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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 37.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1879.

TERMS: 81.50 per annum In advance.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are two hundred Catholic priests in

A body of Little Sisters of the Poor have gone from Marseilles to Naples to found the first house of their congregation in Italy.

A consistory will be held early in Muy. Father Newman, it is stated in Roman Catholic circles, will very probably go to Rome for

St. Patrick's Day is henceforth, by special privilege, to be a festival of the first class in the Diocese of Buffafo, so that the penitential purple will no longer be used at Mass on that

The Catholic clergy of the Chicago diocese have selected Dr. Mullen as their first, Father Riordan as their second, and Father Conway as their third choice to succeed Bishop

The Bishop of Montpellier, in a recent cir-cular, asks the clergy and pious associations to join, through him, in the prayer of the late single dish of ment. Bishop of Orleans for the canonization of In the city of Fl Joan of Arc.

On the 1st inst. there died in the Convent of St. Clare, Newry, Sister Mary Aloysius Collinus, who for the last forty-five years was an iamate of the Convent. This venerable lady was sister to the late Daniel Collins, Esq., of Newry.

The Count de Piellat, a rich Lyonnais, who does not wish to live in the mere enjoyment of wealth, has founded at Jerusalem an hospital for the reception of the sick of all nations. Another is being raised at Jaffa though his instrumentality. Count Piellat is an example for young men of large fortunes.

The Abbe Roussel, director, of the great orphanage at Auteuil, near Paris, has called to his side some of the religious of Dom Bosco, the famous Italian prototype of Vincent de Paul, who has established no less than 30 asylums for abandoned or orphaned children, and has at this moment forty thousand under his

The Belgian bishops have issued a Lent pastoral condemnatory of the common schools proposed to be established by Government, and prescribing a prayer to be recited aloud after mass in every church and chapel. "From the schools without God and the schoolmasters without faith deliver us. O Lord," is one of the supplications enjoined.

the festival of St. Joseph, Rev. Mr. Bayard, sion. of Sarnia, was presented with a beautiful silver goblet and toilet set by the children of St. Mary's school, that day being the the coming 25th of May. This glorious structwentieth anniversary of the rev. gentleman's ture, commenced by Archbishop Hughes, is ordination to the pastorate. The address which now all but complete, exteriorly and inteaccompanied the presentation was read by riorly, on lines of extraordinary dimensions, Master James Reilly.

The Catholics of Rennes diocese are organising a pilgrimage to Notre Dame de la alette. In will set out on the 4th June. On the way it will halt at St. Martin-of-Tours, at Notre Dame de Fourviere (Lyons), and the Grande Chartreuse Monastery. On the return it will visit the tomb of the Cure of Ars, Paray-le-Monial, and Notre Dame du Sacre Cour at Issandun.

We have clipped the following from the London correspondence of the Cork Examiner :- The Prince of Wales was present tonight (Friday) for aconsiderable part of the debate, and had a long private conversation with Lord Ripon, it is said, in reference to the religious views held by Prince Leopold, and in respect of which Lord Ripon was particularly in the confidence of his Royal Highness.

The Holy Father has intimated to the Bishop of Salford, as Superior General of St, Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society of the Sacred Heart, that he intends to erect the far north of India into an Apostolic Prefecture, and that he desires to entrust it to St. Joseph Society. In obedience to the wishes of the Holy Sec, four missioners will take their departure from Mill Hill on Tuesday in Easter week.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Cambrai says, with reference to the war declared and advance the interests of the country in against the Christian schools :- The duty of the faithful is, first, to send their children to schools where their faith will be best enlightened, and their morals least exposed to contagion; and secondly, to defend these schools by their votes and to assure them a private and free existence in every place receiving one gratis. where they have been deprived of their public character.

The Semaine Religieuse, of Paris, says :- The Christian Brothers of Ploermel, diocese of Auch, have presented for the examinations, which have taken place at Eauze, ten pupils, who have obtained the ten first places. The lay instructors on their part presented for the same examinations twenty-two pupils, who, between the whole of them, have gained one place—the eleventh. Is it in order to prevent such comparisons that they are immolating the Brothers?

The king and queen of Italy have made a handsome gift to the shrine of St. Januarius at Naples, in memory of their recent visit to that city. It consists of a magnificent episcopal cross ornamented with diamonds and emeralds. It was borne to its destination by two officers of the Court, in a carriage of state, and was received with due honour. The cross was suspended from the neck of the saint during the celebration of

Mass.—La Desense. Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox and Lady Herbet of Lea have arrived in Rome and are staying, the former at the Europe Hotel, and the latter at the Roma. Lady Herries is shortly expected. The Hon. Edward Noel, son of Lord Gainsborough, and Mr. Henry Bellingham are on their way to Rome. Mr. Bellingham is one of the Camerirl Segreti di Spada e Cappa to Leo XIII and comes to Rome to pay his duty to His Holiness. Rome is just now full of visitors, and the Vatican

The Osservatore Romano publishes the Latin text of a brief issued by Leo XIII. on the 10th of September last, granting 300 day indulgence to all those who, to the customary ejaculation, "Blessed be the holy Immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin," add the words "Mother of God." This brief was issued because of the propagation of opinions antagonistic to the belief expressed by the ejaculation, and has now, at the request of one of the monks of Ara Cali, been published in consequence of their public repetition.

The great changes which Pope Leo the Thirteenth has introduced into the personal expenditure of the Vatican bring the routine of the Pontifical household somewhat more into harmony with that personal simplicity which is not more striking in him than it was in his predecessor. Pius the Ninth atc the same Spartan dinner, but he was too gentle and goodnatured to abolish long-existing sinecures. Pope Leo does not see why a perspective of kitchens and an army of cooks shoulds be daily in labour for the the production of that ridicule mus, his daily minestra and

In the city of Florence, Italy, a precious relic is preserved. It is nothing less than the staff carried by St. Joseph at the time of his espousal to the Blessed Virgin. This staff was brought to Florence by the celebrated Greek Cardinal Bessarion in the 15th century, on the occasion of the General Council held in that city. The relic was then confined to the monks of the monastery of St. Mary of the Angels, in whose guardianship it still remains. It has been the object of great veneration to the faithful, who flock to the sacred shrine in large numbers. In very many cases their confidence in the glorious intercession of the foster-father of Our Divine Redeemer has been miraculously rewarded.

A telegram from Rio Janeiro, dated March 13th, announces that the Catholic bishop continues his attack on Freemasons. He has publicly stated that the cemetery has been polluted by the burial of some members of the craft. This announcement caused great excitement. The Minister of the Empire, on being interpellated on the subject, said that the Government awaited official reopris respecting the proceedings of the bishop. Should the bishop assail the right of the State the Government would urge Parliament to pass measures authorising civil marriages, the secularisation of cemeteries, and civil registration, and granting to priests the right of ap-PRESENTATION TO FATHER BAYARD .- On peal against the episcopal decree of suspen-

The magnificent cathedral of St. Patrick, New York, will be solemnly consecrated on on the Gothic style, and is ornate and symmetrical in the highest degree. It has already cost millions of dollars, and yet no considerable debt remains. The outer surface is all of polished white marble, and it shines like burnished gold under the rays of the snn. The window frames, girders, and supports of roof and tower floors are of iron. The two front spires have yet to be completed and carried up to an amazing height. The eloquent pulpit orator, the Right Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, will preach the consecration sermon. Archbishops, bishops, priests, and a vast concourse of laity from all parts of the United States are expected to be present, and the celebration will be on a scale of imposing grandeur.

### The Colonization Scheme.

The following items of information regarding the grand Colonization scheme now afoot may be of interest :- The name of the Society is "The Colonization Society of the Diocese of Montreal," and it is calculated that if each of the 300,000 Catholics in the diocese give ten cents a year, the sum of \$30,000 thus realized would enable the stream of emigration to flow onwards and thus relieve the diocess of a number of poor people who would be made independent and in turn help others general and Montreal in particular. Out of this annual subscription a church will also be built and primary roads constructed.

A monthly annal of the doings of the new Colony will be published, each director who pays an annual subscription of a dollar

The Patron Saint of the new colony will be Saint Isidore, and on the 15th of May every year the feast day of this Saint, Grand Mass will be calebrated in one of the Churches of Montreal, chosen by the Bishop, in order to call down the blessing of Heaven on the national enterprise.

The newspapers will publish the names of those who give the annual subscription of one dollar.

Parish priests, presidents of colleges, directors of convents, religious and national societies will be appointed to take charge of circles of ten, twenty or a hundred members of the Society and receive contributions. Every year the missionaries will advocate

the cause in the diocese. The Government will be requested to make an annual grant of \$500, to make roads, build

bridges, etc., which sum will be accounted The colonization of the counties of Montcalm, Berthier and Joliette is also to be advo-

cated in this connection. The Council of the Society will meet on the 15th of May, annually, in Montreal, and

after Grand Mass proceed to deliberate, the President acting as chairman., ... The Council will also assemble quarterly at p.m., at the Palace of the Bishop.

Make but few explanations; the character that cannot defend itself is not worth vindicating.

Cating.

There can be no greater honour than to The Whitburn School Board consists of the

### SCOTCH NEWS.

Trade is improving in Peebles.

The building trade of Killin is very active. A letter-carrier has been appointed for Coll. There is no improvement of trade in Dy-

The Selkirk Liberal Association has funds in hand.

A Liberal Association has been formed in Portobello.

Some improvement is taking place in the rade of Beith.

A picture, said to be by Turner, has been sold in Glasgow for £1,500.

The Milton Paper Works, Dumbarton, will shortly pass into new hands. The white fishing off Berwick and Eyemouth

has lately proved unproductive. The Earl of Mar and Kellie has been elected chairman of the Alloa School Board.

A branch of the Workman Public House in Moss Street, Paisley, has collapsed.

An affiliated college of the St. Andrews University is to be opened in Dundee. Mr. David Stodeard will represent the

burg of Lanark in the General Assembly. Steps are being taken towards the erection of the proposed Sailor's Home in Dundee.

The latest accounts from Naples show that the Duke of Roxburghe is improving in health. The Highlaland Borderers Militia have assembled at Stirling for their annual training.

The sum of £77 14s. has been forwarded from Bathgate to the Glasgow Bank relief fund. Application has been made for permission to form a Rifle Volunteer Corps in Gate-

Fever is prevalent amongst children in Broxburn, said to be caused through bad water.

There died at Shamrock Building, Bathgate, on the 28th ult.' Isabella Miller, wife of Wm. Roberts, auctioneer.

Mr. Coats has offered another donation of £1000 to the Paisley School Board for the building of a school.

Sir George Douglas, is to rebuild the flour mill at the mouth of the Teviot which was lately destroyed by fire. On the 27th ult. a draft of 131 men of the

quartered in the Castle. A crew for the ship "Challenge," for a voyage to Quebec, has been engaged at Greenock at the rate of £3 5s. per month.

