidelity to Socialism there is but a short stride, and the two elements of disorder have now become identical all over the world. Look at England! Who are the Socialists there?-who but the Bradlaughs and the Reynolds-the

men who believe "Christianity to be a worn out

fable?" Socialism is but a new phase of an

old struggle; and, if the friends of Order are true to themselves, Socialism should be

beaten down in this age, as infidelity has been

Mr. Ryan, M. P.

We are glad Mr. N. P. Ryan has been heard

from. It is time for him to brush up. Last

night he made a point over the Geological

so often beaten down in the past.

wn business. Another Trick Exposed. Montreal, like other cities, boasts of a Government hack. No matter what the Government does, good, bad, or indifferent, the hack echoes "hear, hear." It is paid to do so and it faithfully discharges its duty. It may write

-We know them, and we are satisfied. To

be better taste for each side to mind their

treason, but it cannot write against its party. It is a mere creature without opinions of its own, and its flights of wisdom soar no higher than the height desirable for party ends. Party is its Alpha and its Omega; its begin-ning and its end; its bread and its butter. When party does wrong, the hack will prove as clear as noon-day that wrong is right, and if you don't believe it then you are a fool, an "adventurer," "no interest," and you should pack up your traps and find a local habitation and a name in a pocket borough in Ontario. As a matter of course this hack will defend anybody and everybody on its side of the House, and in its issue of this morning it explains that Mr. M. P. Ryan was chairman of committee and that he could not have taken part in the debate-This makes the matter worse. It is now evi-dent that there has been collusion. Politicians know how these things are managed. "Make me chairman, and my mouth is closed; do you understand?" It was clever, no doubt, but it will fail. It Mr. M. P. Ryan had a manly interest in the question he would have refused the position of chairman, and he would have been heard from. This " chairman" business is an old trick, and it has for

CORRESPONDENCE.

Father Graham at Vaukleek Hill. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and FOST.

DEAR SIR,- It is but a few short months since this portion of the diocese of Ottawa was established as a parish by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel. Whilst existing as a mission it was attended from L'Orignal. About a year ago a large and handsome stone church was erected by Rev. J. O. Routhier, P.P. of L'Orignal. The good people have already given many proofs of their good will and generosity in assisting their Reverend Pastor by subscriptions and a bazaar to meet the expense incurred by so great an undertaking. The presbytery, long used as a church, has been lately finished, and we now have a resi-dent priest, Rev. Father Foley.

On the evening of the 1st of May, a lecture, in aid of the Church fund, was given by Rev. Father Graham, of Montreal, on the "Triumph of the Catholic Church. There was quite a large audience present, amongst whom I noticed several of other denominations, and many who came from a long distance. The Reverend lecturer spoke for nearly two hours, and in the choicest language pictured the great triumphs of the Church from her infancy to the present day. In conclusion, I must say that the rich

treat afforded us on that occasion will long be treasured up in our midst. SUBSCRIBER.

Materialism.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

THE MOORE CENTENARY

Towards the close of the third year after the Declaration of American Independence. just as the British forces attacked the city of Charleston and the fleet of Paul Jones was sweeping British waters, Thomas Moore, the national poet of Ireland, was born in a little grocery store, 12 Aungier street, Dublin, May 28, 1779.

28, 1779. The poet's father, John Moore, was born in Kerry, the county that gave birth to O'Con-nell, the sept of the O'Moore's being origin-ally from Leix, an ancient district marked by the present Queen's County, adjoining Kildare. in Leinster, from which, no doubt, the poet's ancestors were transplanted, just as the O'Connells had been from Limerick and Clare, in Thomond, or North Munster. The O'Moores, princes of Leix, were a gallent clan that for centuries kept the Palesmen in terror, one of their last chiefs having been Rory, or Roger, O'Moore, the able and intrepid patriot who planned the insurrection and civil war of 1641, whose name is still honoured in the refrain of the national hope in "God and our Lady and Rory O'Moore." Roger O'Moore's daughter was mother of Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, the heroic defender of Limerick. But though Moore sprang from a brave sept, his father and family were extremely humble, so that Moore knew nothing of them until he attained some distinction, when not a few of his Kerry rela-tions claimed kindred with him. John Moore was born about 1741 in Kerry, and proceeded early in life to Dublin, where his industry EO prospered that he became owner of a spirit store in Johnson Court. Having married Anastasia Codd-daughter of Thomas Codd, of Corn Market, in the town of Wexford, who united the craft of a hand-loom weaver to a small provision trade,—with whom he oltained some marriage portion,-John Moore, then thirty-eight years of age, removed his es. tablishment from Johnson Court to Aungier street, and extended his business. To lessen their rent the thrifty couple let the apartments over their store to a convivial gentle. man, whose rooms were the resort of some ci man" business is an old trick, and it has for ages been known as the best means of getting a friend out of a difficulty. It is another trick-of-the-loop exposed as a delusion and a mare the servant entered the banqueting-room, and informed the gleesome revellers that, as Mrs. Moore had just given birth to a son, the noisy proceedings were unsuited to such an occasion and would, it was hoped, be closed without delay. The gallant host at once acceded, and proposed that the guests should adjourn to a tavern in the vicinity, the famous Jerry Kel. ler seconding the proposition with the exclamation: "It is right we should adjourn pro renata." The infant was Thomas Moore. His parents being Catholics, he was bar tized, and his mother bestowed great attentica on his religious instruction as he grew up. In due course he was sent to school, first in Aungier street, to a teacher named Malone, and afterwards to the famous academy of Sameel Whyte, Johnson Court, where several of the leading men of the period in Dublin had been instructed, amongst others Richard Britsley Sheridan ; who had been a pupil there in 175 and was pronounced by Mr. Whyte "an in-corrigible dunce." Whyte himself taught English only, but he was a gifted, graceful, and accomplished elocutionist, took part in the private theatricals in the houses of the nobility and gentry who at the time resided in large numbers in Dublin and the vicinity, and early imparted to Moore, or rather devel-oped in him, that love of music, poetry, and the drama which formed so prominent a feature in his character. Donovan, the clas sical usher in the school, taught Moore Latin. and also Irish history and rebellion-two suijects not concluded in the academic pre gramme of Mr. Whyte, a Protestant school master. Father Ennis, an old friar from Great Stephen street, an intimate friend of the frmily, taught Moore Italian, while La Fosse,

an emigre, instructed him in French-acquisitions, both learned at home, to which Moore was deeply indebted in his subsequent career. His taste for music baing retarded in its de-velopment by the antiquity of the harpsichord -a pledge left with his father by a defaulting customer- a new piano was purchased for his instruction and that of his eldest sister. Ellen; and a Mr. Warren, a gifted master nephew to the illustrious Dr. James Warren Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was employed to give him instruction in music. Besides the active part which Moore took in private theatricals, he was encouraged by his mother to give small family entertainments in the little drawing-room over the grocery store. He read papers at night in a domestic debating society, his audience, as he relates. being his father's two clerks, Ennis and Delany, who enlivened their plaudits by the stimulus of a little stiff whiskey punch after the duties of the day. The passing of the Relief Act of 1793, admitting Catholics to the civil and military service, to the franchise, to the professions and to degrees in the University of Dublin seemed to open to Moore the career which his family and himself had long desirednamely, admission to the bar. With this view Moore entered Trinity College late in 1794 under Rev. Robert Burrowes, as tutor, who obtained fellowship in 1782, and, after subscquent ecclesiastical and scholastic promo tions, became Dean of Cork in 1819, and died in 1841. Dean Burrowes is chiefly rememsong. "The Night before Larry was Stretch-ed." Moore passed a service stretch-Moore passed a creditable entrance examination, and obtained, a few, inferior prizes, one for on English poem. To gratify his family and prove his intellectual prowess he presented himself for examination for scholarship-an exhibition which would admit him to corporate membership of the University free chambers and commons, and a small salary, for about five years-and was declared tholic was then, nor until the year 1873, eli-gible for such distinction in the Dublin University, unless he conformed to Anglican Protestantism by receiving the sacrament in the college chapel. Moore joined the Debating Society. and later the College Historical Society, Robert Emmet and other leading patroits taking the same side as Moore in the exciting discussions in both, and in 1799 Moore took his degree as B. A. when twenty of age, and left the University of Dublin. One leading incident in his undergraduate life we shall consider presently. It would be almost impossible, even by the closest and fullest research, and endowed with the highest impartiality, for any one of the present day to realize the social and political condition of Ireland, especially of Catho lics in Ireland, a century ago. The defeat in the Williamite war following quickly the decreasing in savage barbarity, until the code had reached the climax of fiendish atrocity about 1741, when Moore's father was born. It may be stated with literal truth that history affords no other example of any Christian nation in the condition of the Uatholics of Ireland at this period. In 1727, fourteen years before the birth of Moore's father, the Catholics, four-fifths of the population, were deprived of the Parliamentary and also the

th ose who desire the Latest Mews, Market Re ports and Current Events daily should subsci ibe for it. Only \$3.00 por.annum; 1.50 for 6 1 nonths; 255 cents for 3 months. Specimen cor 15, one menth, 25 cents. Postage in all cas as prepaid by the Publishers. Specimen cop. ier free on application.

The Boat Race.

As nother victory for Hanlan. His first appear, sace in Lingland is a triumph, and he now stano's face to face with the champion of England, if not of the aquatic world. No deput the result was expected. No one on this side of the water appeared to entertain the shadow of a doubt about it. And even in England the betting indicated that Hanlai was by a long way the favorite, and the result has justified the expectation. We think it: might be now in order for the Government to pay Hanlan for the advertisements the is giving Canada. Englishmen who know nothing of Canada beyond the idea that it was " cavid " may be induced to look at the map, and the Dominion will then be dragged from its hiding place.

The Mayor of Ottawa.

Because be is a Conservative the Reform papers are treating the Mayor of Ottawa very unfairly. They harp and cavil at everything he does. Even when he offers to give \$1,000 to the poor, on certain conditions, he is attacked by anonymous writers in the Reform press. They will not admit that Mayor Macintosh has any virtues-he is all evil. Now, the fact is that Mayor Macintosh is a courteous gentleman, and he is proving kimself an able.as well as a generous and an unpartizan Mayor, and the attacks which are directed against him are simply the outcome of party spite, and nothing more. As the editor of the Citizen we can fall out with him; as the Mayor of Ottawa, he appears to us to be an excellent man.

The Fire.

The people of St. Jean Baptiste Village have been a penny wise and a pound foolish They would not pay for water and they have been burned out. There was no use invoking the gods, and the "water, water" which our story books tell us can "quench fire" was not at hand. So \$125,000 worth of property has. been destroyed because the village authorities would not incur the expense of laying down water pipes and paying the water rates. Well, it is their own business. As a rule men and communities are the best judges of their own affairs, and what may appear inexplicable to while the set of the s th. world that we can all lock the stable suppose, that the Government should make wh. an the horse is gone. It is the easiest thin, y in the world to be wise when there is no ne cessity for it. All Montreal will to-day are rewarded by petty opposition to the least call the people of St. Jean Raptiste Village hard names; but if the people of St. Jean Baptiste Village preferred to run the risk of being burned out, it is their own business. It may appear odd, but, so long as Viey like it we cannot object.

Edison has promised us the electric light it occurs to us that this is going too far. By in a few weeks. It is to be hoped that the promise will be fulfilled, and that the gas companies will be brought to their senses. Were it not for the small boys, and the small girls, gas would have been dispensed with long ago. It is the danger which lurks in an oil lamp that prevents their adoption. If the public could get rid of the little ones, there would have been an end to gas com-

hind them nothing but the recollection of

bad light, high prices and unreliable meters.

Quebec Politics.

The Reformers are looking up in provincial

affairs. The unseating of Mr. Martel, the Conservative M.P. for Chambly, gives the

Reformers a chance of winning another seat.

As for our part we do not much care how it

goes. Neither the Reformers nor the Conser-

vatives promise the Trish Catholics a repre

sentive in the Local Government, and until

they do, we do not see any special reason for

getting up our enthusiasm. If either Mr.

Chapleau or Mr. Joly would promise us a re-

presentative, he would, we believe, get what-

ever support the majority of our people could

give. Nor do we think that such a promise

sure we are not numerous, but we

are quite numerous enough to turn

an election if we stand together.

Parties are too evenly belanced just now in

Quebec ; and although a/Leform Government

is somewhat of an anomaly, yet we opine that

the Irish Catholics would befriend those who

would befriend them. Mr. Chapleau would do well to think over it, too. He would not

lose a vote by it on the one hand, and he

would be strengthened on the other. It

would, too, satisfy the Irish Catholics, and we

fail to see how it would injure any other sec-

The Volunteer Militia,

last night, when he said that the proper place

to commence training the youth of this country to the use of arms, is in the schools;

and the Hon, Mr. Bowell was right too when

he stood by the Volunteer Militia, and

pushed the estimate for the expenses of the

24th through the House. The review will

cost the Government \$4,000, and of course

standard of outward efficiency, and they

trifling outlay for the force. Canada spends

Mr. M. P. Ryan hit the nail on the head

tion of the community.

To be

would do eather of them any harm.

Exit Gas.

all means let us have fair discussion and tear one another's public acts to pieces. Let us not spare the Governor-General when he does what we consider wrong. Let the lash be applied to everybody, and everybody will be better for the flagellation. But when a public journal writes of the highest representative of authority in this country as "having no interest," it simply writes offensively, and panies long ago. But the electric light will commits itself to a tirade of silly nonsense. meet the difficulty, and housekeepers and But let Le Canadian tell us what it thinks of parents may rejoice. Gas is doomed just as sure as there is a bill on a crow, and we would the gentleman who advised the Governor-General to:act as he has done? What of the give a good deal to see the faces of the direcgentleman who is primarily responsible? tors of gas companies when the fact is made Come, Le Canadian tell us what of Sir John A so evident that it will be useless to deny it, Macdorald? Now, friend, speak out. any longer. Gas companies have no friends to be saved from, no souls to be damned, no bodies to be kicked, and they will leave be-

They Will Not See It.

There is no use in trying to knock fair play into the cracked heads of party journals. They are as mad as March hares, and as blind as bats. Here is another illustration. The Mail keeps harping at the "Salary Grab" in Ontario. It reminds its readers that "the indomnity in Sandfield's time was \$450,"-now it is \$800. It then advocates reduction Certainly, so say we all of us. Reduce, reduce, everybody and everything. Let the Eeformere be paid less; let the indemnity be made \$4 in Ontario ; let the salaries of the Reform Ministers be reduced; we are happy and repest-all right. Now, we hope the Mail is satisfied. Off with the heads of the Reformers. Off with them. But what about the "Conservatives? What about Ottawa? Who will support Mr. Bechard's bill? Surely the Mail, this fierce advocate of retrenchment in Reform Ontario, cannot hesitate to call for retrenchment in Conservative Ottawa'! To us it appears one of the oddest things in the world that party journals should go stark, staring mad; that outside their party there should appear to be no good; that their side of the house is always right, and that it is a proper and a just thing to proclaim-"Party is my God ; what God have you ?"

"Catholic Representation,"

The press of Ontario are discussing the question of Catholic representation. They admit that it has at last assumed the import ance of a great question. Here we are in Catholic Quebec sending Joly, Holton, Huntington and the rest to power, and there, in Protestant Ontario, outside the Lieutenant-Governorship, the Catholics are ousted everywhere. Reformers and Conservatives treat the Catholics pretty much the same ; and the difficulty is how to ascertain which is which While the Catholics are supposed to sneeze when they both take snuff, neither of them there were grim grundles who thought that will let us dip our fingers in the box and the review should cost nothing, in fact, we help ourselves. If we read the Reform press we are seriously assured that the Reformers have, are, and ever will be the champions of money by it. Men labor and strive to bring the Volunteer service up to a reasonable | Catholic representation. Then let us take up a Conservative paper and, there we see in black and white protestations of the most undying friendship for the \$700,000 on its Militia. Out of this \$175,000 | Catholics, kith and kin, during secula seculois annually put aside to pay the men, and be- rum. It is a great pity that such questions cause an extra \$4,000 is granted for an inter- should be forced into public life, but there priests and nuns are sacrificing them-

teamers, and then make Ottawa the head of navigation? All it requires to do this is money, and that should not count for much. Again, Mr. M. P. Ryan was heard from when he attacked the alleged carelessness in the in the manner in which goods had been taken from the Custom House in Montreal. That is all right, but for goodness sake keep Party out of it. We all rejoice in sceing a wrong attacked, but when it is attacked in order to make political capital, that is where the evil comes in. One more point and we are done with Mr. Ryan. Last night he is reported to have said :--"He was glad to be able to state that the

present Minister of Customs intended putting these so-called temporary employees in the Montreal Custom House on the civil list at reduced salaries."

