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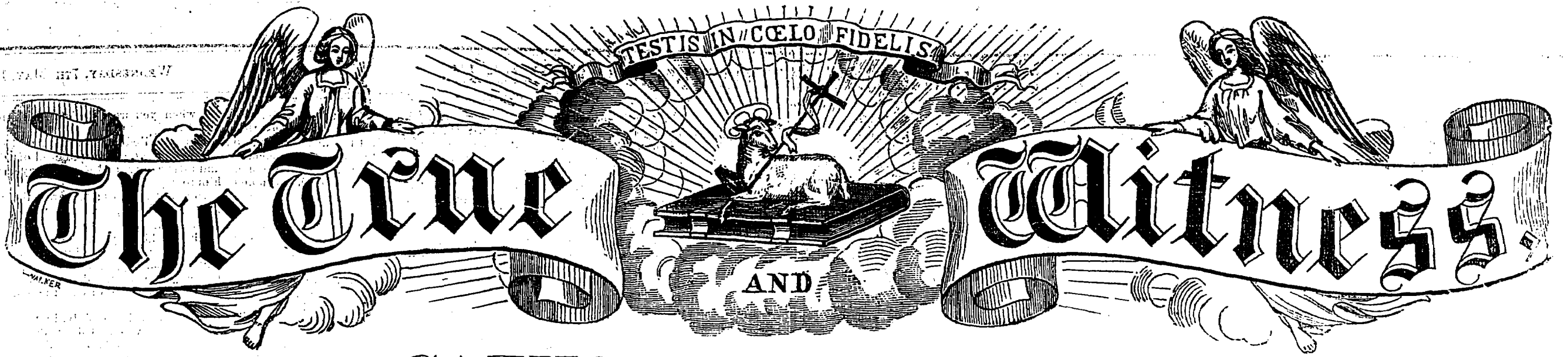
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1879.

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mgr. Dubreuil, Archbishop of Arignon, is at Rome. Rev. C. Burke, C.S.S.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, Bishop 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 has voted a sum of 3,000 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. Rases, Bishop of Strasbourg, is on a visit to Rome, and despite his 85 years of age, displayed remarkable vigour and activity. 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 ANGLO-INDIA.—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 and thirty and thirty priests in India, Ceylon, Burma, and Siam, exclusive of the clergy in Goa, who amount to six hundred and sixty. CONVERSIONS.—On March 27th, 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 Jubilee 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 Billingham, 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 Zigliara Cardinal. Father Zigliara is a Canadian and a distinguished member of the Dominican Order. A Renter's telegram from Rio de Janeiro says:—The Bishop of Para has disapproved the action of a priest at Manocoes, 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 Amazonas officials towards him. THE MARRIAGE APPELLATION CASE.—The court which has been engaged at Saarbruck in trying the Maripigen case, in regard to the appellations of the Blessed Virgin, acquitted all the persons charged with conspiracy. The judgment of the tribunal refers to the appellations 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 prepared. It is estimated that the cost of the altar will be about \$100,000. ANGLICAN ORDERS.—The Birmingham Oratory is soon to make another sign of its literary activity. The Rev. Arthur W. Hutton, M.A., has in progress a work on Anglican orders to which a short preface will probably be contributed, by the hand, of the

venerable Father Superior. The volume will be a most important contribution to the controversy with which it deals; and its contemporary 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 recent 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 words 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. MISSIONARIES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.—Mgr. Levigier, 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 missionaries, 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-papal zouaves and to other generous and chivalrous laymen, who might thus co-operate with the missionaries in Africa. The Archbishop has taken up the suggestion, and a number of zouaves are to take charge of this third missionary expedition. Is 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 special 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 McKenna, 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 McKenna, seconded by Mr. Delahunty, the draft as read by Mr. Errington was adopted. It was as follows:— "HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25th March, 1879.—Very Rev. Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, Catholic members of Parliament, beg 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.) "With profound respect, we are, Very Rev. and Dear Sir, your faithful servants."

IRISH NEWS. Holy week was celebrated with particular impressiveness in Clonmel. 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, Tallaght, on Good Friday. Mr. Horeschu, junior, is upon the turf. He followed the sporting forecast, and lost his father money on the Irish Grand National. Young H. thinks the term 'sporting prophet' a misnomer. He says he found them less propnet than loss. The Most Rev. Dr. Woodcock, Bishop Designate of Ardgah, 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 Mayo, and in 1869 ordained for this archdiocese.—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 Castlingford, of the charge of a parish. In 1873 he returned to Drogheda as Administrator of St. Peter's, where he laboured, as was his custom, with all his might. DEATH OF SIR JAMES STEWART, BARONET.—Leterkenney, Monday. At one o'clock yesterday morning, Sir James Stewart, Baronet, V.L., D.L., died at his residence, Fort Stewart, Ramelton, aged over ninety years, after a fortnight's illness, previous to which he had enjoyed good health. The deceased nobleman's death leaves a vacancy in the vice-chancellorship of the County Donegal. THE CLARE ELECTION.—It is stated that the only candidate now in the field for Clare is Mr. Hector 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. 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-Deacon. The Very Rev. President of St. Jarlath'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 death 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 inn 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 received from a member of Mr. Butt's family by the Home Ruler members in London 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 criticisms 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 Cecilia Choir, and the Rev. T. O'Dwyer, C.C. Thurles, were the supporters of the sacred chant during the week. THE LAND QUESTION.—A special general meeting of the committee of the Central Tenants' Defence Association was held at the European Hotel, Bolton-street, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the Irish tenant-farmers, and of devising a plan by which unity of action with the English tenant-farmers may be secured in the effort to secure remedial legislation on the land. We are obliged to hold over a report of the proceedings to our next issue. RECEIVED RATES.—Nearly £30,000 of city rates, which had figured as "arrear" 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 who do pay, the latter have a direct interest in the recovery of the rates from all who are legally liable and really able to contribute their quota to the civic burdens.