91st Highlanders arrived at Stirling, and were

The new bridge which has been erected in place of the old one at Bridge street, Paisley, is fast approaching completion. The Marquis of Bute has bought Sudbrook

Park, near Richmond, a place which until recently was a hydropathic establishment. On the 26th uli. Craigward Cooperage at

Alloa was exposed for sale by public roup at £3330, but there was not a single bidder. A specimen of the rock cod has been exhibited in Alloa, which measured 3 ft. 5. in.

in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in girth, and weighed 40 The Edinburgh Association of Science and

Art have appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the phenomena of spiritualism. The Millport Commissioners have decided

to apply for the loan of £200 for the purpose of draining the new section of the western district.

The Roman Catholics of Greenock are about to erect large new schools at the cast end of that town, at the cost of several thousand nounds.

The Borgue School Board consists of the following :-Mr. Elder, Mr. M'Clymont, Mr. R. Sproat, Dr. Cook, A. Coorie, and Sir Wm.

Gordon. The first of a series of musical entertainments in connection with the British Workmen Public House, Blantyre, was held on the

26th ult. Gn the 27th ult. James M'Alpine, miner, Harthill, while working in No. 10 coat pit at West Benhar, was killed by a fall of stones

from the roof. The following have been elected on the Sprouston School board :-Mr. Brunton, Rev. A. M. Craig, James Turnbull, J. F. Darling,

and John Clay. There are now some signs of a partial revival of trade in Airdrie. The extensive engineering works of Dick & Stevenson have

been put on full time. Steps have been taken for the purpose of placing the county to wn in telegraphic communication with the village of Gifford, one of the centres of the upland district.

The Tillicoaltry School Board consists of the following:—Revs. James Drvidson and James Smith, John Paton, John Gilfillan,

Alex. Hope, A. Hogg, and Alex Scott. Maidenbower Craigs, a favourite resort of the Dumfriessians, have been deprived of a great ornament—the fine woodland grove

which rose up in front of the principal craig. The following have been elected on the Gourock School board :- Provost Binnie; Commissioner Haldane; Rev. Mr. M'Oulloch; Bev. Mr. Russell; Dr. Wylie; and Mr. Simp-

The regulations of the Highland and Agricultural Society for the show to be held at Perth in July and August next have been published. The amount of premiums offered is £2629 8s.

On the 27th, ult. Sir Wm. Cunninghame held a conference in Ayr with the friends of temperance, in regard to the report of the Committee of the House of Lords on intemperance.

is just now full of visitors, and the Vatican There can be no greater, honour than to produce the serve God and belong to Him. To serve Him following members:—Thomas Steel, Thomas Stee Tree far this few your me products and every removed the end of the few ord forces been been the anomal term of the other and the anomal areas all removed to order to the end there is a state of the anomal areas and removed the end that the contract of the end of

James Anderson, T. Sommerville, and T. Thornton.

The Campbeltown School Board consists of the following :- Charles MacTaggart, Dr. Cunningham, the Rev. J. C. Russell, the Rev. G. Thomson, Lachlan M'Intyre, and Joseph Tait.

A fire, resulting in the complete destruc-tion of one of the railway stores at Larbert Station, and the sawyard on the adjoining premises of Mr. Jones, wood merchant, took place on the 29th ult.

The spring hiring fair in Dumfries was largely attended. There was a general decline in wages, those for men being 30s. to 40s. less than those given in the current halfyear; for women and lads, 20s. to 30s. less.

On the 24th ult. much excitement was created in Dalbeattie and neighborhood by a report that the wood near Plantain Loch was on fire. The streets in Dalbeattie were vividly illuminated by the reflection from the sky.

Lieut-Colonel Wilson, of the Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteers, has presented a challenge cup valued at 50 guineas, to be competed for by the various corps of which the battalion under his command is composed, and awarded to that which on inspection is found to be the best appointed and drilled.

The final meeting of the Central Committee for the relief of the destitute in Dundee was held on the 27th ult. It appeared that the total sum collected, with a balance of £216 168. 11d. from the previous winter, amounted to £3411 19s. 9d. and that the total sum expended amounted to £3208 18s. 8d,. caving £128 14s. 7d. in the bank at present,

The present intended to be offered to Lady Frances Campbell on the occasion of her approaching marriage, by the working people f Roseneath, consists of a gilt Ionian cross, in miniature, set on an ebony pedestal, with the following simple inscription :- "To the Lady Frances Campbell on her marriage. Roseneath, April, 1879."

Since Dr. Gilfillan's death his admirers have felt much interested in the question of publishing an authentic "Life." The rever-end gentleman early accustomed himself to keeping a diary, so that his biographer will, with that and an overflowing store of contemporary MSS., have a plentiful supply of material. To his nephew-in-law, Frank Henderon, has been confided the task.

Lately a case has been pending in the Sheriff Court, at the instance of Mr. Gillespie, captain of the Carron Volunteer corps, against a sergeant in the same company, who was dismissed on the ground of inefficiency. The defender challenges the power of his captain to dismiss him on the mere ground of inefficiency, and refused to deliver up his uniform. The sheriff has taken the case to aviz-

tributed to large quantities of artificial manure laid upon the lands surrounding the loch during the winter by the farmers, for the improvement of the somewhat barren soil, and which has been washed into the loch by the rapid melting of the snow.

### Catholic Education in Scotland.

An extract from the General Report for 1877 of one of the Government inspectors of schools reveals an activity on the part of the Catholics of the diocese of Glasgow which is worthy of all praise. Dr. Middleton says: Side by side with the boards, with equal vigor and liberality, the Roman Catholics have been carrying out a systematic scheme of school-building. Besides the boards and the Catholics, no other body has built schools during the past five years." The efforts made by the Catholics of Glasgow during the previous seven years are then recorded. Since August, 1870, they had built eighteen schools, furnishing accomodation for 9,874 children, at a total cost of £70,735 14s. 21d., and one temporary school with accomodation for 250, while four new schools were "in immediate contemplation," at an estimated cost of £14,-000. There were employed in these schools a total of 269 teachers, of whom 64 were certificated, 17 non-certificated, 137 pupilteachers, and 31 paid monitors. The report further states that he new Catholic school premises are "excellent, and fitted up with the most modern appliances." that "the schools are mostly large, and are doing an immense amount of good among a comparatively poor class of children, who are for the most part of Irish extraction." The report then proceeds to correct a prevalent misapprehension that in Catholic schools "the religious education is everything, and the secular education, as nearly as possible, nothing.' My extensive experience," the inspector says, "enables me to correct this misapprehension, and it seems only just to do so here. No school managers can be more anxious than our Catholic clergy are that the children get as good a secular education as possible, and for a very good reason, that the poor Catholic child may be enabled to begin the battle of life from as good an educational platform as the poor Protestant child does. They consider that a sound secular education will help to make the child not only a better citizen, but a better Catholic. In the Roman Catholic schools exactly the same kind of secular instruction goes on as in other schools. .... If the amount of annual grants earned by the Catholic schools be accepted as a test of their efficiency, any one may satisfy himself by referring to the Blue Buck." This is in-deed a high testimony to the work done by the Glasgow Catholics, and if the thanks of their Protestant neighbors are due to them because, as is observed in the report, the mo-

### IRISH KEWS.

The late Rev Bernard McKeon, P.P., of Termonfeckin, near Drogheda, bequeathed £20 each to his chapels of Termonfeckin and Cartown, £10 to the poor of the parish, and £30 for Musses for his soul.

In the churches of St. Peter's parish, Drogheda, collections were made in aid of the funds placed at the disposal of the Sisters of Charity for the relief of the sick and distressed poor of that populous district.

The first mission given by the Passionists in their new church in Dublin closed recently, when the Very Rev. Fr. Alphonsus (provincial) preached a powerful sermon. The duration of the mission was three

The Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian presided on the 3rd inst. at the Month's Mind of the late Rev. P. Phelan, P.P., of Saintfield, county Down. Very many clergymen assisted. We may state that Father O'Boyle, late of St. Malachi's, Belfast, has been appointed to Saintfield.

It has been decided by the Visitors of Trinity College, Dublin, the Master of the Rolls pronouncing the judgment, that a Mr. Johnston, who obtained the first science scholarship, has a right to hold it, although born in America, his father having been a British subject.

The work of the holy mission, which had been carried on so successfully at Cavan for three weeks by the Very Rev. Mr. Fathers. Harbinson and Conolly and Moynehan, Redemptorists, was brought to a close. The sacrament of Confirmation was administered by the Most Rev. Dr. Conaty to over 300 adults and children.

The sad event of the death of the Rev. A. M Geough, P.P., Rockcorry, took place at his late residence. The deceased gentleman was a native of Aughnamullen West. The people of Rockcorry have sustained a sad bereave-ment, and their grief is apparent throughout the diocese of Clogher. The deceased was 75 years of age.—R.I.P.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Sir George Hodson in the chair, it was resolved to hold the Grand National Cattle Show at Newry, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th August next. These dates are fixed in accordance with the desire of the local committee of Newry. The premium list was settled, and the sum to be given in prizes reaches £831, being £100 over the allocation for the last gathering there.

Dr. Newman and Ireland .-- A private preliminary meeting was held at the residence of the Right Hon, Lord O'Hagan, with the object of originating a movement for presenting a An unusual spectacle has been presented on the banks of Johnson Loch, in the parish his investiture with the sacred purple. his investiture with the sacred purple. of Old Monkland, by the washing ashore of Among those present were:—Lord Emly, Butt several tons of dead fish. The fatality is at-White, Q.C; Very Rev. Dr. Molloy, D D; Digby Chief Justice Morris, T H Burke, Under Ennis Secretary; E B Gray, M P, and many others. Fay

PALM SUNDAY .-- On Palm Sunday the religious ceremonies proper to the day were celebrated in all the Catholic churches of Dublin, and in the Cathedral, with particular solemnity. At half past seven o'clock, at the Cathedral, the blessing of the palms commenced, the celebrant being the Very Rev. Fr. O Neill, Adm.; Deacon, Rev. Fr. O'Hen; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Fr. Patrick Fee. During this ceremony the "Pueri Hachreorum" was chanted, and at the conclusion there was a solemn procession. High Mass followed. during which the passion according to St. Matthew was chanted, the chanters being the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Rev. Nicholas Donnelly, and Rev. Paul Kehoc. Those portions of the Mass to be sung by the organ choir were done without accompaniment, as is customary during Holy

A public meeting was held in Mallow, for the purpose of protesting against the schools lately occupied by the Christian Brothers being handed over to teachers under the National System. A letter was read from Archdeacon O'Regan intimating his inten-tion of replying immediately to his representations that have been addressed to him on the subject. It was stated that the Bishop of Cloyne is not opposed to the continuance of the Christian Brothers in Mallow, and that his Lordshly's intention is to leave the matter in the hands of the Archdeacon. Great excitement prevailed on Monday night, when a report got abroad that Archdeacon O'Regan had made arrangements to bring a number of National school teachers from Dublin to take charge of the Christian Brothes' Schools, and that they would arrive by the mail train in the morning. A number of men went immediately to the schools, and seized possession of them from two men who had been placed in charge by the Archdeacon. The bell of the Monastery was immediately rung, and the townspeople turned out. A body of police visited the place, but seeing no disorder they declined to interfere. Upon the Archdeacon presenting himself he was refused admission. A band paraded the streets, and great excitement prevailed.