We rejoice to see Mr. Ryan the advocate of economy. After such an announcement, he must vote for cutting down the indemnity to the M.P.'s? That ought to be certain.

Dr. Bergin, M.P.

We do not love Dr. Bergin, M.P. Of that we suppose it may be said that we have given However, we are just as free to praise proof. good act on the part of the member for Cornwall as we are to condemn a bad one. He made an exhibition of himself when he was in Montreal, and we did not hesitate to tell him so. Now, however, he has done something commendable, so we can frankly admit it. According to the telegram we published on Saturday evening Dr. Bergin is that children of certain ages should be put to work in factories. not

With this, we believe, the country will agree. The English Factory Law is very stringent in this respect, and we see no reason why public opinion in this country should not take the same view of the proposed bill of Dr. Bergin as the people of Engand do of the Factory Law. France, Germany, the United Sates and Great Britain are ahead of us in this respect, and it becomes more than over necessary, now that our manufacturers are likely to occupy so many more hands, to guard against the employment of children of tender ages in works which make them prematurely old, and at the same time deprive them of the chance of picking up a little education. Thanks, Doctor, that

is a point for you.

Inspection of Catholic Establishments

Let us put the question plainly. The Witness admits that it is satisfactory to see the confidence Catholics have in their institutions, but it thinks that, in order to give Protestants confidence as well, it would be better for Catholics to have their scholastic and other establishments inspected by Government officials. According to our view of the case this is asking too much. The Catholics build their own schools, pay their own teachers, and have the most unbounded confidence in the nuns and priests who teach their children and look after their sick and afflicted. The Catholics know the priests and the nuns. They see them, speak to them, understand them, and know, mark you, know that these

national demonstration, such as will take they are and there they must be faced. What selves for the interest of the community at

SIR,-Permit me to call your attention to certain blunders of MATERIALISM, which the TRUE WITNESS of last week brings to my mind by mentioning instances of lower animal sagacity. For instance, materialists would argue that the bullock mentioned by your paper reasons as a human patient reasons and that, therefore, bullocks are endowed with souls. Now, in the first place, universal reasoning is an animal rule. All animals, man inclusive, are furnished with organs of sense, and a mere principle of justice demands that we and they reason on all economies suggested by the knowledge given us by our senses. The bullock found a damaged eye improved by treatment and, instinctively knowing that history repeats itself, he submits to that treatment. A human patient does precisely the same. We know no other way than instinctively, that history repeats itself. I, like the bullock, have faith in medical treatment, solely because I have ex-

perienced medicine's results. It is the doctor, and not the patient, who reasons creatively; and if bullocks know anything of medicine, why, their knowledge is undisputably an in-

stinct and not reason. For my part, I don't deny reasoning to the brutes. Animal knowledge is accorded them ; and animal reasoning is an indispensable ne cessity of animal knowledge. Animal reasoning is a rule. Every animal learns through his own individual senses; and every animal, to whom has been intrusted the power of roaming at large, reasons for himself. Why, looking after the young ones. He thinks if there had never been a soul, the roaming animal is either badly used, or made a reasoner of all animal economies.

It is creative reasoning that testifies to the soul's existence; and no materialist will claim creative reasoning for the brutes. If we be invested with the power of reasoning creatively, then we stand separated by Al-mighty Power from all else in animal life. We stand distinct, and alone of all on earth. | entitled to it by his answering; but no Ca-We are the animals who stand furnished with constantly progressive resources, to counterpose constantly progressive wants of animal existence. Mere animal existence has a distinct right to provide for life as long as life lasts. But the animal has no right to creative reasoning ; creative reasoning is a concession. nota right.

Now, creative reasoning is an exception, and is not a rule. The human family flourishes on this earth more than 5.1 thousand years before any descendant of Adam reasons on the natural law which causes falls. It is now only 213 years since the date of creative reasoning on this the most important natural law known, and even to this instant an acquaintance with that law is only the privilege of the better educated minority. Creative reasoning, in the hands of a minority, will accomplish its object. Creative reasoning is endowed with vaster power by a division of feat of the civil war of 1641, penal law, inintellectual, artistic, manual labor, &c. Creative reasoning is an exception-animal reasoning a rule.

If we continue the argument, Sir, we shall knock materialism into the nothingness of a pair of footless stockings devoid of leg extensions.

Your obedient philomath, PHIL. O'MATE.

29th April, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, 1879.

municipal franchise, as they had been excluded in 1682 from seats in either House of apostacy of a Catholic priest, to £40-a sworn members of the United Irish Society. scheme ironically called "Townsend's Golden It was believed by the authorities that one of Drops" from the name of the Lord Lieuten- the most dangerous centres and seats of that ant. It was only after the battle of Fontenoy, 1745, when Moore's father was four years of age, that the Earl of Chesterfield, then viceroy, permitted, by proclamation, the "Mass houses" in the city of Dublin, as the Catholic churches were officially designated, to be opened for public worship, on the alleged others absented themselves without explana-humane ground that several Catholics had tion; while to their deep disgrace, not a been killed in Back lane by the falling of a been kined in Door and on a state of the sta in the trial of Mr. Saul, a Catholic merchant, stated from the bench " that the laws did not persume a Papist" (the legal designation of a hopes in life blasted; but they enjoined him Gatholic up to 1793) " to exist in the kingdom, under no circumstances to answer any quesnor could breathe without the connivance of tions involving the safety of his fellows. government." From 1665 exercise of the Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, was the son office of Catholic professor, schoolmaster, or of a pervert, and himself a political tutor was declared penal; and from 1695 the education of Catholics abroad was prohibited. vice-assessor, at the visitation, professor education of Catholics abroad was prohibited. In 1782 Catholics, thanks, mainly to the valor of the American patriots, were permitted to apostate, having been intended for the priestopen school, provided they obtained a license from the Protestant bishop of the diocese; and only in 1792, under terror of revolutionary France-Moore being then thirteen years | or any one else. of age-were Catholic schools allowed to be opened in Ireland. It is scarcely necessary to advert to the repeated confiscations of the obtained his degree and was about to proestates of Catholics, to the laws which prevented them from holding land on lease, to Rebellion, with all its horrors, being overtheir exclusion from corporate and municipal bodies, to their banishment from walled towns and from trade-guilds, and to their forfeiture of a horse if over S25 in value, so that culture of mind and skill of hand, every avenue and instrument of industry, were, in fact, closed by statute against them.

This reference to the condition of the Catholics of Ireland at the period of Moore's birth is absolutely necessary if we would fairly estimate his courage, his patriotism, and the political influence he exercised on his age. It has been too much the habit for the last thirty or forty years, to detach Moore's character from the environment of the times, and judge it by standards that are an anachronism, historically and philosophically un-sound and unjust. As well consider Washington apart from the War of Independence, or O'Connell, abstracting from Emancipation. While the proud and glorious title of " The Liberator" must ever belong to O'Connell as the great champion who aroused, organized, and led the mighty moral forces that wrested Emancipation from a hostile and powerful government, his most ardent admirer must admit that few political leaders of modern times ever received such support, not merely from the masses but also from gifted and able men, in various branches and stages of the agitation; and amongst these Thomas Moore holds beyond question one of the highest and most honored places. Opinions may and do differ as to Moore's claim to the rank of a distinguished poet; but no controversy whatever can arise regarding the marvellous influence which he exercised, by his Irish Melodies and his various political writings in prose and verse, on the Catholic claims, on Irish nationality, and in favor of civil and reis to determine Moore's exceptional position in these respects.

Moore's father was an ardent patriot, and his son records his recollection of having been taken by him to a banquet given to Napper Tandy-who took the boy on his knee-one of the toasts at which was " May the breezes of France blow our Irish oak into verdure." The success of the American arms produced an instantaneous and deep effect on the spirit of the people and the policy of the English Government. It was only six were, however, on the side of Irish nationalmonths before Moore's birth than an act was passed permitting Catholics to hold land on lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. In the general rash to form Volunteer corps to defend the country against the raids of Paul Jones and an apprehended French invasion, Catholics took courage and began to organize; and, as evidence of the apprehension which this proceeding excited, on the very day of Moove's birth a letter was sent by the Earl of Tyrone, one of the Beresfords, directing that the movement should be arrested and the patriotic Catholics prevented from The tramp of the Volunteers, the arming. clank of their arms, and the ninging huzzas in Coilege Green as Grattan's declaration of the legislative independence of lieland was oarried, April 16, 1782, Taight have reached Moore's ears in the little grocery store in Aungier screet, and "flung round his cradle "acir magic spell." The French Revolution stimulated the Irish patriots, whether Catholics chamouring for Emancipation or all liberal men demanding Parliamentary reform and popular government. Moore's private Friends and companions in Trinity Coilege and outside shared those feelings, and he says of himself: "From the first I was naturally destined to be of the line of politics which I have ever since pursued-being, if I may say so, born a rebel." In 1793 Moore, when only fourteen years of age, saw his first literary contribution published in the Anthologua Atbernica, in which he continued to write. Arthur O'Connor and Thomas Addis Emmet, whose remains lie in our soil --St. Paul's Church, Broadway-started The Press, September 28, 1797, as the organ of the United Irishmen, Moore then a member of the Debating, and the tollowing year of the College Historical, Society, published in The Press, December 2, 1797, an impassioned address "To the Students of Trinity College" and signed "A S phister," one passage only of which need be cited :---"Has not justice thrown away her sword and exchanged it for the poniard of the assassin 1 Is not hatred to Catholics the established religion of government, and the oath of extermination their only sacrament? Is not perjury encouraged and murder legalized? Is not the guiltiest outrage of the soldier connived at, while the sigh or the groan of the pensant is treason? What is the trial by jury? A mere sham, a farce, where the jury is acted by drunkards; a villain personates the accuser; the doom of the victim is hiccoughed out by a Bacchanalian, or pronounced with true stage effect amidst the tears of a dramatic judge."* Passages from this address were sent up with other papers to the House of Commons as evidence of the revolutionary spirit of the time, and were referred to the Secret Com-mittee of 1798; while it also appears that this address was one of the grounds assigned for holding the visitation of Trinity College that year by the vice chancellor, the Earl of

Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. Moore had formed an intimate acquaintance | the United States, "composed entirely of the Parliament. In 1737, four years before the birth of Moore's father, the viceroy raised the premium, £39, under the act of Anne, for the who, without Moore's knowledge, were his strong opinions :-sworn members of the United Irish Society. organization was the Dublin University. When the graduates and undergraduates were summoned before the vice-chancellor. some, Robert Emmet among them, peremptorily refused to attend and asked that their names be removed from the college roll; fow students attended and gave evidence inpainfully alarmed, he being a Catholic, lest he should be expelled like others and his of law in the Dublin University, was an hood. Moore passed the ordeal of examination which he fully records in his journal, with

> singular credit, without compromising himself Before we close this notice of Moore's early life-when, at twenty years of age, he had ceed to London, the terrible tragedy of the we must notice the influence which life in Trinity College exercised on his religious tials. My single interview with this remarkfeelings and practices. His mother was an able personage was of a very short duration; extremely ardent and devout Catholic, and came from a good stock in Wexford. She bestowed great care on her son's instruction,

and had him prepared for the Sacraments, Penance and Holy Communion, the solemnity of approaching which he records in his journal. Both parents entertained high hopes of the boy's abilities, and were ambitions to send him to the bar. Whyte's school was a Protestant one, there being no Catho- the Federalists, while the British ambassadors lic school in Dublin at the period. Moore's and officers, with whom he constantly mixed, father, who was much older than his mother, although intensely patriotic, was not so de-voted a Catholic as his wife. Occasionally, in 1819, "Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress but probably only with a view to rouse her betrayed similar feelings. Little could Moore religious sensibilities into opposition, he indulged in sly sarcasm at some of her strong devotional tendencies when, according to Moore's own journal, she would indignantly exclaim : "I declare to God, Jack Moore, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." When their son was about to enter Trinity College, the father, on raising the question of the religion in which he should be registered, Protestant or Catholic, the mother indignantly repudiated the. proposition and had him duly recorded a Catholic; although then, and even afterwards, it was not uncommon for base and time-serving Catholic parents to register their sons Protestants, that they might open to them the numerous and lucrative emoluments of the Dublin University. If they won any of these the stigma of apos tacy in the college could not technically apply to them ; while, if they tailed, they could return into the world as Catholics. Nothing could better illustrate the gigantic scheme ligious liberty. A main object of this article of apostacy by which Trinity College, endowed from the contiscated estates of Catholics, large ecclesiastical revenues alienated and enormous Parliamentary grants, lured the ambition of Catholic young men in Ireland. During Moore's undergraduate course, 1795-99, when he had rooms in Trinity College, it is doubtful if there were twenty Catholics on the books of that foundation. The vast majority of the students were of Orange principles in politics and supported the arbitrary measures of the government; while the most brilliant intellects in the university

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

scription of the society into which he fell in

"Few and transient, too, as had been my opportunities of judging for myself of the political or social state of the country, my mind was left open too much to the influence of the feelings and prejudices of those I chiefly consorted with ; and certainly in no quarter was I to sure to find decided hostility, both as to the men and the principles then dominant throughout the Union, as among officers of the British navy and in the ranks of a Federalist opposition. For any bias, therefore, that under such circumstances my opinions and feelings may be thought to have received, full allowance, of course, is to be made in appraising the weight due to my authority on the subject."

We are bound to admit that these explanations soften considerably some of the strong if not coarse, terms in which Moore describes his impressions of the young Republic, then little over a quarter of a century in existence. His expectation, were cast too high, and disappointment was only natural. Moore's account of his visit to Washington and presentation to President Jefferson is brief :---

"At Washington I passed some days with the English Minister, Mr. Merry, and was by him presented at the levce of the President Jefferson, whom I found sitting with Gerald Dearborn and one or two other officers, and in the same homely costume, comprising slippers and Connemara stockings, in which Mr. Merry had been received by him-much to that formal Minister's horror-when waiting upon him in full dress, to deliver his credenbut to have seen and spoken with the man who drew up the Declaration of Independence was an event not to be forgotten."

Moore's stay of a few months in the United States was too brief, and his experience as a politician too slender to enable him to form the decided opinions which he records. As he acknowledges, he was thrown, during his stay, almost exclusively amongst one party, were prejudiced against American freedom and republican institutions. At a later period, have anticipated, when writing thus disparagingly of the prospects of the young Republic, that some years before his own death the bounty 10f the Unit States would supply food for the starving millions of his countrymen during the famine; that a large portion of them should fly there for bread and work and that when the centennial of his birth came to be celebrated in 1879, nearly onethird of the population of the United States would be of Irish extraction. Still less could he have supposed that his own Melodies, not written for some years afterward, would yet he as familiarly sung along the great rivers of America, on her streets, and over her prairies as they are in Ireland, and by a far larger population.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAMS.

England. LONDON, May 4 .- The Masters' Association at Durham has appointed a Committee of fourteen to meet a similar Committee of the Miners' Association, with power to settle all questions at issue. It is probable that the Miners' Committee will be appointed, and that the strike will be ended on a basis of

open arbitration. Ireland.

DUELIN, May 4 -A serious riot has been going on in Cork for the last two days, arising out of difference between rival bauds. Several houses were wrecked on Saturdayf The dis-turbances were renewed to-day. The rioters were dispersed by the police; 40 of them ity, a large number of these were deeply were treated for scalp wounds in the infirmary. A policeman's scull was fractured. Tarkey'



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[Special telegram to the Toronto Globc.]