ORANGE OUTRAGE AT DONACLOONEY.—The working people—Catholic and Protestant—of Donaclooney and its neighbourhood got up a concert on Monday evening, which was creditable 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 to 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 attained a more distinguished intellectual reputation than Father Coleridge, who, both as preacher and writer, is one of the brightest ornaments of the great Order to which he belongs.—Freeman. 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 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 has attained a more distinguished intellectual reputation than Father Coleridge, who, both as 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. Peter's where he had so faithfully and zealously ministered to his flock. The solemn funeral office commenced at ten o'clock, his Grace the Lord Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. McGottagan, Archbishop of Armagh, presided. The body was enclosed in a suite of coffins, the outer one being of highly-polished oak, a broken shield on the lid of which bore the following inscription:— Venerable Archdeacon Gossan, P.P., V.G., Drogheda, 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, is susceptible of kindness, it is impossible to exaggerate. To refrain from complying with this ardent desire of every true Catholic and loyal 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 if 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 those in which our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen are interested. What ever 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 the Irish nation asks for must be complied with eventually. It cannot be argued that it is a less reasonable proposition than was the demand for the endowment of a Protestant Female Collegiate 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 advertisement 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 against this sort of thing. In Victoria, the other day, a tender for English iron was absolutely declined, and that made in the colony at a considerable higher price accepted, simply because it was made in the colony."

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 2,000 to 4,500. 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 organization. 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, and the lowest 1214 votes. PORTOBELLO. In this place, a contest was avoided by the withdrawal of the temperance candidates, and the Rev. J. Smith, of St. John's Catholic Church, was returned as one of seven members. HADDINGTON. In this place in the cases just mentioned, the status quo has been maintained by the return to the Board of the Rev. William Grady, the parish priest of the burgh, as one of seven members. BATHGATE. In this burgh the Rev. T. O. Carroll was returned to the Board, by a vote of 377, as against 466 for the candidate at the top, and 393 for the candidate at the bottom of the poll. There are seven members at the Board, and Father Carroll is fourth on the list. FALKIRK. 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 Lennoxton, 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 on the list. AIRDRIE. Mr. James McAuley was returned in the third place of eight candidates, for whom some 1200 voters polled. OLD MONKLAND. 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. WHEATRY. In this place, where over 600 voters polled for eleven candidates, who contested seven seats, the Rev. Thomas Frawley was returned in the second place, with 499 votes, as against 531 for the first and 325 for the last of the successful candidates. HAMILTON. As stated already, Father Danaher was returned to this Board with 1639 votes of which many were given by Protestants. DALZIEL (PARISH). The Rev. Dr. Glancy, the parish priest of Motherwell, was returned to this Board with 1151 votes, as against 1810 for the first and 473 for the lowest on the poll. He was third among the successful 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 occasion, such as was referred to last week with regard to Govan; and in consequence of which Father Taylor and Mr. Nell Brown, the candidates first nominated, retired. Mr. Cook was described in the local papers as the Nationalist candidate. PORTOBELLO. The result of this election is much more satisfactory. Here the Rev. D. Conway and Mr. Patrick Conway were returned at the head of the poll, with 2,300 and 1839 votes, respectively. There are 9 seats at

the Board. The lowest of the successful candidates had 399. A third Catholic candidate, Mr. Thomas Duignan, would have been returned, but he retired, and so received only 20 votes. FAIRLEY. For this town the Rev. Dean Fox and Mr. Patrick Costello have been nominated for two out of nine seats. POLLOKSHAW. 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 KILPATRICK. 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. KELSAUCHAN. The Rev. H. Chisholm has been returned at this place, as the third of seven members. Eleven candidates contested the seats. LESMATHROW. 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 300 voters polled. There are seven seats at the Board. ABERDEEN. In this city the Rev. W. Stopani has been returned with 4,504 votes, as against 15,679 for the first, and 4,404 for the lowest. GLENGARNEY. The Rev. 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. ABERDEEN. 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. MAYHOLE. 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. 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 2636 for the first and 1799 for the last of the successful candidates. URB (PARISH). In this contest the Rev. Alexander Gordon, of Dalneilzie, was returned at the head of the poll with 611 votes. The last of the seven successful candidates received 511 votes. Mr. Maxwell of Munchies, 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 MCLANAN, 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 are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "slight cold," which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Dr. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. 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 eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBINATION Worm Lozenges, and give them to the child. It will be cured. 38-2 Many people suffer terribly by Cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROWN HOUSEHOLE PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief. Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack is going, and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, waiting for the dolorous wretch. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians 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. HAEVY'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, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is Dr. HAEVY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE DEVIL IN COURT.

The Devil came up to the earth one day. And into a court-house wended his way.

Now, a lawyer His Majesty never had seen. For in his dominions none ever had been.

That none of these lawyers had been caught. And for his own pleasure he felt a desire.

Well, this lawyer who rose with visage so grave. Made out his opponent a consummate knave.

But as soon as the speaker came to a close. The counsel opened his mouth and arose.

That laws hard to determine which of them was wrong. And concluding he'd heard quite enough of the fust.

Old Nick turned away and soliloquized thus: "If all they have said of each other be true.

They have puzzled the Court with their villainous cavill. And I'm free to confess they have puzzled the Devil.

My agents are right to let lawyers 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 estate had been wasted by you in pursuits that reflected no credit either on your head or heart.

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

"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 entreat," replied Fitzgerald, "your patience and your pardon for mentioning matters which, however insignificant as a justification of my conduct, are still, I am sorry to say, the only extenuating circumstances I have to rely upon.