UPTON REFORMATORY.—The managers of the St. Patrick's Reformatory School at Upton, county Cork, have issued their report for the year 1878. The justitution was founded in the year 1860 by the Fathers of the Order of Charity, and since then, under their gentle and judicious control, the school has been doing a large amount of good. The total number of boys under detention at the close of 1878 was 234, and of these 61 had been sent to it during the year. The boys neys thus expended by them "may fairly be are distributed over various industrial de-considered money saved to the ratepayers," partments, and are trained to be cabinetpartments, and are trained to be cabinetstill more do they deserve the thanks of all makers, carpenters, tailors, bakers, painters, Catholics for the salvation of so many chil- shoemakers, and various other handicrafts as

During the year 53 boys were discharged from the reformatory, of whom 47 were provided for, four emigrated, and two died. Of the 61 who were admitted during the year, and whose ages range from 8 to 16 years, 19 could write moderately well, 20 imperfectly, and 22 could notwrite at all. As to religious knowledge, 18 had some, 19 had very little, and 24 had none at all. The conduct of the boys is spoken of in very gratifying terms and their health was generally excellent. Forty-six received the sacrament of Confirmation from the hands of the lishop of Cork, and 36 had the happiness of being admitted to their first communion. All the workshops were busily engaged throughout the year, and the cabinetmaking department turned out some most creditable specimens of artistic handicraft. Mr. Lentaigne, the Government Inspector, visited the establishment and reported most favourably of it. The income of the reformatory for the year was £5,917, and

#### How the Irish Members Voted in the Zulu Question.

the expenditure exhausted the entire of that

sum, excepting a balance in hands of £33 12s

For Dilko's vote of consure

FOF DIRES	vote of cens	ute:—
Biggar	Lnw	O'Conor
Blennerhasset	lt M:Clure	O'Conor Don
Brady	M <sup>4</sup> Kenna	O'Donnell
Brooks	Martin	O'Sullivan
Cogan	Meldon	Parnell
Collins	Montagu	Shaw
Colthurst	Moore _	Sheil
Conyngham	Murphy	Sherlock
Dense	Nolau	Sullivan
Delahunty	O'Beirne	Swanston
Errington	O'Brien	Synan
Henry	O Byrne	Taylor
Horbert	O'Clery	Whitworth,

The following Irish members voted with the Government, and against the resolu-

tion :	. ,	
Archdale	Crichton	Macartney
Beresford, Lord	Ewart	Moore, S
Beresford, G	Gibson	Morris
Bowyer	Goulding	O'Neill
	Hamilton	Plunkett
Close	Kavanagh	Shirley
Cole	King Harman	Taylor
Corry (Tyrone)		Trevor
Corry (Relfast)	Lewis Owen	Wallace

An analysis of the foregoing list shows that the Home Rulers who obeyed the party decision to vote for Sir Charles Dilke's resolution numbered 32, that 4 Home Rulers disregarded the party decision by voting with the Government, and that 21 were absent. four who acted in defiance of the decision of the party were :-

Sir G Bower Owen Lewis Captain King Harman George Morris

The Home Rule absentces were :-O'Shaughnessy French Downe Power, O'C Bryan Gray Power, R M'Carthy, J G Redmond O'Gorman Smyth, P J Ennis O'Leary Stacpoole

O'Loghlen

### Notes from Parliament.

Ward

BREAK-DOWN OF MR. LOWE. The London correspondent of Saunders Irish Daily News, Bays :-

An extraordinary and painful incident followed the conclusion of Mr. Hanbury's speech in the House of Commons to-night. Mr. Lowe and Sir Robert Peel rose together, and Sir Robert at once gave way in favour of the veteran statesman. Mr. Lowe proceeded for some moments very well-he was in his happiest and most saturnine humour. He twitted the Government with having censured Sir Bartle Frere upon its own authority, and with-out conferring with Parliament. It was, said Mr. Lowe, unfair of the Government to set up a monopoly of abuse. It was hard on the House of Commons. What had they done, he asked, that they should have their ancient rights of abusing those they differed from taken out of their hands by this Government of ours? All this was very well, and Mr. Lowe's quaint and sputtering witticisms and banter drew peals of laughter from the Liberal benches, and covered the faces of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Plunket with the broadest of gentlemanly grins Mr. Lowe next proceeded to criticise the speech of the Colonial Secretary on the previous night, and referred to particular passages in it. But he could not find either his spectacles or his papers, I don't know which. Mr. Lowe flegetted with his hands, felt in his pockets, all the time muttering what seemed to be echoes of a disjointed memory. The House sympathized with the venerable statesman, and encouraged him with "bear-hears." Still Mr. Lowe could not make any progress. He tried to speak from his recollection; only, however, to renew his fruitless appeal to his pockets. The House again encouraged him by its voice. but Mr. Lowe, failing either to find what he wanted or to recollect the offending sentences in the Colonial Secretary's speech, construed the noise in the House to irritation, and resumed his seat. The incident made a profound sensation in the House, and the cry, "Lowe's broken down," was soon heard ringing through the lobbies, the reading and tea rooms. Members came in in excited groups, only, how-ever, to see Mr. Lowe buried in his hat, and Sir Robert Peel hurling denunciations at the head of the Government from their own side of the House.

An exasperated dealer in skates got of the following after Tom Moore's "Dear Ga-

> "I never wrote up skates to sell, Trusting to fickle nature's law, And advertised and duffed 'em well,"

Confound it ! but 'twas sure to thaw. What a paradoxical oreature man is. Hetakes to blotting paper to keep from blotting

and when the test of sitting to the laughty that recogned to him, as a man, but, including and the second subject to the second subj

### REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Historical story of the Cromwellian Settlement.

CHAPTER XI.-CONTINUED.

"Oh, you horrid, vile wicked wretch." said Mrs. Gregg, "how can you look an honest, truthtul, pious, holy Englishwoman in the face, and yet allude to that dear, good young English lady, that you have been driving mad with your shocking, frightful, Irish,

What do you mean?" asked Geraghty, with a stare of affected surprise in his redlidded, inflamed-looking grey eyes. "Did that young English lady—lady, enagh!—did she say, or rather, did she dare to say that I had been telling her shocking lies?" "And so you have, you heartless villain,"

observed Mrs. Gregg.
"Look there, now! I do my best to help a poor dear little girl to pass away her time agreeably, and what is my reward? I am accused of telling lies? Pray, what lies did she say I had been telling? Did she say that I told her you were a beauty? because a bigger lie than that the wit of man never invented." "No, no; I see by your affected mirth that you are trying to conceal from me the shame

you cannot but feel at your lies being discovered," sagaciously remarked Mrs. Gregg. door? Did she say I was making love to her, or proposing marriage, or any of that sort of

"Ah, you have asked me a question, and 1 will strike you dumb with shame and confusion by the plain answer I will give it. She has told me all!-mark that-all!-1 said all-do you hear that? for I said allsye, every word you said to her."

"Indeed !-well, what is it? out with it. Don't be so stingy with your news as you are with your alms."

"Well, then, here it is," said Mrs. Gregg, you had been telling her a shocking story about her father, and his murdering your wife and children, and-"

" Myself," added Geraghty, with a bantering laugh; "did she not tell you that I told her of my own self being murdered along with my wife and children?"

"No, no, you treacherous, false-hearted miscreant, I know you well," said the infuriated Mrs. Gregg; "you told her an artful, truthful, consistent tale-a tale that froze her very blood with fear, and that was near driving her distracted-that's what you did, and I dare you now to deny it."

"Well, well, widow, it is quite true: I did tell her such a story," said Geraghty, assuming a half repentant air. "But now, as I have admitted the fact, just answer me one question fairly and truly.

" What is it?" grunted Mrs. Gregg.

" Did she believe it?" "Did she believe it?" repeated Mrs. Gregg, in surprise. "Did she believe it? To be sure she did."

"What? every word of it."

" From the beginning to the end?" "Yes, from the beginning to the end."

"Well," exclaimed Geraghty, as if delighted with himself, "that bangs Banagher, and Banagher, it is said, bangs the-but no matter-an old gentleman with a cloven foot, and, according to all accounts, an Englishman by birth. And so she believed all I said, as if it was truth from the beginning to the end. I'd like to see the Saxon could on the on the night's rest of a rattling young girl like her yonder."

"I'll admit whatever you wish that think will please an old scoundrel that is such a coxcomb as to take a pride in what he ought to be ashamed of, and is vain of being considered a clever liar. That I will do for you," said Mrs. Gregg, "if you will admit that the horrid tale you told her was a falsehood, from the first to the last"

"Did you not tell her so already?" asked

Geraghty.

"I did," innocently answered Mrs. Gregg. "And would you tell lies?" asked

Gernghty. "Not to save my life," replied Mrs. Gregg. "Very well, as you always tell the truth," observed Geraghty, "and as you, being a truth-teller, have assured her that any tale of horrors, as you call it, was nothing but a pure invention, then that assurance of yours must be sufficient for her. If I was to say anything more on the subject it would only puzzle her, and perhaps make the little darling uneasy; it would, as you will see, widow, put her into a complete quandary, because she would say: Here is Mr. Geraghty told me a tale about my tather; Mr. Geraghty said that tale about my father was the truth; and then Mr. Geraghty comes and tells me that the tale about my father is a lie; and henow tells me the truth, when he says that he told, that which was a lie-but if he now tells me a lie, when he says he is telling the truth, how am I to know that what he calls a lie is the truth, and that what he calls the truth is a lie; and then, which is the lie and which is the truth? is the truth a lie or is the lie a truth? There is a riddle for you, widow. See if you can make sense out of it, for I can't. In fact, I'm so puzzled for the moment, so bewildered, that I am actually inclined to think that it is you, the truth-telling Englishwoman, who have been telling lies to the young woman, whilst all the harm the poor, lying Irishman has been doing to her is telling to her the truth, and, as they say to witnesses about to be sworn, ' the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

truth." "You are an old villian," cried Mrs. Gregg, in amazement at the volubility of the

" Call me what you like," replied Geraghty, "only don't hart my feelings by saying I am an old woman, and my name-Abigail

Gregg."