TORONTO, May 5 .- The Globe this morning contains the following special cablegram, dated Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 3, 1879 :- The arrangements for the race on Monday are now made, all having been settled last evening in an entirely satisfactory manner. Dr. Luke Armstrong, of Newcastle, has been appointed referee. He is Col. Shaw's own choice. Hanlan is well and carries himself with the perfection of easy confidence. His new boat, the "Toronto," has proved a perfect success. The weather has become considerably warmer, and there are encouraging prospects of settled weather for some days to come. The betting is still six to four on Hanlan, but, now that Hawdon has again recovered his health, it is an exceedingly difficult matter to get more money on. About £1,200 have been so About £1,200 have been so far invested altogether on the event.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 5, 1 p. m .- The weather is favorable. The result is expected in a few minutes.

LATER .- The time of the race has been changed from 1.30 till between 2 and 3. Result expected in a few moments.

LATEST.

OFFICIAL RESULT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 5 .- Hanlan won the race by six lengths. The excitement was intense. Thousands of spectators. All the principal papers in the country were represented. Hanlan was cheered to the close.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 5 .- Although the sky was clear, the wind was strong, and the water so rough at one time it was thought the race would be postponed. The crowds of spectators were immense. Excursion trains began to arrive early, and stempboats brought crowds from Shields, Jarzow and other cities. Many persons walked from the surrounding country, noticeably the miners now on strike, who came en masse. Every spot whence the river could be seen was literally packed with people. Dr. Armstrong, the referee, was early at his post supervising the preparations. At 1.20 o'clock the two stake boats were moored off Mansion House quay, and a few minutes after Hanlan's cutter dropped down to Boyd's boat-house. Among the occupants of the boat with Hanlan were Kempster, Renforth, Hepplewhite, Plaisted, of New York, Heasley, the trainer, and Wallace Ross. Five minutes later Hawdon's cutter drew up at the Mansion

House quay and both men embarked IN THEIR SHELLS AT THE SAME MOMENT

amid tromendous cheers. At 1.30 o'clock they took their positions. Hawdon was stripped to the buff; Hanlan wore a sleeveless blue shirt with scarlet trimmings. The start was effected at 1.46½ o'clock. Hawdon got the first grip of the water and had covered nearly half a length before Hanlan was in motion; the latter, however, recovered a level position with two sweeps of the sculls ; Hawdon was striking a light, rapid stroke of 42 to the minute, but was going rather unsteady. Hanlan, while exerting enormous power, was row ing quite 40 strokes to the minute. He had taken only some half a dozen strokes when the contrast between the two men became strongly apparent. Haulan drow away rapidly, and before 150 yards had been covered was a length to the good. The next moment he ad drawn clear, and when off Wyly's Quay had left a length of daylight between the boats. Still he did not decrease his stroke, and at the east end of Skinnersburs he had another length to the good. He now received a signal from Bright to take matters casily and he responded by dropping his stroke down to 32 to the minute. Hawdon by this time, had settled down, to his wellknown staying stroke of 36, and his boat was tavelling much better than at first; the time to Skinnerburs was 1 minute 18 seconds. At the western end of the steamboat landing the Canadian was leading by two and one-half lengths, and striking 30 to the minute; from this point he seemed to take very little more

paused he pulled up considerably. Hanlan, however, repeatedly went ahead with the greatest ease, though, just off Cooper's Stairs, he had barely a length advantage. At this point Hanlan's time was 5 minutes 40 seconds. Hawdon now dropped his stroke to 36 a minute, the

ROUGH WATER SEEMING TO PUZZLE HIM greatly; still be feathered high and avoided the waves as Hanlan had done. From the outset the cheering at this point was immense, as the spectators on shore were unaware what occurred, and, seeing the men so close together, imagined the race was a pretty close one. Hanlan took a beautifully judged course from the end of the new quay corner

to the Dunn street gangway, making a straight run and getting all the shelter available, whilst Hawdon was ploughing on through very rough water. Hanlan passed Dunn street in 7 mins. and 57 secs., two lengths ahead. Not the slightest change occurred up to Waterson Gates a mile from the start, 9 mins. 4 secs. Hanlan went on in a most indolent style, stopping every now and then, and at length allowed Hawdon strokes apparently for mero amusement, then let himself out again and rushed three lengths ahead to stop again for about the twentieth time, making one-and-a-halfmiles in 13 mins.

and 5 secs. Hanlan led by a length at Elswick gangway, which he reached in 15 minutes three seconds, and had again increased his lead two lengths at the two miles, which were made in 17 minutes and 50 seconds. At the two miles the water was in a bad state. Hawdon was in the best position, and had he had much energy left he ought to have drawn away through the heavy waves. However, THE CANADIAN WENT AHEAD

with the utmost coolness. The head of King's Meadows was reached in 20 minutes 15 seconds. One hundred yards further on Hantan, pulling a length or so more to the fore, drew in his sculls and stooping down he proceeded to sponge out his boat.

Further description of the race, if race it can be called, is hardly necessary. Hanlan, striking 28, passed Paradise quay in 23 minutes from the start; Hawdon putting in 32 strokes to the minute. All along Scotswood Hughs, the American did little else except look at the spectators, though once, as if to show what he had left in him, he put on a spurt and went eight lengths ahead of Hawdon. After this he merely paddled, passing under Scotswood Suspension Bridge with rather more than five lengths to the good. His time was 22 mins, 5 sec. Hanlan at once

rowed up to Hawdon, and heartily shook hands with him amidst great cheering from the spectators. Later on the men returned to town by the Umpire's boat. Hanlan scaled 153 and Hawdon 152 lbs. Hanlan, doubtless, anticipated a more difficult task or he would not have started at so hot a pace. The Newcastle Chronicle says he is undoubtedly one of the finest scullers we have ever seen. His slide is exceptionally long, and he uses it to the fullest extent, thereby taking a boat out of the water, though it always travels gracefully on an even keel. If he had chosen he might have won the race by half a mile. The greatest credit is due to Hawdon for persevering in a disheartening task.

A meeting relative to the Championship of England was held at Newcastle to-night. Colonel Shaw, Hanlan's Canadian supporter, Wallace Ross, Plaisted and others were present. The Editor of the Sportsman presided. He congratulated the Canadians on their

brilliant victory. The race, he said, had been characterized by the greatest fairness. The Chairman then explained the circumstances in regard to the challenge for a match between Elliott and an Unknown. The challenge had been made public as it was considered only right that Elliott (the present champion)

visit Canada, Hanlan would row him and all his expenses would be defraved.

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The following challenges were announced : Hawdon offers to row Kempster, of Sunderland and Boyd a match, each on the Tyne for $\pounds 100$, or Hawdon will take ten seconds start over the same course from any man in the world, or six seconds from any man, barring Hanlan.

George Watson, of Newcastle, a patron of rowing, who accompanied Renforth's crew to America, is dead.

HAWDON'S RECORD.

Hawdon is 22 years of age, 5 feet 71 inches in height, and his usual rowing weight is ten stone six pounds. He made his debut as a rower by winning the youth's prize at the Tyne regatta, when next he easily beat Henry Atkinson, of Elswick, and then beat Robt, Forster, of Hawdon, in 1877. He defeated Hyanes, of Stockton, easily in two matches. On the 15th of April, 1878, he rowed a most exciting race with Robert Bagnall, of Ouseburn. Hawdon fairly rowed down his antagonist, winning with plenty in hand. In the Thames interto decrease his lead to three-quarters of a national regatta, 1878, he won the second-length. He smiled pleasantly at the excited class sculls, beating Tarryer, Biffen, and demonstrations on shore, and shortened his 1878, he beat Sadler on the Thames by seven lengths, in 24 minutes 10} seconds. If e next met Jos. Cannon, over the Thames course, and won as he pleased in the extraordinary time of 22 minutes 57 seconds, only two seconds slower than the fastest time on record. On November 11th he beat Lumsden by fully 10 lengths.

The Excitement in Dandee.

For several days past Dundee has been kept in a state of high excitement, likely any moment to break out into dangerous rioting by the blasphemous conduct of an insane wretch named Widdows, who at the invitation of some Protestant Reformation Society has been attempting to lecture on what he calls " Monkish Impostures." This ruffian appeared on the platform in the garb of a Franciscan monk, and proceeded to mimic the most sacred rites of the Catholic Church in a manner calculated not only to outrage the feelings of Catholics, but to excite the indignation of decent-minded Protestants. So great was the uproar and disturbance that the meeting had to be dispersed by the police. Last night the Catholics of Dundee held a meeting to protest against the proceedings of Widdows, alias "Frater Aloysius," being tolerated by the authorities. The Catholics of Dundee, while perfectly will to allow fair freedom of speech, are yet determined and able to protect themselves from diabolical and ruffianly insult.

Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany.

"Some of our contemporaries have hinted it the probable candidature of Mr. Stephen J. Meany, and the arrival of that gentleman in Ennis, from London, on Wednesday last (April 16th) lent color to the rumor-but in an interview with Mr Meany, we have gleaned sufficient to dispol the notion. He is most reticent as to the likelihood of a national candidate, leaving it to be inferred, however, that one of undoubted views will, in certain explicit as to his own intention. He says :----I regard all Irish representation in the English Parliament as a sham-at the same time as long as the sham exists, it is well to make the most of it by fitting and reliable representatives. But for myself, even if such success were assured—which 1 believe it would not be far from being—1 would not accept. I pride myself on my American citizenship, and would not sucrender my allegiance to the Power that protected me in evil times for any distinction that England or England's institutions could confer." "-Clare Independent.

F. G. Widdows,

The ex-monk is now in Scotland. He liked plenty of excitement when in Canada, but he appears to have got more of the article than wanted in the land of scraggy hills.

tinged with revolutionary aims in politics and laxity regarding religion. No person could expect, humanly speaking, that a Catholic would escape some taint of principle, some laxity of practice, in such an institution for four years, and at a time of the greatest excitement known in modern history. Moore relates that, a year or two after he entered college, he appealed to his mother not to compel him to go to confession. We thus close the educational life of Thomas Moore.

tildre. In 1703 Moore left Dublin and proceeded to ...ondon with two objects-to enter for the bar and to publish a translation of the Odes of Anacreon, with notes by subscription. His devoted mother stitched into the waistband of his trousers the requisite guineas to cover his expenses, and also a scapular as a pious antidote against the dangers of so perilous an enterprise On a second journey to London he called on the Earl of Moira, at Donington Park, Leicestershire, to whom he had letters of introduction, who received him most kindly, and through his influence he was permitted to dedicate the Odes of Anacreon, published in 1800, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Lord Rawdon, born in Ireland, 1754, was son of the first Earl of Moira, and one of the most distinguished soldiers and statesmen of the age. He, with Lord Edward Fitzgeralk and others, although friendly to the cause of the colonists, volunteered as "armed negotiators" to join the British army, and distinguished himself at Bunker Hill, 1775; Camden, 1780; and Hobkirk's Hill, 1781, where they defeated General Greene. He supported the patriotic party in Ireland, being always on the side of Grattan and Charlemont; promoted the Catholic claims; denounced the cruelties of 1798; and opposed the Union. His residence in Dublin was Moira House, Usher's Island (now the Mendicity Institution,) in repairing to which, to see his wife, on the evening of May 17, 1798, Lord Edward Fitzgeral was set upon in Walting street, by the officers of the crowd, whom after a brisk encounter, he defeated : but the following day he was captured after a terricfic conflict, in which he was badly wounded, and died in prison. We mention these facts to indicate the political character of Lord Moira, in order to show that the patronage of so liberal and distinguished a man in no wise

compromised Moore's principles. Although Moore frequently visited Ireland atterwards, he may be said to have never again resided for any length of time in his native country. In 1804 he published his Juvenile Poems under the nom de plume of "Thomas Little, the Younger," a work strongly condemned by moralists, but, as has been observed, "very few poets have sailed to Delphia without touching at Cythera." In the subsequent and latest editions of his works Moore omits the more objectionable poems and apologizes for the original publication of the works. That same year, through the influence of Lord Moirn, Moore, who had been keeping his law terms, was appointed registrar to the Court of Admiralty, Bermuda. He was only fourteen months absent from England, during which he visited the United States twice and Canada, and wrote the "Poems relating to America," published, in a collected form, in 1806.

Complete Poetical Works he gives a full de- | realized.

LONDON, May 4 .--- A Rustchuk despatch says the Russian Governor of Widdin has been recalled as a satisfaction for the ill-treatment of the Austrian Vice-Consul.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4 .- The inhabitants of Lebanon have petitioned the Powers, declaring that civil war is inevitable if Rustem Pasha is retained in the Governorship

Germany'

BERLIN, MAY 2 .- The Reichstag to-day commenced the tariff debate. Bismarck declared it was necessary to make the Empire financially independent, and to remove inequality in the amounts of contributions of the various States. He did not desire a larger income than was necessary to meet the expenditures of the Empire. He believed indirect taxes were a kind more easily borne, and in proof of this view pointed to the examples of Russia and France. Owing, he said, to the burdens on landed property in Germany, the production of corn was more heavily taxed than its importation. Germany has become a refuge for the reception of foreign overproduction, and required moderately protective duties. Since the great lowering of the tariff she has been bleeding to death. The question was one apart from party feeling. The removal of uncertainty in regard to the commercial policy was a paramount necessity. It would be better to reject the bill promptly than allow it to drug on.

The debate was adjourned.

France.

PARIS, May 1 .- United States Minister Noyes gave a grand dinner in honor of Minister Stoughton and Maynard. Among the guests were ex-Senator Fenton and Mark Twain.

A meeting of delegates from the Protectionist Chambers of Commerce was held today. Among the cities represented were respond in the slightest degree, allowing Amilus, Caen, Orleans, Rouen, Tours and Valenciennes, Pourrier-Quertier presided. In his address he declared free-trade merely played into the hands of England, who was in danger of losing her European and American markets. ... The meeting adopted a petition demanding the establishment of retaliatory tariffs, which would ensure the existence of national industry.

Spain.

MADRID, May 1 .- The journals comment on the agitation caused by the dearness of bread, and several of them urge a reduction of the import duties. In a number of towns flour is nearly 33 shillings per hectolitre.

Russia.

LONDON, May 1 .- A Berlin despatch reports that the wife of Prof. Bolken has been imprisoued in St. Petersburg on suspicion of Nihilism. The wife of the Chief Military Prosecutor has also been accused of Nihilism. A correspondent from Paris states that the Russians are much displeased at the Czar's action in prohibiting the election of a Russian to the throne of Bulgaria. The Czar, however, declared he would not accept the responsi-bility of the Pan-Slavist agitation, of which Bulgaria will be the centre. In the meantime ollected form, in 1806. In the preface to the second volume of his Bulgaria itself should his forebodings be NOTICE OF HIS GUIDE

in the cutter, repeatedly looking round to see where he was going, and seemingly fear-ful that he should encounter some floating rubbish. Hawdon, on the contrary, never took his eyes off James Percy, and receiving the signal he quickened his stroke to 38, but gained no advantage, as his steering be came very bad. At one moment he veered in towards the northern shore, the next he pulled hard with his left, and veered out again, as though atraid of bringing about a foul. At the foot of Grindstone Quay, Hawdon made a fine effort, sweeping his sculls through the water in beautiful style, and increasing his pace materially. Han-lan noticed this manœuvre, but did not the Tyne man to come within half a length. Hawdon continued his exertions, but do what he would he could not get alongside. For a few yards below Red Hugh Bridge Hanlan, with slight exertion, shot away; this circumstance was noted on board the official steamer, and 100 to 1 on the Canadian was offered ; £100 to £10 was accepted several times; Hawdon's admirers thinking his

WONDERFOL STAYING POWERS

might enable him to pull through at the finish. Nearer the bridge, Hawdon further quickened his stroke to 40; but the Canadian would not suffer greater liberties, and, bending down to work once more, he went through the bridge with a lead of fully two lengths, having made the dis-tance from the start in 3 mins. 40'sec; rounding the bend just above this point both men experienced the full strength of the wind. The water was very choppy right across the ohannel; indeed there was very little choice of position. By the Lead Works Hanlan was looking round picking his way cautiously; every now and then he stopped rowing completely, and seemed to be looking at the spectators, his head turning from side to side, and there were frequent bursts of laughter from the spectators. Hawdon was going

should dispose of all antagonists at home before he visited Australia to try conclusions with Trickett,

THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Richard Renwick then declared the Unknown, whose name was to be announced after to-day's race to be Hanlan. (Loud applause.) The Chairman proceeded to say that it had been the custom whenever more than one competitor desired to contest the championship for aspirants to try conclusions between themselves, and for the best man to challenge the champion. He had been empowered on behalf of Wallace Ross to challenge Hanlan to row in six weeks from the date of signing articles, on the Thames championship course for £100 or £200 a side.