"I am sure you speak the truth," said Fitzgerald; "but you know not, young lady, how 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.

"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.

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

words that have been unintentionally dropped, and circumstances that have since occurred, have all combined to shake my confidence in the truth of him who told such tales to me, respecting you?"

"And who on earth," exclaimed Judith, "could have invented such fables concerning me; or, how come you to believe them? What reason had you for thinking there was a particle of truth in them?"

"The person who told me all those tales about you was Gerald Geraghty," replied Fitzgerald; "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.

"As I live and breathe, I speak the truth," said Fitzgerald. "The idea of committing an act so 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.

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 ague; that then a firm 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 proceeded 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 make me feel the bitter consequence of my own follies and great ignorance.

"Thou hast said, O Lord! by the lips of the wise man, 'The attire of the body, and the laughter of the teeth, and the gait of the man, show what he is; and I have trespassed in these matters; for it was my foolishness of attire, and my glidiness of speech, and my inconsiderable boldness of demeanour, that gave to my enemies the thought of weakness and wickedness on my part, and they have availed themselves of the advantage 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! the more willingly, because Thou knowest my innocence in my intentions, and that no acts have been done by me unworthy of a maiden.

"I am punished, O Lord! in my weakness; I 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 virtual reputation.

"Be it 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.

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

What 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 example of Judith, it is to be supposed, having for the moment a tranquillizing effect upon that bellicose disposition which the widow always manifested upon coming into collision with one of the male sex.

delous falsehoods to you about me, but I find him falling 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. As to this wicked old man, I was, when I fell into this wicked old man's snare, when 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 other-wise command. And what is the consequence? The toils which I 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, if it has not been overheard, and I trust it has, has been sufficiently prolonged to make Geraghty fear we have come to an explanation, by which his villainy has been discovered.

"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 your leaders—Dr. Plunkett, the Popish 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.

Ever 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 shipped off to foreign countries; and those who remained did not dare to come near the great towns, but by concealing in the bogs and mountains. The Primate, however, did not desert his usual residence of Ballybarack, within a short distance of Dundalk; but he left his usual residence of Ballybarack, 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 he 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 in Dublin, for now he had a bright steel cap on his head, a polished glittering cuirass 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, "I desire to perform a soldier's service; because I wish to defend my Archbishop 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 intention 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 soldier, 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 authority of the superior powers, whom God 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 early 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, and no man shall prevent me."

"But, is your Grace aware that the man who are your persecutors are so, not because they are ignorant, or prejudiced, or misled, as pagans and idolaters 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 O'Hanlon.

"I know well, perfectly and minutely," replied the Archbishop, "the allegations that are to be made against me, and I know also 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 maintenance more than sixty pounds to promote 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 Protestants."

"The baseless story which my enemies have invented is, of necessity, laid in Ireland; they could not, if they would, place the scene 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 safe 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 bear you to France. The storm 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 *formam animi mortis terrore caretum* (a courage fearless of death). I have many sins to answer for before the Supreme Judge of the high bench, where no false witnesses can have audience. But as for any human tribunal before which I 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. I would I could be so clear at the bench of the All-powerful. *Ux 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 befall 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 Archbishop; 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, in 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 enemies. 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. Bustow upon me then, your blessing, and pray—oh! pray for me whilst you are on the earth, and still more fervently pray for his heaven."

"The jewelled hand of the Archbishop was laid upon the unhealed 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 prayer—a 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.

At the time that Redmond O'Hanlon 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 resistance 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 unearched, or a deer let loose.

Of all this tumultuary gathering there were but three who did not appear in the same hilarious spirits as their associates; and these three rode behind the rest, two of them keeping 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, under the cork, and putting his nose to the neck of the jar, he inhaled the odoriferous 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 tipping days are over. That accursed passion for drink has, with other vices, been my ruin; and I now see, what 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 latræ 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 cork, so as to fix it tightly in the neck, he let 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 quintessence of sobriety, the poetry of potatoes. 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—Dr. 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, or the pleasure of 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 and 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 wickedness 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 audacious 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 sober, Mr. Fitzgerald," replied Murfey, "wet or dry, I have always and at all times my wit about me, can tell what is doing around me, and remember every syllable of it right well afterwards. Now, as to that old fellow, Gerald Geraghty, I was not three times in his company until I came to the con-

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To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon them in the interests of the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons.

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The Boat Race.

Another victory for Hanlan. His first appearance in England is a triumph, and he now stands face to face with the champion of England, if not of the aquatic world. No doubt the result was expected. No one on this side of the water appeared to entertain the shadow of a doubt about it.

The Mayor of Ottawa.

Because he 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.

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. \$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.

The Commissariat.

The Commissariat of the British troops in Afghanistan 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 all branches of military organization, the Commissariat is the first to go to pieces.

Fiction.

It is all Fiction. The loss of British Columbia would be a blessing to the Confederation. If she wants to go, let her. Canada should not impoverish itself for the sake of British Columbia and its ten thousand British speaking inhabitants.

"Our Cousins and our Aunts."

The new Insolvent law will put an end to the chances of property passing into the hands of "our cousins and our aunts" when men are made insolvent. The bankrupt cannot use his relatives so easily as he was in the habit of doing, and that will be a benefit.

The Indians.

We are authoritatively assured that the Northwest Indians may give trouble any day. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, it is said that the Indians are disposed to settle down, but this side of the Range they show some symptoms of uneasiness, which may go so far as to attack the whites.

Exit Gas.

Edison has promised us the electric light 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.

Quebec Politics.

The Reformers are looking up in provincial affairs. The unsetting 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.

The Volunteer Militia.