Nou are an incorrigible old villian," added

Mrs Gregg.
"Not so," answered Geraghty, "for I have of Home to embrace renounced the errors of Home to embrace those of Geneva; and even your favourite preacher, that lamb of grace, the Rev. Jacob Boundhead, once compared me to a brand snatched from the burning. Poor man, he little knew how near I should be placed to a spit-fire, who was once the wife of a Cromwellian Provost-Marshal. And now, widow, compliments been passed between us, I must leave you to take care of the young lady. 1 dare not let you out, lest you should be placed in a cordition like her's and-somebody run away with you?" 

## CHAPTER XII.

12 de 17 9 8 "Ir was with feelings greatly agitated, and her senses in no slight degree confused, that and her attention occupied by something that was occurring in the room of the opposite

tower. "Come here, Mrs. Gregg, come here directly," said Judith, the moment she heard the heavy footsteps of the widow in her room. "Come here, and tell me if you can recognize the young person opposite; who he s, or what it is he means by the attitudes into which he is throwing himself."

"As sure as I am an honest, holy, pious Englishwoman," said Mrs. Gregg, with characteristic energy and meekness, "that young person opposite is an imp of the devil, black eyes the grandfather has given him, with the cut on his cocked nose, have made him such a fright that the unhappy mother who bore him would not know him. What a terrible mangling he has had! But what does the imp mean, or what is he in such a passion about? Oh! I see he is pointing to us to open the window. Shall I do as he wishes? There can be no harm in it."

"Do," said Judith, "what you think right Nothing can occur but what may serve us. At present, and without help from outside, I see no chance of escape; and in an attempt to effect that, I am sure you will aid me as far as lies in your power."

"I will do anything that I by any means possibly can to vex and thwart Gerald "It is very good in you to say so, widow," Geraghty," answered Mrs. Gregg, "who is, said Geraghty, grinning; but come now, I see, determined upon keeping you and me tell us what were the lies she laid at my here for the rest of our lives, if he can. There now the window is open; what can the imp mean? What does he want? If he has anything to say to us, instead of going on with his antics, why does he not bawl it out, as he must know right well we could hear him at the short distance he is from us?"

"Perhaps." remarked Judith, "he is afraid of being overheard by his grandfather."

"Afraid of being overheard by his grandfather!" repeated Mrs. Gregg. "And why so? Ah!" she exclaimed, delighted, as the idea occurred to her, "I see and understand it all triumphantly and solemnly; "she said that now. The imp is vexed with his grandfather, and, whilst his bones are sore and his wounds smarting, he wishes to have revenge upon the old man-and the surest and best revenge is to spite the old grandfather by helping you to escape."

"I hope in heaven such may be the case," replied Judith; "but how are we to place ourselves in communication with him?"

"He is telling us the way, if we could understand him," replied Mrs. Gregg. "What does he intend by pointing down to the bottom of the window, and placing his hand inside, and low down, near to the spot at which he is standing, and then showing a rope with a noose at the end: Is it that his grandfather is going to hang us out of the window?"

"No-no," replied Judith; "I comprehend now perfectly what he proposes. See, there is a strong iron book in here, corresponding with, I suppose, a hook on the opposite side and what he means is, that he will cast over the rope here, which we can at once fasten on with the noose to this hook. I will stoop down and show him I do understand him. See, he jumps as if with joy he is so understood; and now he waves to us to go back. It is to cast his rope. Stand by, good Mrs, Gregg; depend upon it, I shall be sure to catch the

rope." As Judith had supposed his intentions, from the boy's actions, the result proved she was correct. The rope was flung with an unerring, and, as it would appear, a long practiced hand into the room, where it was instantly caught by Judith, the noose fastened instant invent a story that would drive the on, then pulled tightly by the boy, until it hearer of it almost mad. Well, after all that seemed as rigidly fixed as if it had been aryou must admit, widow, that I am a clever old chap, when my tongue has had such an effect moment it was so fastened the boy appeared up and down, on and off tables and chairs sped across by it, and stood in the same apartment with Judith and Mrs. Gregg.

Judith could not refrain from starting when she saw standing opposite to, and gazing up at her with black, brilliant, small, ferret-like eyes, that strange little being that Mrs. Gregg had denominated "the imp."

There were few epithets of Abigail Gregg, the venerable relict of the Cromwellian Provost-Marshal applied by her, with an unction peculiarly her own, to any one of her fellowcreatures, that did not smack of an exaggeration closely bordering upon uncharitableness. And yet, her designation of the grandson of Gerald Geraghty as "the imp," might be fairly alleged as an exception to that general objection to which her language was

"The imp" was fully as old as Mrs. Gregg had declared him to be, while his appearance was that of a stunted boy. His small, round, builet-shaped head was covered by bristly blood-red hair, close cut, or, as it appeared to be, almost close shaven, as if it were for the purpose of exhibiting, in their full deformity, two enormously large large ears, that stuck stifly out on both sides, as if they were horns. There was not a quarter of an inch of forehead, and even that little ran in a sharp line backwards, from the projecting eyebrows and short cocked nose, which seemed to turn away from the pursed-out thick lips, and projecting pig-like teeth. The long chin was turned up as if it wished to follow the example of the nose; the eyes we have already described; they were so small and black, that they seemed to be without any white or yellow color beneath the eyelids. The body was small and starved-looking, the hands and legs had unnaturally long fingers and toes, and the dress of "the imp" wretched in the extreme, the coat being not only patched but ragged, and the small old leather breeches scarcely reaching to the bare-legged knees, whilst the feet were as uncovered as the hands.

The widow Gregg had compared "the imp' to a monkey, and there was some aptitude in the simile, not merely on account of his marvellous activity; but also, because when his body was not in movement he exactly resembled one of that tribe of animals, standing on its hind legs; the arms with the long fingers, hanging down, and the round head and cunning face, and black malevolent eyes, constantly oscillating from one side to the other, or wagging up and down, or turn-

ing suddenly round. Thus stood the imp the moment he reached the room in which Judith was confined. He stopped looking up in her face, as if waiting for her to address him, but as he did so, he was like a wild beast, watching with his stretched-out ears, for any sound that might ment. He will be your guide. warn him against a surprise; as if his sight and his hearing reserved for all that was be-

youd the scope of his vision "Why have you desired to come here?" asked Judith, so soon as she was able to recover from the surprise occasioned by this al-

most unearthly apparition. "For revenge!" responded the boy, in a voice as hoarse, as abrupt, and as quick as that | you what force, if any, you should bring with the winow Gregg returned to the apartment of of a parrot; as if the use of words was not a you to ensure my freedom—my restoration to Indith, who, instead of sitting in the faculty that belonged to him, as a man, but home, and to you, my beloved father. Ever chair, in which the old woman had left was a trick of language, taught to him by your true and loving child, beings superior to himself.

"Judith, who, instead of sitting in the faculty that belonged to him, as a man, but home, and to you, my beloved father. Ever chair, in which the old woman had left was a trick of language, taught to him by your true and loving child, beings superior to himself.

could have wronged a creature such as you? Upon whom or against whom do you seek re-

"Grand-daddy," replied the boy.
"What has he done to you?" asked Judith. "Look," said the boy, as he pointed with lightning-like nimbleness to his eyes, nose, arms, and legs, on the two latter of which there were blue swollen marks, as if the memorials of heavy blows.

"Oh!" the horrid old villain," exclaimed Mrs. Gregg, manifesting a sympathy for the boy, by abusing a person she had previously and grandson to old Belzebub, Gerald detested. "I always knew he was a cruel, Geraghty. The young miscreant was at all heartless wretch. So you want to revenge times diabolically ugly; but now the two yourself upon that dried up remnant of an illspent life. But how have revenge?"

The imp pointed to Judith.
"What!" said Judith, delighted, "by help-

ing me to escape?" The imp nodded his head.

"You wish to vex your grandfather: and to revenge the injuries he has done to you, by coming here to tell me you will help me to escape from this place?" The imp nodded his head.

"Good boy! good, dear boy," exclaimed the delighted Judith. "Help me to escape, and I will clothe you in satin and diamonds like one of the Queen's pages. You shall have bright shoes of Spanish leather, and gold-embroidered stockings."

"Bah!" snorted out contemptuously the

"Help me to escape, and I will give you as a reward for yourself, gold that would be equal to a king's ransom. "Bah!" again impatiently and contemptu-

ously snorted out the imp.
"Oh! say, dear boy," said Judith, terrified at finding that she was by her offers irritating, when she intended to soothe the little savage before her. "Oh! say, in what way I can be most serviceable to you. What can I do to afford you pleasure, by my escaping from this

den? What can I give you?"

"Revenge," shricked out the imp. "I see, I see plainly what the im-, the youth means," said Mrs. Gregg. "He wants not from you, and will not take from you, silver or gold, or rich clothes, for helping you to escape, because your escape will give him that revenge he wishes for. Thus he has come to you to aid him in having that revenge.

"Right," said the imp, nodding his wicked little head approvingly at Mrs. Gregg. "I care not what his motives may be, so that he does a good action," remarked Judith,

by aiding me in the object of my wishes. and releasing me from the hands of wicked men. He intimated, as I understood him, that he comes here to punish his grandfather, by assisting me. But how can he do so? Knows he any secret passage from this chamber by which I may pass into the open air?"

The imp shook his head.
"Then can you get hold of the keys which your grandfather has?" asked Judith, directly appealing to the boy.

The imp again shook his head. " Or is there any one in the prison that you know who would, for the sake of a large reward, aid me in my flight?" asked Judith. The imp again shook his head.

"Then how, in God's name, am I to escape from this prison, or how can you render me the slightest assistance?"

The imp opened the palm of his left hand, and, then with the forefinger of the right hand, appeared to be writing on it with the speed of a stenographer.

"By writing a letter?" said Judith, surprised.

The imp nodded approvingly.
"Writing a letter!" exclaimed Judith, 'alas! I perceive I have neither pen, ink, nor paper."

outside, caught it with hands and knees, and with the lightness of a bird, and the agility then, flinging himself round as if falling on of a cat; and then not discovering the objects probabilities of the imp re-apppearing, that son that stirred up in Lawson's flerce heart his back, he, with the rapidity of a squirrel, of his search, he, without uttering a word. jumped out of the window, ran along the rope, and disappeared.

"Is the creature mad?" asked Judith. equally confounded by the sudden appearance and unexpected disappearance of the imp. "Or rather, are we not wasting our time by holding communication with a half-witted | ing it out, fold by fold, as if it was his inten. | as I will, find the opportunity to destroy Lawbeing, who seems destitute of the faculties and tion thus to refold it again; and it was with son, why not destroy with the same blow Ludsense commonly given to the great bulk of a scrupulous, tender touch he haid his hand low? This letter, which will entrap the mankind?"