Col. Shaw explained that Hanlan was desirous of returning home early in the summer for domestic reasons; therefore, he was unable to accept this challenge.

Ross said, after a conversation with Col. Shaw, that he understood that it would be better for him to row Hanlan in America, so that the American public would be convinced of the bona fides of the match.

The Chairman said he understood if Hanlan defeated Elliott, then Ross would subsequently contest the championship with Hanlan. He (the Chairman) had only learned Ross' views within the last few minutes, and had been unable to ascertain the views of the trustees of the cup, but he should suggest that the articles for the championship match and Sportsman Cup be drawn up immediately, and he had no doubt the trustees would consent to the arrangement just proposed, as their sole desire was to promote the interests of

sport. Col. Show said he did not quite understand how the championship rules provided for the contingency of the Cup leaving the country. If Hanlan was successful, the Canadians would prefer that the next competition for the Cup should take place in Canada. This, however, must be left to the generosity of the donors of the trophy. A telegram from the

MARQUIS OF LORNE

congratulating Hanlan was here read. Hanlan replied that he would have the

telegram framed as a family memorial. The articles were then signed between Hanlan and Elliott to row on the Tyne championship course on the 16th day of June for £200 a side, the championship of England and the Sportsman Challenge Cup. Half the stakes were deposited, and the remainder payable ou

the 13th of June. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and Col, Shaw.

THE BETTING.

At the close of the meeting £500 to £400, £1,000 to £800 and various other sums were offered on Hanlan, who was a strong favourite. Bets were made at £60 to £40 and £35 to £20. During the meeting Christopher Bar-ross offered to back Robert Boyd to row Ross on the Type for from £100 to £500 a side. Ross declines this challenge; but he said he was anxious to row Boyd if he could obtain. the assent of his London backers. Mr. Sterling, of Canada, offered to stake £1,000 for and laughter. Thus, according to tradition, Hanlan to row Ross on Toronto Bay, Ross to along in capital style, and whenever Hanlan | stake £800. He further said, if Boyd would | rata.

the Dundee Advertiser we read that "on Monday night Frater Aloysius, described as an ex-Franciscan monk, whose real name is F. G. Widdows, announced a lecture in the Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, his subject being "Monk-ish Impostures." In the course of the day a number of Roman Catholics called upon the police and stated that a serious disturbance might be expected. There was accordingly a large body of police both inside and outside of the hall, which was crowded long before the hour at which the proceedings were announced to begin. The street leading to the hall was also thronged by young men and women, chiefly Roman Catholics. In the course of the evening the crowd outside began to smash the glass of the hall, and the street was cleared by the police. After the lecturer had for over an hour ineffectually attempted to gain a hearing, Provost Brownlee appeared on the platform, and at his urgent request the audience dispersed, Widdows, with some difficulty, escaping from the hall."

"Grip" and the Sisters of Charity.

Grip goes into rapture over the generous offer of the Sisters of Charity, and speaks thus :---

Tween, March 3, 1879.

To Charles Clairmont, Marmora :

Can get Sisters of Charity of Kingston as nurses, provided authorities secure temporary hospital.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Grip is sorry that he cannot have this brief telegram printed in gold, as it deserves to be. It is from a Catholic priest in an eastern Ontario county to a citizen of a village in another part of his parish, in which it had been reported that small-pox had broken out in several Protestant families. No Catholic was known to be afflicted, but the reverend father, with a true Christian heart, in the presence of trouble, became a pastor to all alike. It need scarcely be said that the Sisters of Charity gladly consented to go on this mission as soon as word was sent them, but happily it was found that there was no ground for serious apprehension as to the disease spreading. The manifestation of brotherly love must be grateful to all who have regard for the well being of the country, as well as to the Protestant people of Marmora. Grip lays aside the jester's grasp to grab the hand of Father Davis and say, "God bless your reverence, would we had more like you in all the churches!"-Grip.

-Many of the existing customs of the Russian peasants are relics of the old times of paganism. Thus, in the province of Saratov in a season of drought the peasants still, re-sort to the ancient fushion of attempting to draw down the rain. In each of the villages. every resident, old and young, tries to throw a pailful of water, perhaps around a corner, upon some unguarded or unthinking pedestrian. Men, women, and children, drenched to the skin, and armed with buckets or scoops, pursue each other to the streets, amid uproar the gods of the clouds are propitiated, and send

[•] Referring to the legal butchery of William Orr, a native of the parish of Antrim, arraigned for having administered the United Irishman's oath to a soldier, tried, found guilty, by an ad-mittedly drunken jury, on the evidence of a per-jured witness, and executed at Carrickfergus, October 14, 1797—less than two months before the publication of Moore's address-in his thirty-fifth year. The inhabitants left the town the day of the execution to mark their detestation of the deed; and "Remember Orr" became the watch-word at the opening of the Rebellion. Hissudden fate inspired Dr. Drennan's touching revolu-tionary lyric, "The Wake of William Orr."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AGRICULTURAL.

Ha bera befut voor bleren seemalt "abmad Bate Interesting Remaining and

Learning is pleasurable, but doing is the height of enjoyment. sure to be misunderstood.

We find self-made men often, but self-unmade ones a great deal more.

The greatest difficulties are always found where we are not looking for them.

That laughter costs too much which is purchased by the sacrifice of decency.

The most beautiful thing in human life is attainment of a resemblance of the Divine.

Our passions are like convulsive fits, which. though they make us stronger for the time,

leave us the weaker ever after. Honesty is the basis of character, and character is the basis of all true success ; therefore esteem truth above all other possessions.

The Hon Sam. Houston when a senator from Texas, once in a spreech in the Senate. related an anecdote of a Washington justice who, having heard the plaintiff's statement of a case referred to him for adjustment, pro-ceeded at once to give judgment. "Stop Squire," said the defendant; "you have not heard my side yet. Hear me before you decide." "That is not necessary," said the austero judge. "In fact, I find it positively improper to do so. You see I have been in this fix before," he went on. "and I don't like it. When I hear one side, I am certain how I ought to decide; but when I hear both sides, I am puzzled;" and he decided accordingly for the plaintiff."

STRENGTH OF WOMEN .--- Why women should be commiserated on account of their supposed lack of vigour is a mystery to us. It is a and none need come in the night. well authenticated fact that women who have not exceptional frames can, by training, equal and surpass men in the 'exploits of the gymnast; and if in this most strength-taxing profession they can put themselves on an equality with man, what is to prevent women lifting themselves out of their present pitiable feebleness by some system of judicious education, combining exercise and hygiene? No one has sufficiently computed, it seems to us, the grand elasticity of womanhood. Hea ven has given her a brain as well as the sacred office of maternity. Not by spasmodic intellectual effort, with intervals of indolence and vague imaginings, are the great mothers of the race to be reared and formed. The per-fectly healthy woman whom the doctors never see will laugh if you tell her she was created an intermittent invalid. She knows the sustaining force, the healthful reserve of power, which keeps the balance of her pulses under all complex the conditions of her life. Nature has gifted her with powers of endurance undreamed of by men. Chronic invalidism is not the normal condition of women.

More Baby Talk,

(By Faith Rochester.)

After all, there is nothing connected with the Household so important as the proper nurture of our hildren. I need not applogize for coming back to the subject so often. How can I help it now; when my arms and my time and my heart and mind are chiefly occupied with the care of one of the sweetest and cunningest babies that ever came into this world? All mothers will understand this language, which no doubt seems extravagant to others. A bachelor friend of the family called here the other day, and was surprised to find what he called "a little stranger" among us. I pitied his ignorance, for he asked some curious questions on the subject -wanted to know if the fourth or fifth or sixth

baby in a family seemed jut as wonderful and delightful to its parents as the first child. I was glad to bear testimony to the goodness of God, for how dreadful it would be if this story of human life and love did ever grow old and wearisome. It is a part of the Lord's source of tender admiration. Sometimes our has been taken that no seams of the shoe come hands are so full and our strength is so little, over that joint. that we do not see how we can possibly do or bear any more as mothers; and we could not, if the baby itself did not awaken such a fresh fountain of love for its own sweet helplessness as gives us new energy and couragenew physical strength, too, in many cases. Let me say plainly that 1 believe parentage, under healthy and happy conditions, to be decidedly wholesome for women, physically, the center. Fill out the sack with pieces of mentally, and morally. It is good for men, too, and a pure and wise fatherhood is quite and a half wide, and rounded at two of the as necessary for the welfare of the human race as a good and loving motherhood. Fathers ought to see a good deal of their little children; ought to share to some extent in the is put on where the scalesjoin the carpet I real daily care which infancy entails upon suppose. some one. Babies are costly treasures, and some one must very frequently attend to their various needs, and one who does this with loving attention, is sure to reap a blessing. The experience is so new and wonderful to the young parents of a first child, that they fancy the delight comes largely from its novelty. But there are added elements of pleasure as other children come along. The wonder of the little brothers and sisters is a pleasant thing to see. It seems to me that children who are led to believe that the doctor or nurse brings the baby to its mother, cannot possibly love and reverence it as those who do believe that it has come from Heaven as one of God's most precious gifts-came to mamma's bed in the night, as the youngest one thinks-grew naturally in God's appointed way as the elder ones have heard, as the flowers and fruits each grow in their own heaven-appointed way. It pains me to think of the falsehoods other mothers have told their confiding children about our precious baby, and I can hardly wonder at the indignation or contempt which better-informed children feel for these false stories. I think it important, however, as we give truthful answers to our children's inquiries, that we caution them not to talk on such subjects with any but their parents. A very little correct information satisfies most children, and the subject is easily changed.

in the store all night until this week (early in March), but a window has been kept open: nearly every might He his usually sound Here, it has come to be considered, by father and mother both, as quite undesirable for both parents to occupy the same bed with baby. No bed is wide enough for this, and what she pleases. Enough is soon had of a a.crib for baby alone is not the best place for him in winter. So it is never necessary to have him sleep on my arm except when feeding him, and quite wnnecessary to keep a warm room, as he does not have to be moved from under the warm bed-clothes. Usually no change of gaments is required as he is dressed for the night with sufficient protection to carry him through. If he gets un-easy about it, however, his "under-clothes" can be changed without uncovering mother or child, if you have the napkins carefully folded and ready for use and laid near, so that you know just how to open and use them in the dark. These quiet nights are worth trying for, and to secure them, the mother and child should not be crowded, the room should be well ventilated and reasonably quiet, and the baby should never be taken up in the

night or exposed to the lamp-light unless it is absolutely necessary. When an infant has to be fed with a spoon or drink from a cup, the case becomes more difficult, but let everything be done with as little fuse as possible. If the mother can nurse the child at all, if her milk is healthy but only insufficient in quantity, the child need not be weaned entirely, but have two or three additional meals,

Bread that is Sweet.

"I don't know what you mean by sweet bread," said the hired girl ; and she didn't. Her bread was well kneaded and very light, but never really sweet and sometimes sour. That bread shall faste sweet, is one of my household hobbies, perhaps. I hear bread praised as very nice, which seems to me quite poor, because it lacks this essential quality. Sugar will not give the desired sweetness, and surely soda cannot. In the wheat itself is the saccharine principle-all the sugar that is needed to make our bread palatable or nutritirus. All I ask is that the wheat when ground into flour or meal shall not be so prepared as food, as to lose all of this natural sweetness. It is less likely to do so, if the flour-at least a part of it-is scalded by boiling water before the yeast is added. Of course the mixture must be below scalding heat before the yeast is put in. But bread loses its natural sweetness by being allowed to rise too long. Sweetness is sacrificed to lightness. We should do our best to secure both. In common baker's bread we have "a stone," or at least chips when we ask for bread. Much nourishment of the wheaten flour has been fermented away during the rising of the bread. The only thing you can taste, in many cases, is the salt. Indeed, the natural delicious flavor of many grains and

vegetables is almost wholly concealed by the free use of salt in our food. Lately, while having my food brought to my room, I grew very tired of the salted white bread, and the yeast graham bread sweetened artificially, and I told my little daughter about a new kind of bread described in a late journal. Her little hands followed my directions with BUCCEES.

Soroness of the Feet.

About a year ago, I wished to make inquiry somewhere how to cure soreness of the larger oint of the big toe. Help came in the way of a hired girl, and this gave a chance for more rest, or only a moderate use of the feet. I thought the case was so bad that some outreat mercy that to loving parents, each in- | ward application must be made, but mere rest | fant added to the flock is a fresh wonder and was the only thing needed. Since then, care

that happens. All prate, and nothing in the pate. Two mothers-in-law, two cats in claw. Woman, is always but high the wives for gold 1.114 nearly: every inight. He is usually sound Woman, is always (blanging - especially, her asleep soon after 7 o'clock, often earlier, and destinot, wake again until after midnight. He sometimes goes off into: this sound sleep while nursing, and sometimes is rocked to sleep. The little grunts and squeaks he makes, stretching himself as he gradually. Night is fight. Better propose at once than to be does not arouse any one by crying. Here, is has come to be considered, by father, his own own beatting. No with seems wise his own own hearthrug. No wile seems wise until she dies. Those are unprofitable breezes: which do not end in getting the wife exactly fuff.

(From Judy.)

THE RIGHT MEN.-Cavalry, we hear, are very much wanted at the Cape. But if it is a question of charging, there are some London, tradesman who might go to South Africa and excel any regiment of cavalry by a long way. King Cetewayo; would find his warriors :no-where when the tradesmen appeared on the transplanted. scene, and we should presently find the astute monarch of Zululand starting a a co operative our grass lands remain, rather than plow them up for the corn crop. "A sod for corn," society as the only means of fighting them. Decidedly the London tradesmen are themen for the Cape.

An exchange says :--- "Lawyers were flying round like circular saws yesterday." "I don't like winter," said one pickpocket

and for these we need grass or other green crops. Corn is a grand to another. "Everybody has his hands in his pockets."

"Honesty is the pest policy, but it keeps a man very poor," said Greggs, the grocer, while he wetted the sugar.

A little fellow who wore striped stockings was asked why he made barber poles of his legs. His reply was: "Well, aiu't I a little shaver?"

Mr. Talmage says the man who questions his honesty is either a villain or a fool, which is pretty rough on the 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 people of America.

A sea-side belle left her bathing shoes hang-ing out of her hotel window to-day, and the next day the local paper announced "that such a hotel had put up new awnings of unique design."

"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excressence," said Mrs. Partington, "it is a slanderer, going about like a vile boa-constructeor, circulating his calomel among honest folks."

When a woman goes visiting she wants shoes tully two sizes too small; but it's astounding what a deal of comfort the same woman can extract from a pair of slippers three sizes too large in her own house.

A painter has reached an extraordinary degree of accomplishment in his trade. It is suid that he painted a board so axactly imitating marble that when he threw it into the river it instantly sank to the bottom.

"I'm a rutabaga, and heres where I plant myself," said a tramp and he entered a farm house near Freeport, Ill., and seated himself at the table. "We allers bile ours," said the farmer's wife, and souced him with a dish-pan ot boiling water.

It is said that there is one word which is never pronouncedright even by the best schol-ars, and that is the word wrong. It is only fair to observe, however, that there is another word which is never pronounced wrong, and that is the word right.

A gallant wag was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, surned to her and asked her why she was like a tailor. "I don't know," she said, with a pouting lip, " unless it is because I am sitting beside a goose."

Scientific and Mechanical.

GLUE .--- Melt glue in small quantities. Newly made glue holds much stronger than that which has been remelted. Apply the better place on the farm to put wood glue as hot as the nature of the work will ashos than on clover. Circumstances, already admit, heating the pieces to be joined, if this referred to, are tending to make clover a more can be done without injury.

should be driven accordingly. In working small farms, oxen will be found more economi-cal than horses, and a pair may be useful on a The, Corn Crop, furnishes in May, the chief employment of the northern and western largenfarmer somershift og benedet hard somelf.