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

place on the 24th, petty objections should be made, and petty rivalries should be advanced. This \$4,000 is to be spent in paying a portion, not all, the expenses of corps from Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, and while the discussion proved that the spirit of Parliament is favorable to the Volunteer Militia, yet it looked as if some men opposed the item just for talk's sake.

British Columbia.

British Columbia will not annex the United States; it has decided to remain in the Confederation. We regret to hear it. It appears that the Pacific Railway is to be pushed forward, and this has satisfied the British Columbians. But it looks as if they were playing a game of fast and loose all the time.

Quebec.

We must keep harping at our Quebec friends. We cannot understand what right the Local Government have to spend the 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.

Shame!

Some of our French Canadian Conservative contemporaries ought to be ashamed of themselves. Le Canadien, like some others, should hang its head and waste its blushes on the desert air. It heaps insult after insult on a man who may be wrong, but who should, at least, be respected.

They Will Not See It.

There is no use in trying to knock fair play into the crooked 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 indemnity in Sandfield's time was \$450,"—now it is \$800. It then advocates reduction.

"Catholic Representation."

The press of Ontario are discussing the question of Catholic representation. They admit that it has at last assumed the importance 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.

ever is the cause, Catholics are not properly represented in the House of Commons, and we rejoice to see that the question has now become a burning one. To us it matters not whether Reformers or Conservatives take up Catholic candidates; we would be equally pleased in either case, but we have a right to expect our fair share of representation and a generous support from liberal Protestants of every denomination.

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 rationally alleged that it was too late in the session to bring such an important measure before the House.

The Socialists.

The Socialists mean mischief; of that they have given proof. In Russia the remedy for Nihilism is plain. The people want Constitutional Government, and the Czar will be obliged to give it some day. In Germany the people want the disbandment of the greater part of the army, and that Germany cannot do.

Mr. Ryan, M.P.

We are glad Mr. M. P. Ryan has been heard from. It is time for him to brush up. Last night he made a point over the Geological Museum. Our friends in Ottawa want to get the Geological Museum transferred to the Capital. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Coursol objected, and they carried their point.

Dr. Bergin, M.P.

We do not love Dr. Bergin, M.P. Of that we suppose it may be said that we have given proof. However, we are just as free to praise a 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.

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.

large. Catholics would almost as soon believe that our Lord was an impostor as believe that priests and nuns are not all they appear to be. And how can the Witness know anything about either priests or nuns? Chiniquy, Widows and Maria Monk are its most reliable authority. But Catholics see and understand the sacred character and the pure lives which their priests and nuns lead, and Catholics with unanimous voice say—We know them, and we are satisfied.

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 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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Father Graham at Vanhook Hill.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. 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'Original.

Materialism.

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.

Dr. Bergin, M.P.

For my part, I don't deny reasoning to the brutes. Animal knowledge is accorded them; and animal reasoning is an indispensable necessity of animal knowledge. Animal reasoning is a rule. Every animal learns through his own individual senses, and every animal, to whom has been entrusted the power of roaming at large, reasons for himself.

Your obedient philomath,

PHIL. O'MATE. 29th April, 1879. 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 Catholics in Ireland, a century ago.

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 Augier street, Dublin, May 28, 1779.

The poet's father, John Moore, was born in Kerry, the county that gave birth to O'Connell, the sept of the O'Moore's being originally 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.

His parents being Catholics, he was baptized, and his mother bestowed great attention on his religious instruction as he grew up. In due course he was sent to school, first in Augier street, to a teacher named Malone, and afterwards to the famous academy of Samuel Whyte, Johnson Court, where several of the leading men of the period in Dublin had been instructed, amongst others Richard Brinsley Sheridan; who had been a pupil there in 1755, and was pronounced by Mr. Whyte "an incorrigible dunce."

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 desired—namely, admission to the bar. With this view Moore entered Trinity College late in 1794, under Rev. Robert Burrows, as tutor, who obtained fellowship in 1792, and after subsequent ecclesiastical and scholastic promotions, became Dean of Cork in 1819, and died in 1841.

HOME READING.

Learning is pleasurable, but doing is the height of enjoyment. They who are thoroughly in earnest are sure to be misunderstood. We find self-made men often, but self-made ones are a great deal more. The greatest difficulties are always found where we are not looking for them.

Our passions are like convulsions of the time, 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 speech in the Senate related an anecdote of a Washington justice who, having heard the plaintiff's statement of a case referred to him for judgment, proceeded at once to give judgment.

After all, there is nothing connected with the Household so important as the proper nurture of our children. I need not apologise 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?

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In the store all night until this week (early in March), but a window has been kept open nearly every night. He is usually sound asleep soon after 7 o'clock, often earlier, and does not wake again until after midnight. He sometimes goes off into this sound sleep while nursing, and sometimes is roused to sleep. The little grunts and squeaks he makes, stretching himself as he gradually wakes up with hunger in the night, awakes me, so he does not arouse any one by crying. 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 a crib for baby alone is not the best place for him in winter.

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 hanging 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.

When a woman goes visiting she wants shoes fully 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 said that he painted a board so exactly imitating marble that when he threw it into the river it instantly sank to the bottom.

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That happens. All praise, and nothing in the way. Two mothers-in-law, two cats in the house, a lady's laughing, especially her husband's bank notes. Who's wives for gold will get a scold. Fine far-below do not make fine wives. The husband is always the worst-dressed. Absent husbands are always doing wrong. The best wife has her whims, Night is light. Better propose at once than to be always stuttering. Give a buss to get a bonnet. A husband is not always bold on his own own hearth. No wife seems wise until she dies. Those are unprofitable breezes which do not end in getting the wife exactly what she pleases. Enough is soon had of a fuf.