-" purely Irish-of Irish birth and Irish race -and I never yet knew one of the breed, no having been surreptitiously read. matter how naturally dull, stupid, or destitute of sense he might be, who had not wit enough to do mischief. Never you mind the He fancies he is breaking one of the imp. ten Commandments, 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' in helping you, and with this temptation for him to commit what he fancies is a sin, be sure of him: he will not rest easy until he has carried into action what he believes and nourishes as an evil intention. Behold him now!-did I not judge rightly of the imp?"

As the widow Gregg spoke, the imp was seen crossing the rope, with a pen and a single sheet of paper in his mouth, and an ink-bottle in his left hand, whilst, with the right alone he pulled himself from one window to the other. The moment he reached the room, he bounded over to the table, placed the writing materials upon it, and then pointed to Judith to sit down.

"He wishes me to write," remarked Judith. unable to bring herself into direct communication with him, or rather feeling as if the hoy spoke a different language from her own, and that he, as well as herself, stood in need of an interpreter. "Write!' she exclaimed, to whom does he want me to write?"

"Daddy," croaked out the imp,
"He means your father," said Mrs. Gregg, these brutal Irish always call their fathers

Oh! now I guess what he means," said Judith; "he suggests to me to write to my father telling him to come to me, and so obtain my release."

'' daddies.''

The imp nodded his head. "I will do so," observed Judith, "I will write to my dear father. But what shall I say to him; at once expressing to him the desire, he should come directly to my aid, and yet relieve his mind, so far as I can with truth, from that pain and grief he must have endured on my account? Let me think."

Judith leant her head upon her hand in reflection for some minutes, and then, with a firm nerve, wrote the following lines: " MY DEAREST FATHER,-This letter will be

placed in your hands by one who wishes to release me from my present place of confine-"The person who seized upon me, and caralone was given to that which was present, ried me off by violence, I have never seen since he effected that object. His purpose, I believe, was to force me to marry him; but

he has never, since he put me into a place of confinement, ventured to appear before me. I therefore cannot tell you his name nor give you a description of his person. "He who takes to you this letter can tell

"Revenge" cried Judith; "revenge! who "P.S.—I have met in my prison with a puld have wronged a creature such as you? very good woman, whose late husband served in the army with you. The grief of my captivity has been relieved by her praises of you, and of your good and glorious achievements, when you were a soldier. One of my first acts, on being restored to home, will, with your permission, be to make such a provision for this good and pious woman, a native of our own dear country, as will secure her a comfortable maintenance for the remainder of her

days." All the time that Judith had been thinking over and writing her letter, the imp had been employing his natural gifts and accomplishments as a posture-master, an acrobat, and a tight-rope dancer, for the edification of Mrs. Gregg, exciting that good woman's astonishment, and her disposition to piety, by repeated prayers that he might break his back, or crack his neck, or give himself such a fall as would disable him for life, if not bring his existence then and there to a natural conclusion at once.

As soon as Judith had written the letter, and addressed it to her father, she read the contents aloud; and it would be difficult to tell which of the two, the widow or the imp, manifested the greater satisfaction at its perusal.

The widow being unaccustomed to employ words of approval or admiration of anything, said nothing, but wiped her great goggle eyes from which the tears were flowing abundantly, whilst the imp, who never spoke a word of

boon, whilst he performed six somersaults in succession. "Here," said Judith, folding up the letter in a small silk, black neckband, or kerchief, which she removed from her throat, "here, boy, take this letter. Be you the bearer of it to my father, and then ask of him what you most desired, and he will give it, if it's his own, or obtain it for you from another. In my own name he will, I promise it, give you

any kind he could avoid, grinned like a ba-

that which you most desire." "Revenge! revenge!" exclaimed the imp, as he danced about with hellish

glee. In the midst of the imp's glee there was a sudden pause. Although no sound was perceptible to the ears of Judith or Mrs. Gregg, he stopped as if he had heard something. Then, placing one of his long, bony fingers to his puckered-up lips, he nodded to them to be silent, and darting suddenly out of the window he ran over the outstretched rope to the room opposite, then pointed, as if in alarm, to them to let loose the rope, having previously relaxed it himself for that purpose. His wish was at once complied with; the rope at the same moment withdrawn, and the casement of the window at which he had first appeared suddenly closed, and as it did so he disappeared from view.

'All this was so hurriedly and precipitately done-not one minute clapsing between Judith's placing the letter to her father in the imp's hand, and every vestige of his baving been in the room effaced—that Judith felt a sudden shock, as if the presentiment of future evil to herself for having written the letter, and to her father, to whom it had been addressed.

" Alas!" exclaimed Judith, endeavoring to account to herself for the sad and mournful feelings which were overcoming her. "Alas! I know not when I may expect that letter to reach my father, nor how much longer I am, therefore, to remain here. I hope we may soon see that strange boy again."

"If he can do any more mischief, you may be sure of seeing him again," replied Mrs. Gregg; "but if there is nothing else to be gained from an interview than doing you good, or rendering you a service, there is the certainty you will never again look upon the

ugly, inhuman visage of the imp." Even whilst Judith was lamenting the precipitation with which the imp had left her, out him there would have been no such masand the old woman was speculating on the sacre. He was the instigator-he the pertrange being was with his grap ah huu aris livering into the hands of the old man the | bid Lawson to do those murders, yet the murto her father, Ebenezer Lawson.

It was with an enger, trembling, but still careful hand, that Gerald Geraghty unrolled to whom I owe my life, when Lawson's red the black silk kerchief of Judith, coolly turn- hand was raised to strike us dead. If I can, on the enclosed letter, open it as timidly as if | father, may be used as a bait to the same pit-"He is Irish," remarked the widow Gregg he was apprehensive that the smallest crease full for the father's friend; for Lawson and or most minute soil might serve to detect its | Ludlow continue fast friends. Their friend-

At last the letter lay unfolded before the old man. With hawk-like eye he ran, in an tion to the friendship of murderers be the reinstant, over its contents. Then perused it venge taken upon them by one of their inslowly and deliberately; then re-perused it a | tended victims? second time, stopping at every line, and every portion of a sentence, and then taking in the whole sentence again as if he were weighing the words, and balancing in his mind whether each and all could be subservient to the fell purposes he had in view. At last he had the lifliculty; and, as he rehearsed it over to himself, there was the red flush of malignant fire, as of hell, shone out of his eyes.

"Dear, good, precious child!" said Gerald, as he stooped down and patted, with his withered, trembling hand, the fiery bullet- and the class I belong to? Detesting myself head of the imp, who sat, resting on his hams, looking up at him, and as he did so, grinning with all the mischief-loving cunning of an ape. "Dear, good, precious child," said the old man, "you have done my bidding beautifully; and you shall have your reward."

"Ob, ho!" croaked with triumph the imp as he tumbled heels over head, coming round to the same position, and back to the same spot on which he had bounded, as if he were a tennis ball.

and I alone, know how to reward you. Do I not, my precious grandson?" The imp grinned from ear to ear, and nod-

ded. "They wished to bribe you?" The imp nodded.

"They wished to tempt you to betray your poor, dear, good, loving grand-daddy?' The imp again nodded. "They offered you gold, I warrant?"

Again the imp nodded. "They offered you, too. I suppose, rich clothes, fine stockings, new shoes, silks and satins to your heart's content?" The imp\_nodded.

"Ah! the fools, the fools, the born fools they never heard or read, I suppose, of the old fable of the cock and the jewel, and the sensible remark of chanticleer, that he would sooner have one good grain of corn to fill his craw, than all the diamonds and jewels in an Emperor's Crown. They offered to my brave gossoon things that would tempt themselves. and for the sake of which they and their bet ters sell themselves—bodies, souls, honor, friends, wives, and children. They never thought-and it is well they did not-of that which, if offered to you, might have tempted you to sell your poor grand daddy to them They would never offer you what I, my darling, will give you. They have no such stuff as this for you, my precious baby."

As the old man so spoke be opened a cup-

board, and took from it a large black bottle. attained!

The eyes of the imp glistened with delight as he beheld the bottle, and he went jumping about the room, and clapping his hands with

delight.
"Yes, there is the reward, and that would have been the temptation for you," said the old man, "open your darling mouth widewider-wider. Shut your dear, good-looking eyes, and see what the Lord will send you." The imp did as he was directed, and the

full glass was slowly emptied into his open mouth, and no sooner was the last drop imbibed, than the imp jumped upon his feet and threw bis arms around the neek of the old man, and kissed him on both cheeks.

"Ah! the dear, good, sweet little precious baby," cried the old man, chuckling with delight. "But I have only given you a taste. There, my dearest, there is the whole bottle for you. I owe you a debt-first, for the beating I gave you, and then for doing what I bid you so exactly, and so cleverly. Oh! this invaluable letter—this thrice priceless, invaluable letter—that I would not part with until it has done its work, for all the wealth and grandeur of the world."

"There, good boy;" said the old man, addressing the imp, who had now clutched the bottle between both his long-fingered hands, Away with your treasure, away with what is dearer and more precious in your eyes than diamonds, silk, satins, and gold. Away! drink your fill, drink till you can drink no more; drink till your eyes wink, and all the world seems on the whirligig with your brain. Go, my darling, drink till you can drink no more. Drink till you are dead drunk. Old granddaddy, you see, is the only one who knows what can cure sore bones, and plaster bruised limbs. Grand-daddy is the only one in the universe who has good things in store for his precious baby. Is it not so, my darling?

"Yes, yes, yes," shricked the imp, as he grinned with delight, and slinking into a hole beneath the stairs, commenced sipping with horror from the scene, the last sound slowly and deliberately, the fragrant that reached their ears, as the casement closed, liquid, as if he had resolved that the process of becoming intoxicated should be a prolonged

pleasure. The old man watched him to his retreat and then returned to the table on which Judith's letter lay still open; he re-arranged it, and then enrolled it in the silken kerchief. fold by fold, as it had reached his hand; and then placing it in a small casket, and shutting it with a secret bolt, he locked the casket up in the cupboard from which he had taken the huge black bottle of usquebaugh.

"At last," said Gerald Geraghty, "I have Ebenezer Lawson in my power, With that little letter to make use of, I can lure to destruction the slayer of my wife, and the murderer of my children. To attain this end I have struggled hard, labored hard-very hard, making use of other mens passions as my instruments; first, inciting a broken down spendthrift to run away with this unhappy girl, playing upon his passion for wealth and pleasure, and so making an instrument of him. Then playing upon the passion for scandal, and the spiteful disposition, combined with the fanaticism of the vicious old woman, to repair the mischief that my own tongue had unintentionally done with the girl; and, lastly, making use of this boy's incessant craving for strong drinks, to obtain for me the means whereby I may take full and ample revenge upon the wretch who, as he showed no mercy for me or mine, shall, himself and his child, find no mercy, no compassion, no tenderness, no forgiveness.