Cows .- Now that the cows are fully on farmers. Planting earlier than the first week in this month is scarcely advisable, as a late the pastures; supply them regularly with salt. One ounce a day is sufficient, and it frost may render it necessary to repeat the will prevent possible injurious effect of the fresh succulent food which otherwise might appear in the form of severe and dangerous A crop planted in April may be in June condisorders of the blood. A noon feed of hay with a quart of cotton-seed meal will be useful this month, until the grass becomes REPLANTING .--- There is always more or less less succulent.

closely watched when turned to pasture, lest they be attacked with "black quarter." This It is well to have a bed made in a warm sheltered place, which may be planted thickly at the same time as the main crop, to is the effect of too rank and watery food which provide plants to replace those lost. The vacancies in the field may be filled from this may be given with advantage to each calf bed transplanting on a miny day, or when the ground is wet after a warm rain. It is not this frequent danger. generally known that corn may be successfully

A CHANGE OF FOOD is to be made cautiously. The stomach and bowels are easily disordered by the sudden and serious change made at this season, and during the first month the substitution of grass or clover for dry food should be gradual. The first symptoms of anything wrong in cows, is in shrinking of the milk, or a loss of appetite.

upon us. One of these is the necessity SHEEP AND LAMBS .--- Ewes from which for producing more meat, milk, cheese and butter, and less grain than formerly, lambs have been taken, should be relieved of some of their milk if their udders are full. The flock should be counted twice a day, and carefully examined for anything that may be amiss. Ewes to be fattened may be fed liberally.

WASHING SHEEP .--- The practice of washing sheep before shearing is very disagree-able, and is unnecessary. Nothing is gained in the price of the wool-in fact, the usual deduction made by wool buyers for unwashed wool leaves an advantage with the seller. The practice is dangerous to health of both] men and sheep, and may well be

A.M. A large number of horses were exhibited, among which were some of the finest breeds in the country. This exhibition was gotten up to enable dealers to select their breeds for the coming season. The attendance was somewhat larger than last spring.

Amongst the heavy horses, Mr. Jas. Henderson, of Petit Cote, showed a young horse, 4 years old, got from "Lion," formerly belonging to this society, very much admired. Mr. Thomas Brown, of St. Laurent, showed a Clyde stallion, aged, but full of life. Louis Beaudry, of Point aux Trembles, showed another gray stallion of the Champion breed Hugh McDonald, of Cote St. Luc, showed "Duke of Edinburgh," a dark dappled chest-

a black stallion, a trotter of the "Black

lawk" breed. The Agricultural Society of

Beauharnois then showed their thorough-

record of being a first class racer. Mr. Wil-

liam Salmon of this city showed another

thoroughbred stallion, " Rejoinder," one of the

pedigree. Mr. Neil J. McGillvray, a small

Horned Callle-Mr. Thomas Irving, of Lo-

gan's Farm, showed an aged bull of Ayrshire

wise showed two yearling bulls named " Bon-

cairn." G. and R. Muir showed an aged bull

The African King

Who listened to the white man's story of

was all a lie. 'But if that same ebony ruler

had visited our country in the cold weather,

he would have seen many a gay, dashing team

of animals drawing huge sleighs, full of happy

some oldtime doctors in our remote villages

nut, 164 hands high, and powerfully built. Mr. Monteith, of River St. Pierre, showe an active horse named "Young Champion," handsome. Mr. Lachapello showed a dark grey stallion, aged, and a cross between Clyde and Canadian breed, but allowed by a great many to be the nearest to the French Canadian. Mr. A. Gougeon showed a very fine black horse, six years old, of jet black color and extremely handsome. This horse is for sale. Mr. Meloche, of St. Genevieve, showed an active young horse. G. & R. Muir, of St. Laurent, showed a young Clyde colt Mr. Camille Renaud, showed a Clyde stallion, named "Premier." The Agricultural Society, of Two Mountains, showed a Clyde colt named "Lofty," and imported by John

Nature's own Remedy for Man and Beast

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, 1879.

Prepared from the Oil found issuing from the earth at the base of the Mountains at the source

of the

RIVER JORDAN IN PALESTINE

The waters of which stream have ever been celebrated for their

Miraculous Curative Powers!

By bathing the Breast, Stomach and Spine with HOLY LAND OIL, it ASSISTS DIGESTION and Assimilation, it vitalizes the Blood, it restores tone and vigor to the whole Nervous System, it gives nerve and Muscular Action to the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals, and Power of Endurance and Concentration to the Mind, thus curing Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indiges-tion, Itour Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Mental De-pression, Nervous Prostration, Bronchilis, Asthmu, Consumption, Whooping Caugh, St. Yitus's Dance, Chronic Diarrhæa, Fever and Ague, Palpiation of the Heart, Leuconhaa, any disense brought on by Irregularities of Life, Overworked Mind, &c., &c. By bathing with HOLY LAND OIL the part of the body affected, it never falls to cure Rheuma-tism, New algia, Headache, Toothache, kar-ache, Faceache, Colic and Cramps, Sore Throat, Budden Cold, Inlammalion of the Chest and all palufullyervous Americans, Stafiness and Sweiling of the Joints, &c., &c. By bathing with HOLY LAND OIL the chest and all palufullyervous Americans, Sprains, Stafiness and Sweiling of the Joints, &c., &c. By bathing of the Joints, &c., &c. Back, Silfast, Kingbone, Sweiled Legs, Iame-ness, Weakness of the Joints, Foot-roi in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Horn Distemper, Poilt Evil, Mange, Fistula, &c., &c., &c.

TESTIMONIALS:

months, and he was entirely healed in a lew days. I would like some Medical men of science to investigate this to me most wonderful sub-shane." The REV. ENOOR R. BRODLE, Missionary to the Holy Land, writing from Jericho to the Board in London, England, said: "You have, no doubl, heard of the Green Oil Swamp, which is one of the sources of the River Jordan, where so many miraculous cures of all kinds of diseases have been reported for generations. I supposed these tales to be fables, but am now convinced to the contrary. There is such a place—I have been there. It is certainly not attractive in appear ance or smell; but there is a virtue in the waters, or rather I should say, in an oily substance found floating on their surface, which seems to cure all manner of digases, simply by the peo-ple bathing in, and ruboing themselves with it. I obtained some of the oil from the stream and brought it with me to this place, where on my return I found my beautiful Arabian mare suf-fering from Sweeney. The flesh had shrunk away from the shoulder, and she was suffering great pain. I used the oil upon her, rubbing it in as I had seen the sick persons doing at the water side; in a faw days the skin loosened, the soreness was removed, and in two or three weeks' time she was as sound as ever. All cases seem benefitted by it, but in what the virtue consists is a mystery to me." The Rev. J. N. MARRow, Missionary, in his report to the London Society, writes from Jern-salem : "I hope next year to visit the source of the Jordan. There are many strange stories told of the miraculous cures made by the natives using a sort of oil found in a swamp, which all, where they bathe, and are healed, in some in-stances in a most marvellous mannor. Every one who has been there tells the same stor. I talked with two English travellers who and just returned; they say there is no mistake about the effects of this oil on all diseases, and tho lake being drained by one of the sman of the water itself." The Houx LAND OLL is now being brought to E

crop and our climate suits it, but the best corn we can grow is not so profitable as Our practice must change as the roots. times change, and it seems probable that we can no longer sacrifice an excellent sod for the corn erop. CORN ON STUBBLE .- A general western

practice is to plant corn on stubble land. The increasing use of artificial fertilizers has shown that we may often ignore rotations, and repeat the same crops when we desire to do so. English farmers are depending less upon "rotation," and our farmers are losing faith in the necessity for it Experience is showing that we can supply the soil with the elements needed to grow any crop whatever, without regard to its previous condition; and that as good and profitable a crop of corn may be grown

work ... It is safer to leave the planting until

the ground is warm and the weather setfled.

siderably behind one planted two weeks later-

PLOWING FOR CORN.-It is a question

whether we could not advantageously let

has been the rule hithero, but circumstances

beyond our control, are forcing new conditions

upon stubble as upon a sod. HILLS OR DRILLS .- It has been proved that by planting in drills, a larger yield of corn can be produced than from hills. In place of hills 3ft apart each way, make drills 31 feet apart, and drop the seed every 18 inches. In the first case there are 4,840 hills and in the latter 8,400 to the acre. Two stalks may be grown in each hill, or if there are 3 stalks in the former case, there will be 14,520 stalks, and 16,800 in the latter, with one good ear to a stalk-which is possible-there will be 145 bushels in the one case, and 168 in the other to the acre. If this is possible, and there is no doubt of it, why should it not be attempted ?

FERTILIZING IN THE HILL.-A small quantity of active fertilizer applied in the hill at planting will be beneficial. A handful of a mixture of 100 pounds of fine hone dust, barrel of wood ashes and 1 barrel of poultry manure, thrown near but not on the seed and well mingled with the soil, will hasten the young growth. The carlier the start and the more vigorous the young growih, the more rapidly the crop will mature.

GRASS LANDS .- Rolling the meadows with a heavy roller will level the surface by reducing the hummocks, sinking stones and sticks, or roots, and compact the soil about the roots and so strongthen the grass. A light dressing, 100 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre, for instance, will encourage the growth and add largely to the yield.

CLOVER FIELDS will be benefitted by the application of a bushel or two of plaster, as early this month as possible. There is no

replanting of corn to be done, because of loss by cut worms, crows, and weak plants. CALVES.-The thriftiest calves should be

impairs digestion. An ounce of Epsom salts when turned out, as a precaution against

Baby's Nights.

One of my late letters of congratulation, lacks a little pity in some of its lines. It comes from a mother of only one child. She says, "I have no doubt the little one has found a warm welcome in your heart, but I think of the tired and already overtaxed mother, and wonder if strength sufficient will be added to carry you safely through the next two or three years of wakeful nights and baby-tending days. Or do your babies go to bed and sleep all night like grown folks. Mine didn't and we are making up now for lost sleep.

my first baby when he was the only child. We either kept a lamp burning all night or lighted one whenever anything was the matter | run a seed apace. Set a wife to catch a wife. with the little one. This was all unnecessary Woman thinks her own husband the worst. and has never been repeated in this family. Good wives need no bounce. As many min-The present baby has slept in a dark 'room utes, so many moods, Even wives, when they every night since he came here, and since the bold their tongues, are wise. Faint heart first

A Pretty Rug.

A correspondent tells me of a rug she has lately made of carpet and old pantaloons. She says : "Take an old sack, three feet long and two feet wide; then a piece of narrow striped stair carpet, cighteen inches long and ten inches wide, fastened in corners, sewed on to imitate fish scales. For a finish, at the edge of the carpet make a double fold of some bright cloth. This fold

Showy Tarts.

The same correspondent tells me how she puts her tarts together. Roll the crust thin, cut with a cake or biscuit cutter. making three thimble hoies in half of the crusts. When preparing them for the table, put the jelly on the plain crusts, and lay one of the perforated crusts on a top of each. The jelly fills the holes.

Wit and Humor,

(From Punch.)

Awaiting Lord Chelmsforc.-Victoria Cross.

Where the Fellah's Shoe Pinches .-- Where the corn used to be-in Egypt!

Joint Occupation .-- Carving at a school table.

At Madame Aldegond's Regent-street .-First Dressmaker : "Do you-a-wear chamois leather underclothing?" New Customer: "No; certainly not." First Dressmaker : "O then, pray take a seat, and I will send the second dress-maker."

(From Fun.)

LOGIC FOR THE PEOPLE .- All geese have two legs; Bob Smith has two legs, ergo, Bob Smith is a goose.

The periodical that styles itself "a journal for society at large " is now publishing an account of "Six Months in the House of Correction, by One who has Served it." From this we should opine that it is better adapted for that portion of society which is not "at large."

A SHINEY QUA NON .- According to Professor Dubois Reymond, of the University of Berlin-who, we may presume, knows well what he's talking about-the' sun will notshine upon this earth of ours for a longer period than seventeen million years. The matter is plainly of urgent importance, and all provident people will, of course, at once I have not forgotten my experience with set to work and make hay as fast as ever they can.

'MATRIMONIAL PROVERES Widows weeds week no lamp has been lighted on his ac- | never won a new bonnet. A wife is always count!"A maple" Chunk " has buined slowly scheming for a new 'dress. All is not told bete bate but the deputer of the entry of the entry of the state of the second se

1.1

TURNING GRINDSTONES .--- The best thing to turn up a grindstone with is a piece of gas pipe used as a turning tool, using a piece of iron clamped to the face of the grindstone trough so as to form a rest or support for the gas pipe. The stone should be turned when dry, and the face bevelled off after it is true with a piece of thin sheet iron.

STEEL SHIES .--- Steel is rapidly coming into favour among British shipbuilders as a material for the construction of large vessels. The kind of metal employed is what is known as mild steel. It has been suggested that this substance was more liable to rapid corrosion in salt water than iron is, but this objection is said to have been disproved by experiment.

Take 1b. shellac dissolved in a pint of strong methylated spirit, to which is to be added 0.05 part of solution of India rubber in carbon bisulphide; or take two ounces of a thick solution of glue, and mix with one ounce of linseed oil varnish, or 3-4ths of an ounce of Venice turpentine : boil together. and agitate. The picces cemented should be fastened for 50 or 60 hours to get fixed.

WATERPROOF MATCHES .--- Major E. H. Cameron, of the Royal Artillery, has patented an invention whereby matches can be rendered waterproof. The process can be carried out after manufacture with slightly increased cost. Matches coated with Major Cameron's composition, which have been soaked in water for 20 hours can be struck with a drop of water adhering. They can be ignited by friction on a wet as easily as on a dry surface.

GETTING RID OF SNOW IN CITIES .--- MORE than eight years ago the city authorities of London offered a prize for any invention which would enable them to get rid of snow in the streets. Seventeen schemes were submitted. The successful apparatus was at once erected, and has been in operation every year since. It consists simply of an inclined plate of iron, fixed below a man-hole leading to the main sewer. Under this plate are ranged gas-burners. The snow carted from the adjoining thoroughfares is shovelled down the manhole grating, falls on the heated plate, is reduced to water, and passes away down the 80 wer.

GOOD FOR RAILWAYS .- What is styled the railway safety runner has now, it appears, been tested under such a variety of circumstance as to establish the value of the mechanism for the purpose intended. It is simply a bar of iron four and a quarter inches thick, suspended from the truck outside of and underneath the oil boxes, and secured across the ends of the truck by the brake beams. It is braced between the wheels, and so constructed as to completely, encircle and bind the truck. The runner hangs about four inches out from the wheels, on either side, and about half an inch above the trend of the wheel. It is claimed for this runner that if will hold the car to the track under any and all circumstances, and the results of trials made are thought to support this claim.

Contain is a contratifi

important crop than we have regarded it, as a preparation for wheat and for green feeding. For this use some of the annual varieties may be sown.

Roots are the most valuable product we can grow. One acre of mangels or beets may be made to feed 2 or 3 cows for a whole year. This is more than can be done from an acre of any other farm product. To grow mangels successfully, they should be sown this month, before the 20th if possible. After mangels come sugar beets and blood beets which may be sown early in June, but are better sown in May. There are several varieties of yellow-fleshed mangels which are thought more valuable than the red varieties. Webb's Yellow Globe, the Yellow-fleshed Tankard, the Long Yellow, and

some other varieties of this color, are already introduced here, and are found to succeed well. They are more solid than the large and varieties.