THE RICH MEN.—Cavalry, we hear, are very much wanted at the Cape. But if it is a question of charging, there are some London tradesmen who might go to South Africa and excel any regiment of cavalry by a long way. King Cetewayo would find his warriors nowhere when the tradesmen appeared on the scene, and we should presently find the astute monarch of Zululand starting a co-operative society as the only means of fighting them. Decidedly the London tradesmen are the men for the Cape.

An exchange says:—“Lawyers were flying round like circular saws yesterday.” “I don't like winter,” said one pickpocket to another. “Everybody has his hands in his pockets.” “Honesty is the best policy, but it keeps a man very poor,” said Gregg, the grocer, while he wretched the sugar.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The Corn Crop, furnishes in May the chief employment of the northern and western farmers. Planting earlier than the first week in this month is scarcely advisable, as late frost may render it necessary to repeat the work. It is safer to leave the planting until the ground is warm and the weather settled. A crop planted in April, may be in June considerably behind one planted two weeks later.

REPLANTING.—There is always more or less replanting of corn to be done, because of loss by cut worms, crows, and weak plants. 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 provide plants to replace those lost. The vacancies in the field may be filled from this bed transplanting on a rainy day, or when the ground is wet after a warm rain. It is not generally known that corn may be successfully transplanted.

FLOWING FOR CORN.—It is a question whether we could not advantageously let our grass lands remain, rather than plow them up for the corn crop. “A sod for corn,” has been the rule hitherto, but circumstances beyond our control, are forcing new conditions upon us. One of these is the necessity for producing more meat, milk, cheese and butter, and less grain than formerly, and for these we need grass or other green crops. Corn is a grand crop and our climate suits it, but the best crop we can grow is not so profitable as roots. Our practice must change as the times change, and it seems probable that we can no longer sacrifice an excellent sod for the corn crop.

CORN ON STRIPES.—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 upon stubble as upon a sod.

HILLS ON 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 3 feet apart, and drop the seed every 18 inches. In the first case there are 4,800 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 one good stalk, and 16,800 in the latter—their yield will be 145 bushels in the one case, and 163 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 160 pounds of fine bone dust, 1 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 earlier the start and the more vigorous the young growth, 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 strengthen the grass. A light dressing, 100 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre, for instance, will encourage the growth and add largely to the yield.

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 fodder crops, will come the early kinds of 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 Cabbages, of which the writer finds Fottier's Early Drumhead the best for this purpose on his soil, should be planted out as soon as possible for the cows. A head of this variety, weighing 20 lbs., is a good 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 plowed and re-sown immediately with Sweet Corn, a second sowing of Oats, or set with Cabbages.

INSUR 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 some careless farmers actually breed myriads of them. Many fields of potatoes were abandoned to them last year, and the neighboring country was thus stocked for this year. This is one insect that might be 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 tumors, called warbles. The grubs may be squeezed out of these tumors through the breathing holes, and destroyed. Otherwise they will escape, change to flies, and continue the mischief.

HOUSES.—A moderate quantity of green rye will be very acceptable to the horses. It will have a healthful effect, and will cool the system as well as a dose of medicine. Where there are no stoves in the fields, the shoes may be removed from the plow teams for a time, with benefit. “Hurrying the work” during this month, so that as the mid-day heat increases next month some leisure may be taken.

should be driven accordingly. In working small farms, oxen will be found more economical than horses, and a pair may be useful on a large farm. Cows.—Now that the cows are fully on the pastures, supply them regularly with salt. One ounce a day is sufficient, and will prevent possible injurious effect of the fresh succulent food which otherwise might appear in the form of severe and dangerous disorders of the blood. A noon feed of hay with a quart of cotton-seed meal will be useful this month, until the grass becomes less succulent.

CALVES.—The thickest calves should be closely watched when turned to pasture, lest they be attacked with “black quarter.” This is the effect of too rank and watery food which impairs digestion. An ounce of Epsom salts may be given with advantage to each calf when turned out, as a precaution against this frequent danger.

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.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Ewes from which 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 disagreeable, 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 abolished.

DIPPING THE LAMBS.—When the sheep are shorn, the ticks gather on the lambs, and these pests may be destroyed by dipping. Buchan's Creasy Sheep Dip is a safe and effective preparation for destroying all outward parasites of the sheep, and the Creasy Ointment is useful to cure accidental cuts made in shearing, and to prevent damage by flies on wounds.

POULTRY.—Young chicks will thrive best when they are kept dry and clean, and moved frequently to fresh ground. There is no better place for a coop than the garden through which the chicks will wander freely, picking up or driving off many insects. A bed of young Cabbages may be kept clear of flea-beetles, and other crops may be preserved in a similar manner by a few broods of chicks; provide an abundance of clean water, tight shelter overhead and a dry floor. There will rarely be gaps if this plan is followed.

COUNTY OF ROCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Their Exhibition on the Haymarket. The above Society held their spring show of cattle and horses on Friday week last, at 11 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 grey stallion of the Champion breed. Hugh McDonald, of Cote St. Luc, showed a “Duke of Edinburgh,” a dark dappled chestnut, 16½ hands high, and powerfully built.

Mr. Montebell, of River St. Fiers, showed an active horse named “Young Champion,” handsome. Mr. Lacapelle 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 color, and extremely handsome. This horse is for sale. Mr. Melouch, 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 Thompson, of Whitby, a very powerful built animal.

Light Weights.—Mr. Chas. Gauthier showed a pretty animal of bright bay color named “Black Cook.” Mr. Antoine Crevier showed a black stallion, a trotter of the “Black Hawk” breed. The Agricultural Society of Beauharnois then showed their thoroughbred stallion “True Blue,” which was much admired. Daves & Co. showed a thoroughbred stallion called “Tubman” which has the record of being a first class racer. Mr. William Salmon of this city showed another thoroughbred stallion, “Rejoinder,” one of the best horses in the country, as it was shown on several previous occasions, and always was a general favorite. This horse has an excellent pedigree. Mr. Neil J. McGillivray, a small chestnut colt, a near approach to a thoroughbred.