"But intending to destroy Lawson and Lawson's daughter, should I not seek to in- to tell her of what had happened clude another survivor of the massacre? It is true, Edward Ludlow never laid hand to sword against me, my family, or any one who through all obstacles, and overcome every was with us; but still, it was to kill Fitzpatrick's child he had us hunted out in our cave-our last, sole home and refuge. Withthe thirst for blood; and though he did not served to increase her perplexities, to aggraletter that had been addressed by the captive ders would be unthought of but for him. to her father, Ebenezer Lawson.

And though he did not kill, he did not stir hand nor foot to save us. Not so John Elliott, ship was first cemented in our blood-in my blood! Why should not the fitting termina-

"Let me think-let me think." "Why am I what I am? Why, instead of being what I was, when these two pitiless villains, Lawson and Ludlow, came in conflict with me, am I now so fallen, so degraded, and so wicked, that I dare not reflect on the conletter off by heart; could repeat it without | dition to which I have been reduced? I dare not, even to myself, describe myself to be what I know I am, professing principles that joy diffused over every feature, whilsta bright | in my heart I abjure, acting the spy for those I hate, and sustaining a faction in my native land that have never had power but they used it for the oppression of me and mine -detesting those I serve, and in my innermost heart, feeling all the love that is yet left to me for the very persons I do my utmosu to injure. This is what I am.

"And wherefore am I now, and have I been for years, sustaining this most base, most vile, and most detestable of all parts the spy and the informer? Solely that I might ingratiate myself with those in power, and that the influence they had might be yet my dear father—who is coming to me, and employed by me to do mischief-some mischief at all events-and, if possible, deadly "Yes, child," added Gerald Geraghty, "I mischief to this Lawson, his family, his connexions, his adherents, and friends.

"And now the means to do so are at last

placed within my reach. "Let me see—let me see that I do not let one particle of those means run to waste that the mischief to the wrong-doers may be as wide-spread as the original wrong.
"And now let me trace back that

Lawson nor Ludlow were moved by a spirit of personal batred against me. I and my poor family only lay in their way to reach the Fitzpatricks, and to destroy them they waded through our blood.

original wrong to its primary cause. Neither

"The hearts-the loving hearts-that were once mine, that ever beat with deep affection for me as husband, or father, or protector, or friends, all-all those dear loving hearts were but as so many stepping-stones for the sanguinary Ludlow and the remorseless Lawson to trample upon and destroy in their path to the Fitzpatrick land, and to murder the rightful heir.

"We were destroyed-I was destroyed; I, who might now be an honoured old man, with wife, and children, and grandchildren, at my knee, looking up to me with reverence, and begging my blessing. I have been cast down; and the Firzpatricks, I am told—at least it is rumoured—father and son are both living; and Ludlow's ctimes, and Lawson's cruelties, and my sufferings, have been all gone through, and yet the end aimed at not | claimed :-

"Why not, whilst preparing for the last grand final act of the bloody tragedy I contemplate—why not, as a means to render the enactment of that tragedy more complete —why not make use of the name, at least, of the Fitzpatricks, to gall and worry into a pitfall those two avaricious miscreants, Lawson and Ludlow?

"Let me think-let me think how all these things are to be done; and in the meanwhile, how I may make use, or get rid of the poor stupid dupe, who in seeking un heiress for a bride, has placed Judith Lawson within the grasp of him from whom she never shall escape with life."

And so for many hours that same day the old man, Gerald Geraghty, sat pondering upon a plan of vengeance, which should be so well laid, and so carefully contrived, that its success should be certain—its failure, in any one particular, an impossibility.

It was a late hour in the evening of the same day that the attention of Judith and Mrs. Gregg was attracted to the window of the room opposite their own by loud, Felling shricks of laughter. And when they looked to see what was the matter, they beheld the imp, with a face as red as his hair, dancing and capering about the room as if he was mad, and then opening the window and letting the rope hang down into the courtyard beneath, swinging himself at the end of it, and provoking and inciting the fierce bulldogs beneath to bark and bound up in the air after him, in the hope of fastening their glistening teeth in his naked feet. And whilst this wild scene excited their apprehension that the mad, rash boy might be caught, dragged down, and devoured by the infuriated animals, they perceived the old man with difficulty pulling up rope and boy into room, and then binding the limbs of the imp, and when the poor wretch lay helpless before him, beating him mercilessly with a stick and as both women turned away their eyes with horror from the scene, the last sound was the loud yelling, but still mirthful sounding laughter of the imp!

### CHAPTER XIII.

For two days had Judith endured the most painful and most afflicting of all conditions, for she was a prisoner, and hoping in vain for a deliverer. She was suffering a great and unexpected calamity, and yet, at the same time, untiringly but vainly hoping that each moment, as it came, would release her from her sufferings. To the evil that others have done to such a victim another is added, another and a worse; the heart-sickening hope of the sufferer, who, tormented by enemies, becomes their ally in being a selftormentor.

In vain, in vain, had hour after hour been watched by her: in vain had she listened for a sound that might indicate a change in the wardship of her prison, and gave to her the smallest reason for supposing that her father was coming to her. In vain had she listened at the door, and watched at the window, on the chance that the imp would re-appear, or find the means of intimating to her that he had succeeded in delivering her letter

Nothing was seen, nothing was known of the imp, and the only conclusion that Judith could draw from his absence and his silence was, that he had been so maimed by the last beating she saw inflicted upon him by his grandfather that he was unable to move, and so could neither perform the commission she had confided to him, nor even rise from his bed

As to her father, Judith was perfectly certain, that if living he would have broken species of danger to reach her; and, therefore, not seeing him was the proof, from whatever cause it had arisen, that the imp had not

been able to deliver her message to him. Two days had thus passed away since she had seen the imp, and each hour, as it passed vate her doubts, and to magnify her apprehensions, and to break her spirit. It did so, because, as each hour passed away, it brought with itself diminished hopes. Such was her condition when the hateful face of the old man, Geraghty, appeared in her room, and his raven-like voice was heard croaking in her

"A gentleman, who says he is an acquaint-

ance, wishes to see you.' Judith's heart thrilled with joy as she heard these words, and, without a moment's hesitation, she replied:

"Thank you, thank you! Admit him instantly." "I do not know that you will be so very grateful to me when you see him," replied the

old man, with a malignant grin. "But as

you wish to see him, you shall see him. Wait a minute: I will send him up to you.' And so saying, old Geraghty left the room; but before doing so, he stopped an instant before Mrs. Gregg, and bowing down so very low before her, that his head appeared almost to touch his knees, he exclaimed with mock humility: "The top of the morning to you, widow: I am happy to see you look so blooming. Delicate plants like you thrive best

when kept from the open air." "There is some wicked piece of mischief on foot, or that old villain would not be in such good spirits," observed Mrs. Gregg. "Be sure this is one of his myrmidons coming to

see you." Poor Judith turned deadly pale at this suggestion, and she replied in a hurried voice: "Oh! no, no, no-impossible. I know none of his associates; and you heard what he said-and how he mentioned this visitor as an acquaintance. It is my fatherwho wished to break the surprise of his appearance suddenly before me by describing himself as 'an acquaintance.' It is -it is, my good Mrs. Gregg-it is-it must be my

father." "Ah! God help your poor innocent heart. You do not know these wicked Irish as well I do. Do you think," said Mrs. Gregg, that old Geraghty would bring your father here to you? Not he-the old infidel; he would as soon think of cheering you up by letting you out of this place to be comforted hy hearing a two hours' discourse on some damnable and hellish doctrine of Popery from the blessed lips of that lamb of grace,

the Rev. Isaac Foundtext. "Oh! do not say-do not think, dear Mrs. Gregg, that it is, or can be any one else than my own, my beloved father. Hist! there is. the lower door opening. I hear steps on the stone stairs outside. Ah!" cried Judith, falling back into her chair. "Ah! that is not my father's step. Oh! Heaven have mercy on

me!" The door opened, and a tall man of middleage entered. He was of full figure, with light yellow hair, and his face, whether from habitual indulgence at the table, or from constant exposure to the air, or from the excitement of the moment, was all one unvarying color, and

that a deep scarlet. In her indignation at beholding this man, all Judith's fears, doubts, and hopes, so vividly extertained, and so rudely broken, were alike forgotten, and starting to her feet, she ex-

"I have seen you, Sir, before; L'am sure I.

know you. If I am not mistaken, you were introduced to me on the race-course by Lotd Arran."

The stranger bowed. "If I recollect aright, Sir, you were intro duced to me as Mr. David Fitzgerald, of the County Limerick."

The stranger again bowed. "Emboldened by an introduction to me by Lord Arran, you kept by my bridle rein during the entire day, and though I did not offer, by word or look, or gesture, the slightest encouragement to you, still you professed sentiments with respect to me, which no unmar-ried woman should hear without the approval of her parents."

Again lhe stranger bowed.

"Is it because you have been informed of my helpless condition-without the protection of my father-with no companion but which did not find a willing listener on the race-course ?"

"I come here, Miss Lawson, with no unkind intentions towards you; but in order that there may be a propor understanding betweeen 'us, it will be indispensible that no one be a witness to the interview. The old lady by your side can retire to that room," said Fitzgerald, as he pointed to Judith's sleeping chamber; "she will then be within call, if you require her presance; but what I have to say to you, if said at all, must be said

with no one to listen to us." Judith started as she noted the words which Fitzgerald used; but, whatever the cause of her emotion, she contined it to her own breast for the moment."

"We are captives, and must do as our jailors command. Leave us, Mrs. Gregg, for a few moments."

Mrs. Gregg at once quitted the room, drawing the door close after her, so that the visitor might perceive, she was determined upon not being an caves-dropper.

No sooner had the widow departed on one side than Fitzgerald proceeded to the outer door of the passage, and, bolting it on the inside, he left the inner chamber door open, so as to be sure no one could approach it unpercoived by him, nor gain a position in which the conversation between him and Judith could be overheard.

Having done this, he returned to the chair, which he placed in such a position as to have a full command of the door and outward

passage.

Judith made no remark whilst Fitzgerald was thus acting. She remained perfectly quiescent until he had seated himself, when she at once thus bluntly addressed him :-

"Mt. David Fitzgerald, it may be a saving of much time, and of vain discussion between both of us, if, instead of my listening to you, you should, on the contrary, at once listen to me, and what I have to say to you and of you. I will frankly own to you that the great, unlooked for, and unwished for attention paid to me by you, on the race-course, induced me to inquire who and what you were.