FODDER CROPS .--- After the April-sown bred stallion "True Blue," which was much fodder crops, will come the early kinds of admired. Dawes & Co. showed a thorough-bred stallion called "Tubman" which has the Sweet Corn to be cut in June and July, after the clover has been fed off, as a change, or to follow early sown oats. During May, winter rye will be cut and fed, and meanwhile a portion of the clover should be pushed ahead to follow the rye. Some early varieties of best horses in the country, as it was shown on Cabbages, of which the writer finds Fottler's several previous occasions, and always was a Early Drnmhead the best for this purpose on general favorite. This horse has an excellent his soil, should be planted out as soon as possible for the cows. A head of this variety, weighing 20 lbs, is a good chestnut colt, a near approach to a thoroughbred. mid-day lunch for a cow when the grass is failing. As the fodder rye is cut off, in strips through the field, the ground may be breed named "Sir Walter Scott." He like plowed and re-sown immediately with Sweet Corn, a second sowing of Oats, or set with nie Dundee " and " Marquis of Lorne," of the Cabbages.

same breed, and giving good promise of further usefulness. Mr. Thomus Brown also showed an Ayrshire bull named "Glen-INSECT PESTS .- No quarter should be given to the insect pests which remain year after year simply because we permit them. The Potato Beetle exists so plentifully, because of the same breed, and called "Barleycorn; some careless farmers actually breed myriads also Mr. John Hannah showed a two-year-old of them. Many fields of potatoes were bull named "King Jack," of the same breed. abandoned to them last year, and the neigh-A good feature of this exhibition was the boring country was thus stocked for this sending of cattle by other societies to be This is one insect that might be Vear. shown. abolished by a combined effort for a year or two. Another is the cattle Gad-fly, which may be found now in the backs of the cows and oxen in small lumps or travelling upon an ice bound river, was intumors, called warbles. The grubs may be credulous. How could such things be? It

squeezed out of these tumors through the breathing holes, and destroyed. Otherwise they will escape, change to flies, and continue the mischief. . . to the firm all the

Horses.—A moderate quantity of green rye will be very acceptable to the horses. It people, for miles and miles upon the frozen water. In fact, Winter is our carnival season will have a healthful effect, and will cool the for outdoor romps and flirtations. There are system as well as a dose of medicine Where there are no stones in the fields, who let people die according to prescription; the shoes may be removed from the plow and if one of their parents should tell them teams for a time, with benefit. "Hurry on the that he knew a neighbor who had been cured by using DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, work during this month, so that as the midday heat increases next month, some leisure may be taken. hitte attent theiler.

" Oxen as beasts, of draft are in some places made are thought to support this claim. Money makes the marc-go, steam makes the car-go, and the sight of the creditor makes the man.go. Money makes the marc-go, steam makes the car-go, and the sight of the creditor makes the man.go. Different time is beasts of draft are in some places better than horses. They require different treatment from horses, and specially in the spring, when warm weather opens. Suff-dat and learn that there can be led to be iter than being slow of motion, they they will cure you!

Thompson, of Whitby, a very powerful built Light Weights .- Mr. Chas. Gauthier showed a pretty animal of bright bay color named BUY A BOTTLE AND TRY IT. Black Cock." Mr. Antoine Crevier showed

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.90 per bottle.

DR. HARVEY'S HONEY DEW EXTRACT Is a certain and positive cure of all

DISEASES OF THE THROAT & LUNGS.

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HONEY DEW EXTRACT

Cures Colds, Coughs, Bronchilis, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough,

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And sold by all Druggists. Price, 81 per botile Trial Size, 25cts. Copy+ight Secured.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. HARVEY'S

HONEY DEW EXTRACT.

TORONTO, December 29th, 1878.

TORONTO, December 20th, 1674 Some three years ago I contracted a sovere cold which settled on my lungs. I had a dry, hacking coupt. I could neither rest by day or sleep at night. I became alarmed at my situa-tion, but could got no permanent relief until I tried Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract, and after taking a few doses I felt great relief. I continued for a few weeks, and am now entirely recovered.

C. M. CARTER.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1878.

My little boy had the whooping cough last spring. Splte of all i could do the coughing con-tinued. He lost flesh and could not sleep, and I was afraid that my poor boy would never re-cover. I tried all sorts of things, and I have great pleasure in swing that it was by using three small bottles of Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract that my child is now in health and get-ting outle robust. ting quite robust. MRS. REBECCA J. MOORE.

TORONTO, Ont., January 14th, 1879.

S, I had for some years been badly afflicted with an 'agravating' abd, afflicted with friends as well as invisel? Became afraid of my condition. I found no relief in any remedy i totil Terminenced using Dr. Harvey's Honey but District, and after taking if some three Dew. Extract, and after taking if some three totil, and am rapidly gening strongth and t night, and an rapidly gening strongth and t night, and the strong the strongth and t night and strongth and the strongth based

he would, like "King Niger," look incredulous. "All bosh, nonsense" would be his assertion. But the king might just as well deny a frozen

animal.



27 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

CETYWAYO. Description of Cetywayo's Personal Appearance-The Zuin Army-Militay of men with rings on their heads and 15 of Customs.

The King is by nature and descent a warrior. His great-grandfather was the patriarchal head of a pastoral tribe, but his father and grandfather were warriors who conquered a number of weaker tribes, and absorbed such fragments of them as they left among the living into the social organization of which they were the heads. It is a curious fact, says the Pall Mall Guzette, but abundantly established by numerous passages in the recent "Blue Books," that Cetywayo is not a mere uncontrolled despot. He has his Witan (an assembly of experienced chiefs) by his side, before whom he must bring all measures of a certain kind before he takes them. It may be difficult to know where the line is drawn between the acts which the Zulu ruler may do on his own responsibility and those which he may not. But it would appear that it is only as military leader that he is altogether despotic. He can do what he pleases as to the army, and the army consists of every man of the tribe who is equal to bearing arms. The bloody act with which Sir Bartle Frere over and over again reproaches him seems to have been an act of military prerogative. He made an order that the young women of his people should marry nobody who had not passed a considerable part of his life in service in the Zulu army. The young women objected, but the terrible commander-in-chief instantly punished the objection with a wholesale massacre. His despotic will in military matters was still more recently shown after the affair at Isandula, which, though successful, cost him dearly in Zulu life. It is said that he put Matshana to death for disobedience of orders in attacking the camp, instead of the General and his forces, whom he was ordered to stop. He is also said to have put to death the chief Indunas, who attacked Rorke's Drift, saying it was bad enough to take the army so far, but it was still worse after the heavy losses at Isandula. It is also said that the Indunas who led the attack on Colonel Pearson's column have suffered the penalty of death for describing too vividly, in his presence, the awful effects of the rockets, which they said rushed about and burned people up. Such are the acts of the Zulu King, who is thus described by an old Zulu colonist :---

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

"Cetwayo is a fine specimen of a savage slender and graceful in figure, with a face of an imperious and forbidding expression; eyes exceptionally large and brilliant. His fore-SHOW THE PREMIUMS head, though broad for a Kaffir, is very reto those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once. We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for ceding, while the lower part of his face denotes a determined and brutal nature. He dresses very elaborately. Over his shoulders is fastened a leopard skin keeros, or cloak, EXPLANATORY NOTES. reaching down to the back of his knees Read and Carefully Note the Following Items: round his loins he wears a handsome mooching The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the num-ber of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article. -that is, a band of tiger cat skin, with a deep fringe of strips of the same hanging ber of names sent in at the regular cush price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article. Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. Srd. Send the names as fast as ostalmed, that the subscribers may hegin to receive the paper st once. Any one can have any time deshed, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium de-sired will be sent as soon as carned and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Pre-mium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partiy to get these that we offer Premiums to canvassers. Th. One or two Specimera numbers, are, with the subplied free. as needed by canvassers, and should be used care-fully and economically, and where they will tell. downward. His wrists and ankles are decord ated with rings of white and black beads, and his hair with several ostrich feathers. In the slit in his right ear (the distinguishing mark of the Zulus, who are all so cut in the lobe of both ears in infancy) he carries a very ornamental snuff box, made from a piece of bamboo-cane, covered, and decorated with beads; and in the slit of his left car he carries a comb, six inches long, and made of bone or ivory. The top of the handle is of the shape of the bowl of a spoon, and with it they measure out snuff. The lower part is elaborately carved. The teeth, which there are only three, are fully four inches long, and resemble the prongs of a fork. In his right hand Cetywayo carries a hunting assegal, and on his left arm his shield. The hunting shield is much TABLE OF PREMIUNS. smaller than the war shield, and is made in For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition. this way; A bullock's skin is dried, and out drawback they went manfully to work and all this may be amnsing, but when the lives of the centre a piece is cut of the required finally succeeded in finding a well at No. 201 and properties of taxpayers are at issue, a size and shape, only one shield being obtain. St. Lawrence street, which was immediately better ordered state of affairs should exist. o. of Sub'r at \$1.50, with Prize. by slips of tough green hide, and from top to NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES. Price. bottom on the inside a stout stick is fixed by which the shield is held, and mostly, as was the Main and St. Dominique streets, the case with Cetywayo's, the top of the stick IGNITING A BLOCK OF BUILDING is surmounted by the tail of the tiger cat. This is the savage who is giving so much \$ 5.00 16 trouble to the British, and who has shown 2.006 more military skill than the commander of $10.00 \\ 13.00$ 40 50 the British forces has so far displayed. He is now said to be preparing a last retreat for 3.5014 himself. It is in a ravine between high rocks. and said to be accessible only in front, and $\begin{array}{c|c} 0.25 & 1\\ 0.00 & 100 \end{array}$ through a morass impassable, or nearly im-.25 passable, in wet weather. If defeated, he says he will retire and make his last stand there, 1.50 6 and kill himself rather than fall into the hands of his enemies. It is added that he 5.00 3.50 3.00 16 12 12 says he will, however, first kill his Indunasnot a very likely threat for him to have given $10.00 \\ 1.25$ 40 18 utterance to whatever he may intend." ZULU MALITARY CUSTOMS. $1.25 \\ 3.00$ 5 10 It is of interest here to glance for a moment at the Zulu army which Cetywayo commands 50.00 100 0.25 1 The following is extracted from papers published in November last by Lord Chelmsford, 3.50 10 2.00 6 3.00 10 50.00 100 for the information of those under his command. The Zulu army was then estimated at 50,000 men, but is now probably very much greater. "The method employed in recruit-50.00 100 ing its ranks is as follows :- At short intervals, varying from two to five years, all the young men who have during that time attained the age of fourteen or fifteen years, are formed into a regiment, which, after a year's probation, during which they are supposed to pass from boyhood and its duties to manhood, is placed at a military kraal or headquarters. in some cases they are sent to an already existing krasl, which is the headquarters of a corps or regiment, of which they then become part; in others, especially when the young regiment is numerous, they build a new military kraal. As the SAWING, MOULDING, regiment grows old it generally has one or more regiments embodied with it, so that the young men may have the benefit of their elders' experience, and when the latter gradu-ally die out many take their place and keep up the name and prestige of their military kraal. In this manner corps are formed often many thousands strong, such, for instance, as the Undi. Under this system, then, the Zulu army has gradually increased, until at present it consists of twelve corps and two regiments, each possessing its own military kreal. The corps necessarily contain men of all ages, some being married and wearing the head ring, others unmarried; some being old men scarcely able to walk, while others are hardly out of their teens. Indeed, five of these corps are: now com-I-tf. posed of a single regiment seach, which has absorbed the original but practically, non-existent regiment, to, which it had been affiliated. The chief distinction is between married and unmarried men. No one in Zululand, male or female, is permitted to marry without the direct permision of the King, and when he sllows a regiment to .do KANSAS so, which is not before the men are forty years of age, they have to shave the crown of the head and to put a ring round it, and then they become one of the ", white " regiments, carry-ing white shields, &c., in contradistinction to 23-18 to the "black" or unmarried regiments, who wear their hair naturally and have colored i

tical purposes there not more than 26 Zulu regiments able to take the

field, numbering altogether 40,000. Of oge, 10,000 between 30 and 40, 3,400 between of age. Drill—in the ordinary acceptation of ance Companies lose as follows :-- Citizens' the term—is unknown among the Zulus; the \$10,000, North British \$17,000, Queen's \$5,few simple movements which they perform 000, Scottish Commercial and Royal Can-with any method, such as forming a circle of adian are also involved. companies or regiments, breaking into companies or regiments from the circle, forming close order of regiments, not being deserving there a chimney standing, which were the of the name. The officers have, however, only evidence that could recall the fact that their regulation duties and responsibilities, according to their rank, and the men lend a ready obedience to their orders. As might be expected, a savage army like that of Zululand

neither has nor requires much commissariat or transport ; the former consists of three or four days' provisions in the shape of maize or millet and a herd of cattle, proportioned to the distance to be traversed, accompanies each regiment; the latter consists or a number of lads who follow | man said that to the best of his knowledge each regiment, carrying the sleeping mats, blankets and provisions, and assisting to drive British and Mercantile Insurance Company : the cattle. When a Zulu army on the line of On the real estate, \$12,000, household effects march comes to a river in flood, and the including piano, \$2,500, making a total of breadth of the stream which is out of their \$14,500. Mr. Fauteux also opened his safe depth does not exceed from ten to fifteen yards, they plupge in in a dense mass, holding on to one another, those behind forcing them forward, and thus succeed in crossing with the loss of a few of their number. In the event of hostilities arising between the Zulu nation and any other (unless some very sudden attack was made on their country), messengers would be sent travelling, night and day if necessary, by the King to order men to assemble in regiments at their respective his policy having expired some three months military kraals, where they would find the commanding officer ready to receive them. It is to be noted that, although the above were the ordinary customs of the Zulu army when at war, it is more than probable that great changes, both in movement and dress, will be made consequent on the introduction of firearms among them." This extract refers to insured for \$1,300, and on four others in the the state of the Zulu army just previous to the breaking out of hostilities.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE CONFLAGRATION. Loss Estimated at \$125,000-The Water

Supply Falls Short, and Blocks of Mouses are Left to the Mercy of the Flames-Scores of Familles Left Destitute-Insurance, Losses, etc.

One of the most disastrous fires which have for a lengthy period visited our suburbs oc-curred Wednesday evening, about 3.40, in the

village of St. Jean Baptiste. The fire is supposed to have originated in an out-house, in the rear of a store occupied by Mr. John McCanghan, who ascribes the cause to some young children who had been cause playing there, and supposes that they must have ignited some straw. The fire, had it been promptly dealt with, might have been extinguished with a pail of water. As it was, however, assistance came too late, the flames rapidly spreading to the adjoining out-houses and finally catching a fine block of stores, extending from Nos. 221 St. Lawrence street to Cherrier screet. Soon the fine row was nothing but a glowing, seething mass of flames. OUR CITY BRIGADE

now arrived at the scene of the disaster, but for now arrived at the scene of the disaster, but for a few mouldering sticks. This done, the most part found themselves to be of little all hands again fall in and tug away at the practical use, owing to the dearth of water [hose, which they pull in the region of more which existed. Notwithstanding this great defunct matter, and act in like manner. Now,

shields. The total number of regiments in | loses two houses together with their household the Zulu army is 33, of whom 18 are formed effects. On buildings Nos. 158 and 160 of men with rings on their heads and 15 of Madame Provost holds a policy in the Queen's unmarried men. Seven of the former are for \$1,500. Mr. Roch Valliers is also insured composed of men over 60 years of age, and in the Queen's for \$1,500 on Nos. 162 and 164. their numbers are not given in the besides having his effects covered by insur-accompanying list, so that for prac- ance. Mr. F. X. Hogue, proprietor and occupant of No 156, not covered by insur-

ance. The other sufferers are Pierre Bedard, these 22,500 are between 20 and 30 years of Edouard Laviolette and Barnabe Valiquette, age, 10,000 between 30 and 40, 3,400 between 40 and 50, and 4,500 between 50 and 60 years total loss is estimated at \$125,000. Insur-

Late last night the scene of the fire presented a sorry appearance, nothing but a a line of march in order of companies or in charred and blackened mass, with here and only evidence that could recall the fact that five hours previous large and thriving stores there existed.

Later.

Our reporter again visited the scene of the disaster on Thursday and learned the following facts relating to securities held by parties whose properties had been destroyed. On interviewing Mr. Leandre Fauteux, who in conjunction with his brother, N. A. Fanteux, owned a terrace of seven houses, that gentlehe held policies as follows in the North this morning and found with the exception of a slight scorching all his papers in good condition.

Mr. Fabien Vinet ranks next in importance, various rumors being afloat regarding his aflairs. He in confidence told a neighbor this morning that the properties belonging to him that were burnt, were insured in the London, Liverpool and Globe for the sum of \$12,000. Other parties say that he loses everything ago. Again, more say that the insurance people had sent him a receipt for his policy which had not been honored.

Then comes Mr. Roch Vallieres, who is insured on a row of five buildings on St. Dominique street in the following sums :---On the building corner Cherrier street he is sum of \$3,000, making in all \$4,300.