Horned Cattle.—Mr. Thomas Irving, of Logan's Farm, showed an aged bull of Ayrshire breed named “Sir Walter Scott.” He likewise showed two yearling bulls named “Bonnie Dundee” and “Marquis of Lorne” of the same breed, and giving good promise of further usefulness. Mr. Thomas Brown also showed an Ayrshire bull named “Glencairn.” G. and R. Muir showed an aged bull of the same breed, and called “Barleycorn,” also Mr. John Hannah showed a two-year-old bull named “King Jack” of the same breed. A good feature of this exhibition was the sending of cattle by other societies to be shown.

HOLY LAND OIL.

Nature's own Remedy for Man and Beast.

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 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 Vigor to the limbs, thus curing Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headaches, Diseases in the Head, Mental Depression, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Vitus's Dance, Chronic Diarrhea, Leucorrhoea, and all diseases arising from irregularities of Life, Overworked Mind, &c., &c., &c.

By bathing with HOLY LAND OIL the part of the body affected, it never fails to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Gout, Gravel, Faciache, Colic and Cramps, Sore Throat, Bubbles Cold, Inflammation of the Chest and Bowels, Coughs, Croup, Colic in Children, and all painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Swellings and Swelling of the Joints, &c., &c., &c.

By bathing Animals with HOLY LAND OIL it cures Sprains, Swellings, Springs, Wind-blows, Foot-locks, Ringworms, Itch, Scalds, Back Stitches, Ringbone, Swelled Legs, Lameness, Weakness of the Joints, Foot-rot in Sheep, Eczema in Cows, Horn Distemper, Poll Evil, Mange, Itch, &c., &c., &c.

TESTIMONIALS: The Rev. FATHER DELANEAU, Catholic Priest and Missionary, writing from Bethlehem to Bishop Balze, of Paris, France, says: “I have just returned from a few months' trip up the country to the source of the River Jordan, to which place I went with the view of examining the condition of the people, and the prospect of establishing Missionary Stations, and for myself the so-much-talked of Green Oil found in the east side of the lake we saw oozing out between the rocks the same pleasant smelling substance that had settled on the waters. We remained in the vicinity of the source nearly a week watching the effect it had on certain persons, and we were compelled to admit that the effect was truly wonderful, and cannot be explained by any of the ordinary means of medicine. Finding on my return that Father Dubois was suffering with Rheumatism, I applied some of it as I had seen the natives doing. He at first objected, but I insisted on his using it, and to his surprise he was relieved in a short time of all pain. I used the remainder on a poor native who had not been able to walk for months, and was cured in a few days. I would like some Medical men of science to investigate this to me most wonderful substance.”

The Rev. ENOCH B. BRODIE, Missionary to the Holy Land, writing from Jericho to the Board in London, England, said: “You have no doubt heard of the Green Oil found at the source of the River Jordan, where so many miraculous cures of all kinds of diseases have been reported for generations. I supposed these cures to be fables, until I saw some of the cures myself. There is such a place—I have been there. It is certainly not attractive in appearance or smell; but there is a virtue in the waters, or rather in the mud which is brought up by the cure all manner of diseases, simply by the people bathing in, and rubbing themselves with it. I obtained some of it, and gave some to a man brought it with me to this place, where on my return I found my beautiful Arabian mare suffering from Sweeney. The flesh had sprung away from the bone, and she was in a most deplorable state. I used the oil upon her, rubbing it in as I had seen the sick persons doing at the water side; in a few days the skin loosened, the bones were re-united, and in a few more weeks' time she was as sound as ever. All cases seem benefited by it, but in what the virtue consists is a mystery to me.”

The Rev. A. B. BROWN, Missionary, in his report to the London Society, writes from Jerusalem: “I hope next year to visit the source of the Jordan. There are many strange stories told of the mud which the natives use for curing a sort of oil found in a swamp, which all who are suffering with any malady, visit, and where they bathe, and are cured in a most wonderful manner. Every one who has been there tells the same story. I talked with two English travellers who had just returned; they said that the mud was so effective in curing all kinds of diseases, and the lake being drained by one of the small streams or branches of the Jordan, and this oil in time oozes out, and is brought up by the river, and given rise to the supposed miraculous virtue in the water itself.”

The HOLY LAND OIL is now being brought to Europe, where it will find general use, and shipped to all parts of the world, and is quite as effective elsewhere as at its native source.

BUY A BOTTLE AND TRY IT. For Sale at all Drugists. Price, 25c. 60c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. HARVEY'S HONEY DEW EXTRACT Is a certain and positive cure of all DISEASES OF THE THROAT & LUNGS.

DR. HARVEY'S HONEY DEW EXTRACT Cures Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, and all hacking and Irritating Coughing in Children which parents should stop at once, as they surely sow the seeds of Disease in the child to ripen, and end in lingering death by Consumption.

PREPARED ONLY BY DR. JAMES HARVEY, Toronto, Ont., And sold by all Drugists. Price, 25c. per bottle Trial Size, 5cets. Copyright secured.

TESTIMONIALS. DR. HARVEY'S HONEY DEW EXTRACT. TORONTO, December 29th, 1878. Some three years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I had a dry hacking cough. I could neither rest by day nor sleep at night. I was so much afflicted that I could get no permanent relief until I tried Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract, and after taking a few doses I felt great relief, continued for a few weeks, and am now entirely recovered.