#### (To be Continued.) The Turf.

London, April 22.—The weather to-day at Epsom was beautiful, the sun shining brightly, and the track was in good condition. The betting at the start was 4 to 1 against "Parole," 9 to 2 against "Elf King," 9 to 1 against "Belle Phabe," 100 to 9 against 'King Boris" and "Ridotte," 12 to 1 against "Attalus" and 16 to 1 against "Wild Prince," "Cradle." "Knight" and "Burnley." There was a long delay in bringing the horses to the post, and the race was not started for nearly an hour after the usual time. An excellent start was made on the second attempt, and the field of 18 horses got off in a bunch. "Ridotte" cut out the running, going to the front, followed by "Rosy Cross," "Parole," "Censor," "King Boris," "Attalus," "Cradle" and "Red Comyn" in the order named. Close in rear was "Parole," kept place, "Cyprus" and "Speculation" were many lengths in the rear; at Tattenham corner "Parole" was urged, and he took a forward place in the race; "Elt King" led, and there was intense excitement; coming down the hill, "Burgsley" took up the running, but only maintained it for a few strides, retiring in favor of "Elf King," and leaving "Ridotte," " Parole" and "Cradle" in front; at the half distance "Parole" drew up to "Ridotte," and the two coming away, had the finish to themselves; 50 yards from the finish "Parole" headed "Ridotte," and came home an easy winner by a length, "Cradle" finishing a bad third. The time of the race was 2:16. It is stated that Pierre Lorillard has won £80,000 by

"Parole's" victory.

London, April 22.—In the race at Epsom for the city and suburban handicap, 18 horses ran. The betting before the start continued at three to one against "Parole." There was considerable difficulty in getting the horses off, and the race was forty minutes late in starting. This second victory of " Parole" causes a decided sensation in sporting circles. "Parole" took the lead, and was never headed, winning with ease. Lorillard wins

over \$150,000. London, April 23.—There were only two starters for the great Metropolitan stakes. The course was wet and heavy, and the weather showery. Betting before the start was 5 to 2 in favor of "Parole." Both horses got off together, "Parole's" jockey pulling him. "Castlereagh" then went to the front, and led by fully four lengths to the furzes, where he attempted to run out; in doing this he allowed "Parole" to get on even terms with him, but went away, and again took the lead. Shortly afterwards Fred Archer called on " Parole" for a spurt, and the latter responded gamely. He waited on "Castlereagh" to the centre of the stand enclosure, when he went to the front and won in a canter by nearly a length; time, 4:43. Owing to yesterday's victory, "Parole" to-day had to carry an extra penalty of ten pounds, and will have to carry another ten pounds for the Prince of Wales' prize if he competes in that race.

LONDON, April 23.-Mr. Grotton, owner of "Isionomy," regarded as the fastest colt in England, has proposed a match with "Parole" for £5,000 a side at Newmarket, weight for "Parole" recently defeated "Isionomy' in the Newmarket bandicap with ease. The match, if made, will excite the keenest interest among racing men in England. Last year, for the Cambridge stakes, "Isionomy" won \$300,000 for his owner. The reason why Mr. Grotton offers this challenge is said to be bacause, at the recent contest at Newmarket, "Isionomy," four years old, carried 124 pounds penalty, and "Parole," six years old, carried 119 pounds.

### Partyism.

AN EXPECTANT MILLIONAIRE

Au Irish Servant Girl Falls Co-Heiress to a Fortune of \$30,000,000—Where She Hails From, and a Sketch of Her Life and Family-Ever Fair Killarney-What she Will Do With It?

The readers of the Post and TRUE Wirrass will doubtless remember that some few years ago a gentleman by the name of Daniel O'Keefe died in the East Indies worth an almost fabulous sum of money, thirty millions of dollars, in fact, being which, since then, has, by the addition of ever accruing interest, increased to something like \$40,000,000. Heirs for this immense sum were telegraphed for all over the world, and the Rev. Father Dowd announced the matter from the pulpit at St. Patrick's in common this poor, good woman by my side, that you the States. Several claimants appeared, but have come here to renew those proposals none of them was found to be the legitimete with other clergymen throughout Canada and none of them was found to be the legitimate heir. It now appears, however, that in all probability an Irish servant girl residing in Montreal is—if not the heiress—certainly

#### ONE OF THE CO-HEIRS

to the enormous fortune left by O'Keefe. Learning that there was no deception practised in this matter, and that friends of this heiress of the nabob were actually communicating with the proper authorities to establish her claims, a Post reporter, always anxious to furnish the earliest news to the intelligent public, hastened to the store of Mr. James McCormack, grocer, corner of Bleury and Lagauchetiere streets, where he was informed the female Monte Cristo in esse was employed, and rang the bell at the door adjoining the store, which is Mr. McCormack's private residence. It was answered by a young woman in dusting costume, who on being asked if the proprietor was in, answered in the affirmative with a rich Kerry accent, and led the way to the parlor, when Mr. Mc-Cormack made his appearance in a few minutes. "Mr. McCormack" said the reporter, "have you in your employ a woman called Julia McCarthy"? "There she stands in front of you" was the answer," just as large as life." "I guess you are a member of the press, seeking information, and as I am busy, I shall leave you together, when you can ask her any questions you please." Saying this the gentleman vanished, and our reporter turned a curious gaze on this woman, who in all probability will yet become famous as one of the richest persons in the world.

### JULIA M CARTHY

is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, stout and comely, a fine specimen of the homespun Irish servant girl; kindly and modest; speaking a rich Kerry brogue, and simple and unpretentious in her manner. After a few prefatory remarks as to the weather, and the perspective good times, the following conversation took place:

REPORTER.-What part of the old country do you come from, Miss?

Julia .- From the town of Killarney, in the

county of Kerry. R.—Have you any brothers or sisters? J.—Yes, two of each; they are all in the States, but I have not heard from them since

my arrival in Montreal, over four years ago. R.—Are your father and mother living? J .- Neither. They both died before we immigrated. My father was a boatman on the

Lakes of Killarney.
R.—Have you heard of a man named Daniel O'Keefe, who died in India a few years ago, leaving a large fortune to the next of kin?

J.—Yes.

R.-Do you think he is anything to you? J.—From what I can learn, he was my uncle (my mother's brother.) When the Queen was visiting Killarney, nineteen or twenty years ago, he enlisted as a soldier, went to foreign parts, and ultimately to India. He wrote my mother three letters from there, telling her of the immense riches named. Close in rear was "Parole," kept he was accumulating between that country well in hand and pulled back by his and China after he had left the army, in which jockey. Before the furzes were reached, the he had held some rank, either Quartermaster night of "Burgsley" had taken "Parole's" or Quartermaster-Sergeant, I am not sure which. None of our family were educated enough to read those letters (I myself can neither read or write); and I remember a Mr. Galway, who held some Government situa-tion used to read the letters for my mother. The tenor of them, as near as I can recollect, was that he would send for us all and make ladies and gentlemen of us, give us silks and satins and jewels and diamonds, that we should drink tea instead of buttermilk, and that we should be as rich as Jews.

R.-Were those letters, or any one of them. ever answered?

J-Never a one; my father was dead after the first letter, and my mother used to take great delight in having them read to her whenever she got a chance, but, poor woman, she never once dreamed of replying. She was almost afraid, and thought he must have killed all the natives to get so much money, though I heard her say occasionally she would like to see more of his money and less of his lavish promises.

R.-Where are the letters now? J.—Faith I don't know; they were kept in a jug and crumbled away in pieces and grew

old and withered from the smoke and age. R.-Have you taken any steps to establish your claims?

J.—Mr. McCormack is seeing after the affair and he will do what is right.

R.—Was your uncle educated to any ex

J. -I should think he was; he was the cleverest of the whole lot; yes, and could write a letter to the Lord-Lieutenant; he was always about with the soldiers and was continually forming plans to make us all rich. R.-Do you think he was any good at

smuggling? -Well, maybe he was; but at all events I heard from some man in Ireland that he

was engaged in it out in China.

R.—What will you do with the money if you get it? J.-I will give Mr. McCormick a million

and the Post a million, and I will give ten mi:lions to free Ireland. R.—Thank you, on behalf of the Post. I presume your friends are becoming much at-

tached to you of late? [To this there was no answer.] It may be mentioned that Julia is a widow, having married a man named Danaher some

years ago, but who is now dead. We were afterwards informed by Mr. Mc-Cormack that Julia McCarthy was the very personification of what a good generoushearted Irish girl should be. She placed very little store upon money except as it might be of use to others. After being in his service a year she offered to surrender her wages and work as usual for her poard, lodging and clothing. She became warmly attached to the children and they to her, until now they

you think" said she to our reporter as he was about leaving "do you think I shall be as rich as Sir Hugh Allan, when I get the money?" "Yes, Miss McCarthy," answered our representative, "you will be as rich as Queen Victoria herself," whereupon the eyes of Julia distended themselves alarmingly.

### THE WAR IN ZULULAND.

Positions of the Troops. The past week, in common with the whole period which has elapsed since the disaster at Isandula, has been characterized by virtually complete inaction upon either side. Interest now principally attaches to the fact that Colonel Pearson, who remains cooped up at Ekowe with a force of nearly 1,000 men, of whom 700 are combatants. His position is impregnable, but the fort is provisioned for so short a period as to make relief a matter of present necessity. The manner in which this object will be accomplished has yet to be determined upon, but probably it will be after the same fashion as did Havelock, and consequently Lord Clyde, relieve " Lucknow," by cutting straight through the enemy's lines

and drawing away the garrison.

Fort Tenedos is an entrenched post on the Zulu side of the Tugela, five miles above the mouth, and will be the base of the force for relieving Ekowe.

Col. Glyn's column is entrenched in three divisions posted along the main road connecting Maritzburg with Rorke's Drift. The total strength of the column does not exceed 2,000 men, nearly all Europeans. In consequence of the privation and exposure, the health of this column is but indifferently

good. At Krantzkop, midway between Fort Tenedos and Rorke's Drift, part of the remaining battalion of the Native Contingent are in occupation of a defensive position, and the intervening distance either way is patrolled by volunteers, police and natives.

Within a limited radius of his position at Kambula Hill, on the eastern side of Neabeska Lawane, Colonel Wood is greatly harassing the enemy by constant patrols of mounted men, consisting of about two hundred of the Frontier Horse and fitty Boers. The destruction of the military kreal Ragulusini was effected some time ago, but the operations of this column do not generally extend beyond the line of the disputed territory. Colonel Wood's force, a total of 2,700 men, includes 1,000 useful natives raised in the Transvanl, with this force be covers Utrecht. He is anxious to obtain a reinforcement of mounted men, and the Dordrecht Volunteers and Baker's Horse are accordingly under orders for Utrecht. Colonel Rowland is at Derby, in the north, with a wing of the 80th Regiment, two guns, and a small Swazi detachment, but reinforcements from Ranf's Horse and Weatherby's Borderer's Volunteer Corps, raised in the Transvaal, are expected to join his command

#### The Latest News From the Cape.

The Globe (London) publishes a despatch from Portsmouth announcing that the naval Commander-in-Chief received telegraphic instructions from the Admiral for the "Orontes" troop-ship to be made ready for sea immediately, to take out about twolve hundred men for the Cape.