Mr. F. X. Hogue will be a heavy loser; he owned a fine store on St. Lawrence street, logether with a double house on St. Dominique street; both uninsured, his policy havng expired the day previous to the fire. Mr Jacques Gagnon, advocate, it is s. id, is insured for \$2,009.

All the real estate owners with the exception of Mr James Farrell will suffer heavy osses. Mr. Farrell comes home from Ottawa to-day to look after his affairs.

WRECKED

A numerous body of this class are lurking about the smouldering ruins with depreda-tory intentions. The villagere are in conse-quence kept on the qui rise, and have already captured several of those skulking ruscals.

THE VILLAGE FIRE BEDGADE

This body are to-day having a high old time. The first thing a spectator observes is the whole municipality in commotion. Next is the fire bell, which is rung by some person of nervous composition, however effete a cause. The steamer, driven by an excitable looking individual wearing a white duster, then comes along at a four mile an hour galt. Then all the villagers shout in concert, and the brigade rush through a gateway and proceed to flood

possessed of, would be of little avail, considering the disadvantages labored under regarding a proper water supply. These are ques-tions which are worthy of the consideration



ed from one skin. The centre is supported utilized. Meanwhile the fire-king was rapidly The men may be efficient enough, but they working destruction, the flames licking up lack discipline, which, were they even the wooden out-buildings intervening between

IGNITING A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS

on that street, making one large bonfire, covering an area of two acres. Nor did the of the Village Council. flames rest here; a strong northerly wind wafted tongues of fire to the west side of the street, where it soon made sad havoe, catching in its fiery embrace a terrace comprising seven houses, together with three other structures. The flames now had full sway, nothing human being seemingly able to avert their and TRUE WITNESS, will please forward the career. To make matters worse, the mill, from which but a mengre supply of water was obtained, ran dry. Nothing daunted by the new calamity, our brigade, whose ingenuity nothing could to those who have already paid. excel, soon found a substitute, being no other iban

THE HOLLOWS IN FLETCHER'S FIELD,

where small pools had formed. These were sucked dry, one after another, and even this slim supply was about to fail them, when the glad news came that another well had been discovered in Clarke street. All hauds now set to work with a will and with superhuman exertion the flames were at last kept within bound.

FLETCHER'S FIELD

presented an odd as well as a sad spectacle Scores of families, with such of their worldly goods as had escaped destruction, were squat-ted about, gazing at the merciless flames which so rudely cast them forth. Piles of household effects were promiscuously scattered about the Main street, tempting thieves, who were well represented, and who effectually plied their nefarious trade, owing in a great measure to the insufficient number of police present.

THE SUFFERERS

on St. Lawrence street are Messrs. P. A. and Leandre Fauteux, who owned a terrace ex-tending from Nos. 202 to 214, comprising seven brick houses valued at \$18,000, on which a policy for \$5,000 is held in the North Brisish Insurance Company. Mr. Leandre Fauteux also looses about 200 cords of hard wood uninsured, together with his household effects. Mr. L. S. Henault, household effects partly insured. 212, Dr. G. Poitvin, loses everything; his insurance policy having run out. 214, Mr. Lapalme, insured. Buildings 216 and 218 are owned and occupied by James O'Farrell, who will be a heavy loser although partly insured. Two small stores, Nos. 220 and 222, belonging to Alfred Morrel, partly insured. Mr. James Mc-Caughan, shoemaker, stock valued at \$1,200, holds a policy in the Niagra Insurance Company for \$1,000. On the east side of the street Fabien Vinet loses three four-storey brick stores, Nos. 229, 227 and 225, not insured. Messrs. Jacques Gagnon and F. X. Hogue, each loses stores Nos. 221 and 223, partly insured. Dr. Delvecchio, druggist, No. 229, insured for \$1,500. John Mc-Caughan, grocerr, No. 227, loss \$500; no insurance. Odlilon Vanier occupy-ing Nos. 223 and 225 as dry goods store, insured for \$5,000. Beauchamp, coal oll store, 221; no insurance. at least ST. DOMINIQUE STREET. Boch Valliers and Madame Provost, each | hand.

اين اير محمد المراجع مي المراجع مي المراجع مي المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع مي المراجع مي المراجع مي المراجع المراجع

TO OUR AGENTS.

Any of our local agents or other representatives of this paper having monies paid them as subscriptions to the EVENING POST amounts immediately on receipt from the subscriber. We then can pass it at once to the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts

The Beaconsfield Vineyard.

BEACONSFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q.

The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay.

Instructions for planting, care and training will be sent on application, and the niethod may be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway. Price of the vincs, 50 cents each. 33-6

Eprs's Cocoa-GRATEFUL AND ConFORTING. —" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digesilon and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' blik. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subto maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a futal shaft by keeping our-seives well fortified with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."-Civit Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labeiled—" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England. EPPS'S COCCA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

Special Notice.

Special Notice. We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the now celebrated living planists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Plano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be an-approached by any m-ker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber Hands in the front rank of all manufacturies. They are used by a tists of the Lallen and Her Majesty's Operas-by all great musicians and by the lead-ing Convents in the United States. They are used prinnist, Marame - ive-King, says "The Weber Plano is the direct instrument I ever placed my fingers on." The Centendial judges say "They were the finest Planos, they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading clizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties addase much to their price." Sold wholesale at the Naw York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

Pain Killer, is a purely. Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that . may be en-tirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering, that can be alleviated through, its use, makes it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and keep it always near at

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

LECTURE IN TORONTO

and the second second

- islind 612 hm 212 [FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

I had the pleasure of attending on Wed-nesday evening last a grand entertainment given by the pupils of the LaSalle Institute. The ecclesiastical and civic dignitarles were pupils and their teachers ; but the chief feaoration on the Venerable LaSalle, delivered knows. Yet such things were all to be. with fine oratorical effect by Master J. P. Dunne, of Ottawa, a student in one of the advanced classes of the Institute. I obtained a copy of the manuscript, and herewith enclose it to you, hoping you may find it worthy of a place in your columns.

ORATION ON VEN. DE LASALLE.

I feel it necessary to say a few words prefatory to certain references in my oration on the Ven. De LaSalle. If any references therein should give offence to any one here or elsewhere, I beg to say most emphatically that the fault and the responsibility are mine, and mine only. It might readily be supposed that the Christian Brothers, with that mod-esty which is one of their brightest ornaments, would shrink from appearing, upon an occasion like the present, as the panegyrists of their sainly founder; therefore, not a single Brother, not a single person, saw a sentence, or even a letter of my manuscript, until it was completed. Such as it was then, it is now.

REVERENED SIRS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-We cannot fail, when perusing the pages of that majestic volume, the Holy Scriptures, to be struck with the marvellously beautiful and simple manner in which the spirit of God describes men and things. There was once a magnificent saint, Patron of the Universal Church, spouse of the peerless and Immaculate Mother of God, guardian of the Messiah, a man so blessed by the Almighty that the mind can never grasp even the faint conception of the happiness enjoyed by the humble carpenter of Nazareth. Yet how does the Holy Spirit speak of such a one? O pompous inscriptions over sinful dust! O lying hypocrites who fawn upon the great ones of earth with fulsome flattery! O "whited sepulches full of dead men's bones;" blush, blush at this reply: "He was a just man." Nothing more. What simplicity, truth, marvellous brevity; ; still what perfection of descriptive Down, John Bartiet De LeSalla welled in power, John Baptist De LaSalle walked in the stops of Joseph of Nazareth and of Jesus, a greater name; and so he, too, was a just man and one after God's own heart.

In the middle of the seventeenth century the fair face of France was very sad and blotted o'er with tears; in sooth good cause had she for all her woo. Her boys, the most precious portion of her flock, were growing up in all her cities to become a curse to the mother that bore them, a word of reproach among the nations, a scandal to the Church of God. Even already she could discern the storm-clouds looming in a lowering sky, and faintly hear the roll of the thunder, that was, at no very distant date, to shake all Europe with its mighty voice. Nor could these things be hidden from the Eye nor inaudible to the Ear that had ever looked on France with love. despite her wayward humours, that had always listened to her prayers, imperfect though they were. Thus in all the joy of Heaven, and amid the sweet music of its countless choirs, was heard a wail of pain; it was the moan of France's Gaurdian Angel, "whose heart-strings were a lute and who had the sweetest voice of all God's the Most High that he would raise up for the sunny land of Clovis and Charlemagne a shepherd for the poor lambs that went astray and priest of priests, a teacher of teachers, a guide of guides. The angel's prayer was heard, for, in the city of Rheims, in the year of grace 1651, was born John Baptist De LaSalle. This child of grace and vessel of election him? But he was born not for the world, but for God ; not for the coronet of a peer, but for the Cross and Crown of Christ's soldiery. He was born to trample on the world, to overcome the flesh, to worst the devil, and, to such a one, what were the paltry honors, the socalled pleasures, the Dead Sea fruit, for which millions have sold their souls? Less than nothing. As the prophet Isaiah, in hoar antiquity, had his lips cleansed with the burning coal, so I-even I-cry aloud to the Eternal Father, the Good, the Wise, to purify my lips, that the former may conceive, the latter utter, thoughts worthy of this great servant of God.

a manhood of youth, vigor, beauty, learning, given to God and Holy Church? Does he know that there is a young priest in Rheims, of whom men say great things? Such things are. Does he behold himself a Lord Bishop

or Cardinal, beloved by his flock, and high in favor with the Holy See, a man received with honor in the ante-chambers of Kings, a spiritual peer, and worthy rival of Fencion well represented; the hall of the Institute | and Bellarmine? Such a thing is never to being filled by a select and appreciative be. But schools for neglected infancy and and/ence. The occasion was the fostival of the Venerable De LaSalle, founder of the order of Christian Brothers. There were 16 into the science of saints; a band of holy men items on the programme, comprising, as ever growing larger and larger to carry on usual, literature, art and song. The efficient this work of God for all succeeding genera-orchestra and glee club of the Institute tions; an Institute so magnificently organrendered several pieces in fine style. Out of ized that it survived the horrors of that six literary pieces on the programme four monstrous horror, the French revolution; were original, and creditable alike to the and a name and a fame for the House of De LaSalle that should endure "till the last ture of the evening's entertainment was an sun is o'er." Did he see all these? God

> The hand of Omnipotence lifted up the youthful priest of Rheims to be the most prominent figure of his era. The great Order which he founded is as Catholic as the Church of which it is so bright an ornament. From "the rising of the sun to the going down thereof" the Brothers of the Christian Schools, treading in the steps of their saintly founder, combat the enemies of the Cross in all the countries of the world. And even as the Venerable De LaSalle-so like his Divine. Master in this respect-was reviled and scorned by perverse and wicked enemics, so also do his spiritual children in various places experience the malice of blinded and criminal partisans and supporters of godless schools. I take upon myself to say that nowhere, in the British dominions, in recent years, have the Christian Brothers been so reviled and calumniated as in the city of Toronto. And as the persecutors of this saintly Father were all the worse for being traitors in the camp, Jansenists, and bad Catholics, so here, too, the most cruel and treacherous

stabs at religion are dealt by renegade Catholics. These are the men who continue to vomit out had charges, couched in worse grammar, and with the worst intentions against a band of religious who are working nobly, gallantly, unselfishly, for God, to whom their enemies will one day sorely account, and for the Church of Canada, which those enemies have so grievously scandalized.

John Baptist De LaSalle lived long enough to see his darling works well nigh completed. From the height of felicity this very moment. leaning on the bosom of his God, he beholds far grander sights in that most beautiful spectacle under Heaven-the Catholic Churchthan his own Institute of the Brothers of the Christian schools.

Quis sicut Dominus Deus noster ? (" Who was the Lord our God who dwelt on high ?") What other lord, what other king, can point to such a servant as the venerable De LaSalle? Yes; truly, the Most High is glorified in his saints; and, of this saint especially, one may say, with love and wonder,

"The pages of thy life I read, And as I closed each one My heart, responding, ever said-"Servant of God, well dons!" JOHN P. DUNNE,

Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, May 2, 1879.

DEATH OF DR. ISAAC BUTT,

May 6.

Our telegraphic despatches of yesterday bring us news of the death in Dublin, of the leader of the Home Rule party in the Imperial House of Commons, Dr. Isaac Butt, M.P., for the city of Limerick. The deceased gentleman was the only son of the Rev. Robt. Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, County Donegal, born in 1213, and claims descent from the ells, the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrconcreatures." And the sweet seraph besought nell. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and graduated in high classical and mathematical honors in 1835. In 1835 he was appointed to died by the roadside; that He would send the Whately Professorship of Political bleeding France a valiant warrior who would Economy in his college, and two years later take the sword of the Lord and the armor of was called to the Irish bar. He obtained a chastity and smite the hideous monsters silk gown in 1844, and was one of the counsel of jufidelity, ignorance and impurity; that | for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the He would raise up for Gaul and all the world other prisoners who were tried for high treaa mirror of sanctity, a model of purity, a son at Dublin, in 1848, and of the Fenians in 1865. He was elected for Harwich in May. 1852, represented Youghal, in Ireland, as a Liberal Conservative from 1852 to 1865, and in September, 1871, was returned to Parliament, without opposition, by the City of grew up with favor with God and man, more like an angel than a boy. Noble, talented, wealthy, handsome, young, with troops of friends, did not the world seem very fair for was re-elected for Limerick at the general election of February, 1874. During his undergraduate course, Mr. Butt was a distinguished member of the College Historical Society, in which he obtained the gold medal, and was one of the original projectors, and for some time editor of the Dublin University Magazine, to which under the name of Edward Stevenson O'Brien, he contributed "Chapters of College Romance," which have been republished in a separate shape. In addition to being the author of several minor publications on Irish offairs, and of some lectures on Political Economy, he published in 1873 a letter to Lord Morpeth on the Irish Poor But, had I a tongue of iron and a throat of Law, which Mr. McCulloch highly com-brass, the praises of the saintly founder of mends in his "Literature of Politica Christian schools would be but feebly uttered. | Economy." In 1840 he appeared at the bar Look at the grand cathedral, "its silent of the House of Lords as Counsel for the Cor-finger pointing up to Heaven." There is a poration of Dublin against the lrish Corporaporation of Dublin against the Irish Corporagreat religions function in progress within tion Reform Bill, was subsequently elected a those venerable walls. What throngs of member of the new corporation of that city, people, what troops of surpliced boys, what and in that capacity opposed Mr. O'Connell in 1843 in his agitation for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Butt, who was a magistrate for the County of Cork, published in 1860 a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," and, in 1871, "A Practical Treatise on the New Law of Compensation of Tenants in Ireland, and the other Provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870, with an appendix of Statutes

Special Notice.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Em-pire Agricultural Works, 27. Dalhousie street, Montreal. This is a new venture in Canada, brought about by the National Policy of the Government. Mr. C. B. Mahan, the manager, has had great experience with all kinds of agricultural implements in the United States, and we have no doubt but that his venture in Canada will be profitable alike to himself and our agricultural community. The Province of Quebec unfortunately is somewhat backword in the maunfacture of farming implements, and this venture of Mr. Mahan's should receive every encouragement from our farmers.

ADVERTISING itself wherever it goes by its wonderous and gratifying effects which it produces, that sterling medicinal preparation, THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, is winning "golden opinions" in all parts of the United States. Festimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements; never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED REMEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves but eradicates the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures in every instance is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

Items. May 5.

-The S.S. "Quebec," brought out 37 sheep, 14 cattle and 8 thoroughbred horses. -The Quebec market steamer "Francols," which came out of winter quarters last night, filled and sank at her moorings.

-The Bank of Hamilton has issued their re-turn for the month of April, showing liabilities of \$1,185,780, with \$2,050,000 assets.

-Geo. J. Wilson, of Chatham, N B., has failed. Liabilities \$11,000. He offers to pay 50 per cent, in four, eight and fourteen months, without security. May 6, 1879.

-The market steamer "Alexandria" will commence her regular trips on Thursday. -The shareholders of the Bank of New Bruns wick held their annual meeting yesterday.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against L. A. Carscallen, of Napanee, the Grangers'

ngent. —In Minnesota and Iowa, over one-third more ground has been seeded to wheat this spring than any former year.