C. M. CARTER. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 20th, 1878. My little boy had the whooping cough last spring, which was very severe and continued. He lost flesh and could not sleep, and I was afraid that my poor boy would never recover. I tried all sorts of things, but to my great pleasure, I found relief in your Honey Dew Extract, and after taking a few bottles of it, he has three small bottles of Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract, and my child is now in health and getting quite robust.

SEE G. M. COSSITT & BRO'S



New Model BUCKEYE, REAPER AND ITHACA HORSE RAKE.

For Sale Everywhere. Illustrated Catalogues Free. R. J. LATIMER, Cossitt's Office, 81 McGill Street, Montreal.

FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, Ont. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as MOWERS and REAPERS, HORSE RAY RAKES, STEEL PLOUGHS, etc., etc.

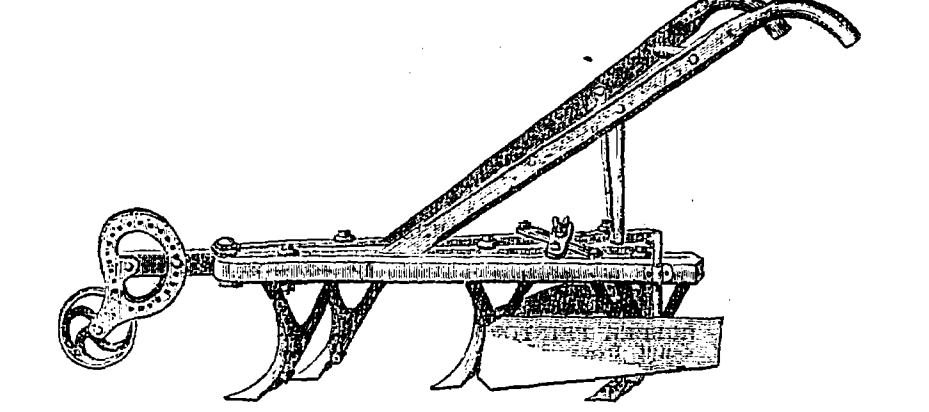


The above Cut represents the No. 8 Plough made by us, and extensively used throughout the Dominion. It has all the advantages of a solid Iron Plough, at about half the cost.

LARMONTH & SONS, 33 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

EMPIRE WORKS, MONTREAL (PAGE'S OLD STAND)

Manufacturers of every description of Agricultural Implements, including MOWERS, REAPERS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., &c.



The abovecut represents the WRIGHT PATENT CULTIVATOR. This is the best Cultivator ever offered for Corn, Potatoes, and all Root Crops. The Hilling attachment is easily removed.

EMPIRE WORKS, 27 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL.



TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT REV. AND REV. CLERGY, AND TO SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES:

We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candelsticks, Ostensaries, Ciborias, Chalices, Censurers, Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of VASES, STATUES, ROSARIES (In Coral, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Amber, Cocoon, Jet, Garnet, &c.) PURE BEESWAX, PARAFFINE, ALTAR WINES, &c., &c. Having ourselves carefully selected our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders at very low prices.

A. C. SENECA & CO. Importers and Manufacturers. No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S, Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.

D. PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 299 & 301 William Street, MONTREAL.

PAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE, LAW FORMS, &c., PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST," 761 ORANG ST., West of Victoria Square.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLIC SURE CURE. Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

OWEN MCGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from MCGILL), Montreal.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSE, Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MOSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

PREMIUMS!

The True Witness For 1879. PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year.

A GENERAL PREMIUM. A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 subscribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums. A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER. Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:

1st—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPOONS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon.

2nd—A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO MOTO WITH PORTRAIT OF PIUS IX. OR LEO XIII. A written description cannot give the reader the least conception of those beautiful gems of art.

3rd—A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER. The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

EXPLANATORY NOTES. The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS. For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition.

For Sale. PLANNING, SAWING, MOULDING, AND other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. 58-L Address box 1183 P. O. Montreal.

The Loretto Convent of Lindsay, Ontario. Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

LOOK HERE! Money can be made in spare hours, around among your neighbors, working for us. Send for samples, free. Box 1788, Montreal, Que.

CETWAYO. A Description of Cetwayo's Personal Appearance—The Zulu Army—Military 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.

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.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE CONFLAGRATION. Loss Estimated at \$125,000—The Water Supply Falls Short, and Blocks of Houses are Left to the Mercy of the Flames—Scores of Families Left Destitute—Insurance, Losses, &c.

ONE of the most disastrous fires which have for a lengthy period visited our suburbs occurred 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 McCaughan, who ascribes the cause to some young children who had been playing there, and supposes that they must have ignited some straw.

ZULU MILITARY CUSTOMS. It is of interest here to glance for a moment at the Zulu army which Cetwayo commands. The following is extracted from papers published in November last by Lord Chelmsford, for the information of those under his command.

THE HOLDS IN FLETCHER'S FIELD, where small pools had formed. These were sucked dry, one after another, and even this slim supply was about to fall them, when the aid news came that another well had been discovered in Clarke street.

shields. The total number of regiments in the Zulu army is 33, of whom 18 are formed of men with rings on their heads and 15 of unmarried men. Seven of the former are composed of men over 60 years of age, and their numbers are not given in the accompanying list, so that for practical purposes there are not more than 20 Zulu regiments able to take the field, numbering altogether 40,000.

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.

Mr. Fabien Vinet ranks next in importance, various rumors being afloat regarding his affairs. 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.

Mr. F. X. Hogue will be a heavy loser; he owned a fine store on St. Lawrence street, together with a double house on St. Dominique street; both uninsured, his policy having expired the day previous to the fire.

THE VILLAGE FIRE RE-NEWED. This body are to-day having a high old time. The first thing a spectator observes is the whole municipality in commotion.

Any of our local agents or other representatives of this paper having money paid them as subscription to the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, will please forward the amount immediately on receipt from the newspaper. We then can pass it at once to the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts to those who have already paid.

THE BEAUCONFIELD VINEYARD. BEAUCONFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q. The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay.

TO OUR AGENTS. Any of our local agents or other representatives of this paper having money paid them as subscription to the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, will please forward the amount immediately on receipt from the newspaper.

THE BEAUCONFIELD VINEYARD. BEAUCONFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q. The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay.

Special Notice. We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living pianists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be approached by any maker in the world.

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 entirely 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 hand.

LECTURE IN TORONTO

FROM A CORRESPONDENT. I had the pleasure of attending on Wednesday evening last, a grand entertainment given by the pupils of the LaSalle Institute.

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.

REVEREND SRS, 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.

IN the middle of the seventeenth century the fair face of France was very sad and blotched over with tears; in such good cause she bore for all her woes.

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.

DEATH OF DR. ISAAC BUTT. 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.

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.

THE Presentation to the 13th Regiment. The ladies of the Convent of the Holy name of Mary, Hochelaga, have been entrusted with the making of the flag to be presented to the 13th Brooklyn Regiment.

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?

THE hand of Omnipotence lifted up the youthful priest of Rheims to be the most prominent figure of his era.

THE market steamer "Alexandria" will commence her regular trips on Thursday.

THE Morning Board of the Montreal Stock Exchange opened weak and only a few sales were made.

THE following were the transactions at the Stock Exchange this morning: 25 shares of Bank of Montreal at 138 1/2.

THE receipts of hops in Chicago are estimated at 18,000; official, yesterday, 12,011; prices, \$3.20 to 3.45.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago are—Wheat, 642,083 bushels; corn, 4,228,220 bushels; oats, 65,831 bushels; rye, 155,042 bushels; barley, 22,823 bushels.

THE Vigor Cattle Market. A large number of cattle attended the above market to-day and business brisk.

Special Notice. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Empire Agricultural Works, 27 Dalhousie street, Montreal.

Advertising itself wherever it goes by its wondrous and gratifying effects which it produces, that sterling medicinal preparation, THOMAS' KIDNEY PILLS, is winning "golden opinions" in all parts of the United States.

Finance and Commerce. Items. May 5. The S.S. "Quebec," brought out 37 sheep, 14 cattle and 8 four-year-old horses.

Financial. At the Morning Board of the Montreal Stock Exchange opened weak and only a few sales were made.

Commercial. Sterling Exchange, 30 days, \$4.83; 60 days, \$4.87.

Chicago, May 6, noon.—Wheat, \$1.42 bid for June, \$1.23 for July, \$1.00 bid for June, \$0.95 bid for July.

NEW YORK, May 6, 11:30 p.m.—Flour, quiet and firm. Wheat, quiet, firm and nominal.

A Household Horror Exorcised. The man who first utilized medical properties of the bean from which Castor Oil is extracted was undoubtedly a great public benefactor.

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.

DIED. BARRY.—On the 23rd instant, Mr. Martin Barry, an old resident of this city.

Advertisements. EYE AND EAR. DE. L. O. THAYER, O.F.S.A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Infirmary.

FREE.—We will furnish employment to all out of work. Samples and instructions free. Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal, Que.

MESSRS. MADDISON & CO. COLONIAL BANKERS, 31 Lombard Street, London, England.

WANTED IN SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITY of St. Jean Chrystostome, No. 1 Chateauguay Co., two female teachers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Superior Court, MONTREAL. Rosanna Clavel, Plaintiff, vs. Alphonse Demore, dit Deccarrou, Defendant.

MONTHLY TEST. Number of purchasers served during the month of April, 1879: 2,143.

WEEKLY TEST. Number of Purchasers served during week ending May 3rd, 1879: 4,651.

EXPLANATION. The following will explain why we can sell All-wool Twilled Belges, at 35c, equal in quality to what other stores sell at 50c or 55c; also why we sell in our store 100 equal to \$1 spent in any other store.

NEW TABLE COVERS. Call and see the new Batavia Table Covers, in all sizes. Good Batavia Table Covers, fringed all around.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEUVE STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty.

Weber Pianofortes. These wonderful Pianos are the favorite instruments of every Prima Donna, every Singer, every Pianist of renown.

THE GENUINE CANADA SINGER, HOWE & LAWLOR. Sewing Machines, MANUFACTURED BY J. D. LAWLOR.

POSTAL STAMP ALBUM. Having near 600 varieties of Stamps for sale. We have collected several years and will sell cheap.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

HORSE BOOK FOR THE FARMERS. Embracing a full description of the causes and nature of diseases peculiar to the American Horse.

GOLD. Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Applications to Parliament. The testamentary executors of the late Honorable Joseph Masson hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

T. CARLI MANUFACTURER OF ALL SORTS OF RELIGIOUS STATUARY FOR CHURCHES. 66 Notre Dame Street.

BLUMNER MFG CO. Pianos. Another battle on high prices. Raging War on the monopolized trade.

SCOTT'S EMULSION PURE COD LIVER OIL. With HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, is combined in a perfectly palatable form.

THE GENUINE CANADA SINGER, HOWE & LAWLOR. Sewing Machines, MANUFACTURED BY J. D. LAWLOR.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 100 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

M. FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 1878.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE. FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

Country People! That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Usters.

HEAVY NAP ULSTER for \$1.50. HEAVY FINE NAP ULSTER for \$1.75. HEAVY TWILLED SERGE NAP ULSTER for \$1.90.

I. A. BEAUVAIS, 190-ST. JOSEPH STREET-190. \$66 a week in your own town.

BEATTY Pianos. Another battle on high prices. Raging War on the monopolized trade.

MENERELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.