-A creamery is about to be started at Have-lock, Huatingdon County. This factory will be supplied with milk from 300 cows. Another fac-tory is about to be opened at Franklin Centre.

Financial.

At the Morning Board of the Montreal Stock Exchange stocks opened weak and only a few sales were made. Hank of Montreal opened with seliers asking 130, buyers offering 1374, sales effected at 1381. Ontario has declined to 633. 25 sharos of Consolidated were sold at 44, buyers offering 44. Jacques Carlter is firmer at 35. Merchants has an upward tendency, sales being made at S14, 40 shares being disposed of at that igure. Socie at 31; 20 Morreal at 135; 25 do Consolidated at 41; 20 Micrehants' at 31; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 do Consolidated at 81; 20 Micrehants' at 81; 15 do do at 81; 25 biological at 81; 25 bi

do do at Sil. LiVERPOOL, May 6.-(To W. J. Fairbairn)-Wheat market steads, mir business; prices un-changed.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols, 98 15-16; Erie, 28;; do, preferred, 54; four-and-a-halfs 109; ; fives, 106.

The Miser. Burns was standing one day upon the quay at Greenock when a wealthy merchant belonging to the town had the misfortune to fall into the harbour. He was no swimmer,and his death would have been inevitable had not a sailor who happened to be passing at the time, plunged in, and at the risk of his. own life rescued him from his dangerous situ-The Greenock merchant, upon recoation. vering a little from his fright, put his hand into his pocket, and generously presented the sailor with a two-shilling piece! The crowd who were by this time collected loudly protested against the contemptible insignificance of the sum, and Burns, with a smile of ineffable scorn, entreated them to restrain their clamour, " for," said he, the gentleman is the best judge of the value of his own life."

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allShares

AND

Weber Pianofortes.

brated maker, but give yours the preference over all others. STRAUSS. You Planos astouish me. I have never yet seen any planos which equal yours. WEHLI.-Madame Parepa called your Planos the finest in the United States. I fully endorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere. MILLS.-Among the many excellent plunos made in the city, the Weber ranks foremost. For descriptive Catalogue apply personally or by letter to the Canadian Agency. NEW YORK PIANO CO., USE St. James st. Montreal.

Having near 600 varieties of Stamps for sale. Was collected several years ago. Will be sold cheap. Address, "Stamps," this office. 35-tf

Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce

DOSTAL STAMP ALBUM,

JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L.,

Montreal, May 29, '78-ly

183 St. James st., Montreal. 31-6

140 St. JAMES STREET,

ADVOCATE,

9-g

MADE TO ORDER. 14-XX8-g

DIED.

BARRY.—On the 23rd instant, Mr. Martin Barry, an old resident of this city. He leaves a wife, six children, fourteen grandchildron and four great-grandchildren to mourn his loss. He was respected and esteemed by all who knew

SCANLAN-On the 2nd day of April, 1879, at his residence, Hibernia street, Stratford, Ont., in the 76th year of his age, John Scallan, a na-tive of Ireland, Kilmore diocese, County Lei-trim, and father of the Rev. James Scallan, of Windsor, Ont In your charity pray for the eternal repose of his soul. Requisecut in pace.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EYE AND EAR. DE. L. O. THAYER,

Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST.

May be consulted daily at

No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace.

No. 19 heaver man lerret. Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minule; Mr. Pegneu, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Fore Desnoyers, of Sacre Cour, c. red of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 26. 87-g*

FREE to all out of work. Samples and instructions free.



RUCKEYE EELL FOUNDEY. Established in 1837. Superior hells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the less floatry Hang-Pictories. Court House, Fire Advanse, Turer (Tocks, Chimss, oc. Fully Warranted. Ubstrated Catalogue sent Free VANDUZEN & TIFF, 102 and 104 283 Second St. Chednand 102 and 104 East Second St., Cit

MESSRS, MADDISON & CO.

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COLONIAL BANKERS.

31 Lombard Street, London, England, Are prepared to receive applications from pri-

vate or corporate bodies who desire either to

Raise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Morigage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the agency of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques. Coupons or Dividends, and generally the transaction of Banking and

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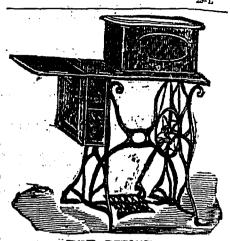
R ror



With HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LINE End SUDA, is contained in a perfectly polatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausent, it is the finest food and medicane ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itre-stores feelbe digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affection. It the Hood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For take by all Druggets at \$2.00 per bottle. BCOTT & BOWNE, Beileville, the Belleville, Unt.

WEDNESDAY, TTH MAY, 1879.

29-т.



Weber Planos are the favorite in-struments of every Prima Donna, every Singer, every Planist of renown, in fact every Musician of note. In their matchless tones, their extra-ordinary power and endurance, they have no equal. Read the following extracts from the leading musicians of the day:-CENTENNIAL JUDGE, on Planos.-" The Weber Planos are undoubtedly the best in America, probably in the world, to-day. The Weber Grand was the most wonderful Plano I ever touched or heard." HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.-" For purily and richness of tone, with greatest power and singing duality, we know of no Plano which equals them; certainly, for sustaining the voice, dr cultivating it, the Wober is superior to any Plano known to us." ITALIAN OPERA CO., NEW YORK.-" The tone of the Weber Planos is so pure and pro-longed, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is elastic, they have great strength, and stand remarkably long in tune. We not only commend them in the highest degree, but think them the best Planos in the world." THERENA CARRENO.-"My use of the Weber Planos, at over one hundred concerts, proves how highly I esteem them. They have a tone and touch which meets every require-ment of the most exacting artists, and I am not surprised that every great musician 'prefers' a tone and touch which meets every require-ment of the most exacting artists, and I am not surprised that every great musician' prefers them." JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plano I ever placed my fingers on." NEMMA C. THURSHY.—"The tones of the Weber Planos are so sweet, rich, sympathetic, yet so full, that I shall always rank him as the greatest manufacturer of the day." NILSSON.—I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments. KELLOGG.—For the last six years your Planos have been my choice for the concert room and my own house. ALBANI.—I am thoroughly satisfied with your splendid Planos. They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained. LUUCA.—Your Uprights are extraordinary in-struments, and deserve their great success. PATTI.—I have used the Planos of every cele-brated maker, but give yours the preference over all others. THE GENUINE CANADA SINCER.

HOWE & LAWLOR

Sewing Machines,

MANUFACTURED BY J. D. LAWLOR,

Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a contary, and the unhesitating verdict of the public is that they are the best and cheapest.

Beware of persons who go from house to house making false representations to paim off in-ferior Machines, Every Machine has the name impressed on the Brass Trade Mark plate, To avoid deception, buy only at the old stand, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET. [Aug. 24, 65-g-4.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

50-g

26-29-2 FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. M.

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1575.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE

FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

FOR SALE AT BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., MONTREAL, P.Q. 20-LI, JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

"THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES." IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL,) QUEREC, ISth October, 1877. ; MR. JOHN BURNS:--DEAR SIR,--The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recom-mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en-ire approbation. UTE bation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY. 12-28-c

Country People

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overconts, Suits and Ulsters, are in-vited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going else-where, to see our immensestock. Such bargains

where, to see our immensestock. Such barguins in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcouts this Full than all the other houses together. Our sales of Over-coats were over 100 a day.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

SUITS.

ULSTERS.

splendor round the officiating prelates, for

"Nover I ween was a grander seen, Read of in books or dreamed of in dreams, Than the Cardinal Lord Archbishop of Rheims."

See the youthful canon near the venerable prelate. His eyes are on the altar where his heart has been offered up, glowing with love, many a year ago. Yes, since the thrice happy day of First Communion, this second beloved disciple has been all, all for Jesus. No shade of sin has fallen on the whiteness of this virginal soul; no yearning after a hollow world has filled his heart with bitterness; no inordinate love of creatures has come between John Baptist De LaSalle and his Creator.

Follow the youthful priest out into the sunlight, and see him going down the quaint French street; going down to his modest home; going down to a life beautiful with virtue, perfumed with heavenly flowers ; going down to be a father to his fatherless brothers, and a comfort to all within the sphere of his gentle influence. Follow him still. Follow him into his simple room and watch him as he kneels in prayer. What does he see that brings so bright a twinkle to his eye and mantle to his cheek? Does he see a childhood replete with grace and beauty? a little figure often kneeling in angelic prayer before the "Prisoner of Love?" a boyhood, the wonder of Rheims and the glory of his loving and pious parents? and a youth to

The Presentation to the 18th Regiment.

and Rules."

The ladies of the Convent of the Holy name of Mary, Hochelaga, have been en-trusted with the making of the flag to be presented to the 13th Brooklyn Regiment, and not as our Craig street contem-porary stated, that it is to be made by the wives of the officers of the Prince of Wales Rifles. The trophy is to be made of the finest silk and seven feet by four in size.' The devices will be done by needle, therefore the ladies have a heavy task before them. The Coat of Arms of the Dominion on one side is particularly fatiguing to work. Two years ago these ladies worked two chairs, on the backs of which were worked in silk and gold thread the, Royal and Canadian Arms. When placed on exhibition the work was universally admired.

which we can find no parallel unless we turn of his Methodist pulpit in Charlemont, Mass. Palatable Castor GH is so pleasant as to to the lives of a Stanislaus and an Aloysius? because he disciplined his wife with a horse make even children ask for a second spoonful.

A with the transmitten open to the state

Commercial

-Sterling Exchange, 30 days, \$4.88]; 60 days, \$4.87.

-The receipts of hogs in Chicago are estimated at 18,000; official, yesterday, 12,611; prices, \$3,20 to 3,65.

-The stocks of grain in Chicago are-Wheat, 6,422,688 bushels; corn. 4,228,920 bushels; oats, 505.831 bushels; rye, 155,042 bushels; barley, 292,535 bushels.

222,835 bushels, — The receipts of produce in New York are; Flour, 10,703 barrels; wheat, 121,000 bushels; corn, 93,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 1,2-0 bushels; barley, 9,700 bushels; pork, 15,100 cusks; lard, 1,094 tierces; whiskey, 448 casks.

-The movements of produce in Chicago to-day were :- Receipts -- Flour, 10,982 barrels; wheat, 76,000 bushels; corn, 224,400 bushels; oats, 67,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels Shipments-- Flour, 11,928 barrels; wheat, 11,6,000 bushels; corn, 105,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bush-els; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels,

NEW YORK, May 6, 12.3³ p.m.—Pork, \$9.60 for May, \$9.85 for July, *10.10 for August. Lard, \$0.15 for May and June, \$6.17 for July. Tallow, Ut to 65c. Dead hogs, 42c to 54c. Whiskey nominal at \$1.06). Exports—Wheat, 26,115 bushels; corn, 118,813 bushels.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1235 p. m.—Flour, quiet and firm. Wheat, quiet, firm and nominal. Chicago, \$1.02 to 1.14. Milwaukee, \$1.03 to 104; No. 2, sales at \$1.15. Corn, quiet and firm; steamer, 44c; No. 2, 44 to to 44 c. Oats, quiet. MILWAUKEE, May 6.-Wheat, 98c for May;

TMILWAUKEE, MILY U.- When, or a strain of le 94jc for Jupe. CHICAGO, May 6, noon.—Pork, \$9.42j bid for June, \$9.52j for July. Lard, \$6.00 bid for June, \$6 05 bid for July. Corn, \$3jc to 33jc; May salos, 135c; now, \$4jc; June, 36c bid; 33jc cash for a sti July. Wheat, \$5jc; sales at b5c cash; No. \$, 78c bid, 78jc asked. The start for the saked. The

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LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Flour, 85 6d to 10s; Red White, 85 8d to 95 1d; Club, 95 1d to 95 4d; Corn, 45 4d; Pork, 475 6d; Lard, 32s; Cheese, 41s; Bacon, 255 9d to 26s.

The Viger Oattle Market.

May 1, 1879.

May 1, 1879. A largo number of cattle attended the above market to-day and business looks brisker. Quo-tations unaitered. Of the different live stockr about 70 cows are exposed for sale, 60 lambs and 30 sheep. The demand for cows stendily in-creases and a fair business is done in lambs, 200 calves are at the market the prices of which ranging from \$1 to \$5. The quotations are:-Beef, first quality, \$4.50 to \$5; second quality, at \$3 and \$4. Calves, first quality. from \$7 to \$8; accond quality, selling at \$4 and \$5. Sheep. first quality, from \$6 to \$5; second quality, at \$4 to \$5. Lambs, first quality, \$4 to \$4.50; second quality, \$250 to \$3.50.

The man who first utilized medical properties of the bean from which Castor Oll is extracted was undoubtedly a great public benefactor, though millions of young people have mentally anathematized him, as they have had to gulp a big dose of the nauseous stuff. But none of this shadow need rest upon his memory hereafter, for the disgusting taste and smell which had so long made the oil a household horror, have been -The Rev. J. W. Cole has been shut out | completely got rid of. Scott & Browne's Such things have been. Does he see whip when she refused to hear him preach. Price 25 centas bottle. and the second s

ity of St. Jean Chrysostome. No. 1 Cha-	L UNITED STATES."
ity of St. Jean Chrysostome, No. 1 Cha- guay Co., two female teachers, holding a -Class Elementary Diploma. Good refer- es required. In one of the schools English French are taught. Apply to the Secretary- source, St. Jean Chrysostome, F. Q., Chareau-	A History of it to the present, the only work of its kind published in this country. It should be in every Catho'ic family. Published at 83.50. Will be sent, post paid, for 82.00. Address, "History," this office. S5 tf
y, 37-2	DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont.
strict of Montreal. 5 UPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL,	DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS
osanna Clavel, Plaintiff, vs. Alphonsa De- ae, dil Decarreau, Defendant. n action for separation as to property has a instituted in this cause to-day. F. L. SARRASIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.	This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archbicces, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course. The Institute offers particular advantages to French Cunadlan young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English Language in all its purity.
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Increase 121	GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4-g
XPLANATION	Applications to Parliament.
he following will explain why we can sell wool Twilled Beiges, at 25c, equal in quality rhat other stores sell at 33c or 35c; also why spent in our store is equal to \$1 spent in it other stores; is a fact that Canadian importers buy more eas goods from wholesale houses in England ead of from the manufacturers. These Eng- wholesalers buy largely from London or nechester agents instead of direct from the is. And numbers of Canadian importers pay ill further profit by buying through commils in ouses. Thus retailers who buy in this sket havo to pay five profits, namely, the unfacturers', the commission men's and the adam wholesalers'. We don't say that this is ays the case, as it is well known there are a wholesale importers who can buy equal to firm in Europe, excepting in quantity. But build easily beproved that a large part of the goods men who are consider a denial to those intermed into Canada bear a number of ecessary profits. goods men who are constantly accusing us elling without a fair profit. If we do sell thet we say it without boasting or fear of suc- ny for them, we still get a profit on them. 's ay say it without boasting or fear of suc- nelvers, in the British markets thun selves, and we say it with some feeling in the store shows in the British markets thun selves, and we say it with some feeling in the sendent buyors in the British markets thun selves and we say it with some of the wholesale arging the store and some of the wholesale arging and the same of the wholesale arging the say it with some feeling in the ter because of having established ourselves and and agents and some of the wholesale arginers to prevent us,	The testamentary executors of the late Honor- able Joseph Masson hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain an act au- thorizing them to build warchouses or stores to cover the whole superficies of their property situated in the city of Montreal, at the corner of Port and Common streets, and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the cadastre of the west ward of the said city of Montreal, under number five (5), without being submitted to the dispositions of an act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, under chapter sixty, and of any other law, statute or by-law authorizing the said city of Montreal to have plans or maps of the streets prepared for each section of the said city, and without being submitted to the con- ditions imposed by such acts, statates or by-laws depriving the proprietors of all indemnity for the buildings which they may construct, with- out conforming to such plans or maps. GEOFFRION, RINFRET & DORION, Attorneys for the said 30-5 Testamentary Fxecutors. OF RELIGIOUS STATUARY FOR CHURCHES, FOR CHURCHES,
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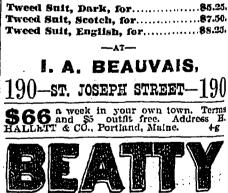
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