### EROWE TO BE ABANDONED.

A telegram to the War Office from Saint Vincent, dated the 22nd says :- Lord Chelmsford intends to abandon Ekowe, as the roads, which are bad, make it difficult of approach, and will establish a post on the coast

DABULAMANZI'S PROPOSAL OF SURRENDER. A despatch to the Standard from Ginglelove, the 4th, says :- The day after the battle, Cetewayo's brother sent a flag of truce proposing a surrender. Lord Chelmsford replied the only terms he could grant were that all chiefs and men surrender themselves as pri-The proposal was believed to feint to delay the probable advance of the British on the King's Kraal at Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford and the main force have returned to Tugela to await the arrival of the other regiments on the march up from Durban. When he has got his two cavalry regiments the 1st Dragoon Guards and the 17th Laucers (the "Death or glory" boys)-up, and with the extra artillery sent out, he will make an advance in two columns on Ulundi. The cavalry will be of great use in covering the advance and also in scouting. Great care, however, will have to be taken of the horses until they are "salted." The line of communication from Tugela and Helpmakaar is strong and well watched.

### REPORTED FLIGHT OF CETEWAYO.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, April 8th, says it is reported that the Boers had surrounded Practoria.

A correspondent at Capetown says it is reported Cetewayo has fled beyond the Black Umvolosi River. This wou'd bring him near Umbelini's Kraal. He is said to be preparing for a grand attack on Col. Wood's column before assistance can reach that officer.

### REOWE BURNT BY THE ZULUS.

London, April 22.-A correspondent at the camp of Iyzane says that Ekowe was burned by the Zulus on April 5th, after its evacuation. There is strong evidence to show that the Transvaal Boers are tampering with Chief Mapoch, endeavoring to induce him to join them against the British.

The wrecked steamer "Clyde" had on board 120 tons of ammunition and some Gatling guns, but it is not expected the loss will occasion any serious inconvenience.

It is said at Capetown

THAT CETEWAYO WITNESSED the attack on Wood's camp on March 19th, hence the determined nature of the fighting. Umbelini commanded the Zulus, who are said to have numbered 20,000 warriors. Cetewave was much impressed with the rapidity of fire of the " Martini-Henrys," and the " running fire" of the white soldiers has greatly cowed him. The loss of the Zulus, in the two engagements with Col. Wood, is put down at 5,000 to 6,000 killed and wounded. The Zulus displayed great bravery, charging Wood's camp repeatedly, but were mowed down by the hundreds at every volley fired by the British.

London, April 24 .- The Daily Telegraph's Capetown special says:—In the attack on Col. Wood's camp on the 29th, Lieutenants Nicholson, R. A., and Bright, of the 9th, were killed, Captain Gardener severely, and Captains Cox and Perrse slightly wounded. Weatherby's corps were all killed with the exception of Captain Denison and a few men, There are more independent nowspapers in Canada to-day than there ever were before, and there is more independence of thought among the people generally when they come to discusse political questions. Party lines are becoming less and less distinct, and the public journals are beginning to see the wisdom of dealing with published litrists and impartial judges when they come in the pooling lurists and impartial judges when the pooling the people state they are recyplody seets that they are no monests about mere party backs, who defend overlying their party does, and attack everything their party does, and attack everything their party of the party

greatest difficulty is to properly realize all the 99th; Private R. Marshall, 91st; Private J. wealth contained in a million dollars. "Do Pratt, 60th Rifles; Doctor Longfield, H. M. S. Pratt, 60th Rifles; Doctor Longfield, H. M. S. "Tenedos," dangerously wounded; Major Barrow, 19th Hussars; Captain Hinxman, 57th, slightly wounded; twenty-nine soldiers and sailors wounded.

#### THE PEDESTRIAN FEVER. A Gathering of the Claus, and what Distance was Covered for \$5.00.

The scourge which passed through New York, devastating so many homes and numbering its victims by the hundred, like the direct pestilence which ever swept the continent, has infected the peaceable citizens of Montreal with all its malarial influences. Men will go mad; women will leave the track broken down in body and soul, boys and girls bereft of their senses, will continue to throng the lumatic asylums, until the vitiated taste of the public is satiated with the display of human endurance and agony.

#### THE WAVE OF NOVELTY

has wafted to us the pedestrian mania and our citizens have not retired unscathed from the fight, but an entire novelty was an hour's contest, heel-and-toe match, which took place yesterday afternoon at the Windmill Point wharf. Noticing the numerous crowds who were betaking themselves to this point yesterday, our reportorial instincts were roused, and we joined the moving masses which thronged the road leading from Black's Bridge. In a few minutes we had reached the objective point of the vast crowds and only then became aware that

#### A GRAND PEDESTRIAN CONTEST

was about to take place. A half-mile track had been measured on the plank wharf and properly marked off with blocks of stone to designate the turning point. All the salient points of the surrounding locality from which a good view of the track was obtainable, were occupied some time previous to the start. At three by the Custom House clock time was called, and the competitors, three in number, stepped forward. They were known as Slim Jack, a tall, lanky individual, unburdened with a superfluity of obaginous matter; Squat Tom, a man whose appearance indicated an outward instead of an upward growth. The name of the third contestant we were unable to ascertain, but we will style him Harriman; he was splendidly built, handsome physique, muscular arms and legs and a well developed chest constituted his claims for the favors of the surrounding crowds.

#### THE COSTUMES

were composed of a heterogeneous mixture of cloths from the looms of all nations. Pennants and streamers tluttered in the breeze from every available point, thus affording the distant speciator a gay and pleasing sight standing out in bold relief to the dull and uninvitng aspect of the monotonous surroundings. At the start Slim Jack led off, at a long, loping pace, which told well, and gave him a good lead; Squat Tom followed next, at a good pace, "Harriman" brought up the roar at a passable walk. It was apparent from the start that he was discounted, but notwithstanding, he stuck pluckily to the track, occasionally varying the circuitous by taking

### A SHORT CUT

to the other side of the track when he thought his competitors not looking. On the third mile Squat Tom was at the heels of the leader, and could not be shaken off by the best efforts of his opponent. As the hands of the Custom House clock marked 4.15 the referee declared the race finished, and awarded the stakes to Slim Jack, he having completed 64 miles in the required time. Squat Tom covered the same distance in one hour and two seconds, with "Harriman" out of the race, owing to his short cuts and foul walking. The scorers marked the laps by notching a

pick handle. This closed what proved to be the closest, fastest and most interesting contest ever witnessed in this city. Were it not for the pre-nessed in this city. Were it not for the pre-sence of one of our ubiquitous representatives whom are ratepayers and voters, and some of have to carry a haversack, water-bottle, and the above display of pedestrian powers would whom rank among the largest property field glasses, so on the score of weight I made be lost to the surrounding world, and would owners of this village, was laid before the up my mind to do with one pistol, the other I have been buried in the depths of obscurity Council at their monthly meeting, on Monday was asked for by at least half a dozen would-be unnoticed and unknown. The bottle-holders, evening, the 7th instant, praying that the judges, referces, starters, lap-scorers, trainers, number of the instant, praying that the and all others who took an active interest in the exhibition, adjourned to Joe Beefs can-opinion, be quite sufficient in this village; cidedly peaceable-looking shopkeeper for, I teen to revive their drooping energies by

### Hanlan and Rawdon.

partaking of refreshments.

TORONTO, April 17.-The Mail this morning contains the following special cablegram dated Newcastle, April 16:-The past few days have been bleak and windy, and decidedly unfavorable to training for a big boat race. Still both Hanlan and Hawdon have been doing a fair amount of work, and beyond the fact that their practice has not been as comfortable as it might have been had the clerk of the weather been in a little pleasanter mood, they do not appear to have suffered much. Both are in good health and rowing well. Hawdon has shown considerable improvement within the last day or two, and greatly increased the confidence of his principal supporters, who from the great reports they had heard of the Canadian were at one time a little disposed to fear for the result. Now, however, they are very sanguine. Hawdon is working with the greatest determination and evidently will not succumb without a tough struggle He says very little but appears calmly confident. There can be no doubt but that he is very fast and can stay over a long stretch, but still connoisseurs outside his immediate friends do not fancy him very much for this race. They think he requires time for development, and that in another year or two he will row behind no sculler living. But at present they seem to be of the opinion that Hanlan has him well in hand. The Canadian, who is now under the personal supervision of Messrs. Ward and Davis, of the Toronto Hanlan Club, also shows some improvement, but Tynesiders are still somewhat dissatisfied with his leisurely method of moving, and think that if he is to be ranked in the first-class, his stroke should be mare rapid, though even with the present rate he makes his shell travel quickly through the water. His use of the slide and the way in which he balances his boat are greatly admired. The one defect, in the eyes of Englishmen, is his slow movement. On Monday he tried the new shell received last week from Judge Elliott, of Greenpoint. He expressed himself pleased with her, but did not seem altogether satisfied. To-morrow he will have another new boat launched from the yard of Messrs. Swaddle and Winship, at Scotswood, and next week the eraft Mr. Robert Jewett is building will probably be ready.

#### The Elliott-Courtney Match.

LONDON, April 17.—In the Elliott-Courtney negotiations for the sculling match in America, Elliott says he will abide by any terms assented to by ex-Mayor Liddell, of Pittsburg. He is not particular as to what an agreement in this matter be reached by place at the end of August or early in September.

### Financial Affairs in Tarkey.

London, April 17.-Latest advices from Constantinople show that there is great financial depression. The Caime paper money has depreciated to an alarming extent, falling 400 per cent in one week, the rate now standing at 900 per cent. or ten dollars paper for one of gold. The Government has been endeavoring to withdraw the paper, but cannot do so without obtaining a loan for the purpose, and this it seems an impossibility to do. The country is represented as being in little better than a bankrupt condition.

#### An Action Against Insurance Companies for \$10,000.

Mr. Adam R. Bell, importer of foreign wines and liquors, has instituted actions in the Superior Court against the Citizens' Insurance Company, the Royal Canadian Insurance Company and the Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Companies for \$3,333.33 each. suits have been taken to recover policies amounting to \$10,000 on the property of the plaintiff on St. Antoine street, which was damaged to the extent of \$12,272.28 at the fire of January 21st last, and which these companies have, for some reason, showed some disinclination to pay. Messrs. Judah & Co. are the counsel for the plaintiff.

#### Funeral Obsequies of the Late Rev. Father Lenoir-Folland.

On the morning of Tuesday, 22nd instant crowds of the faithful were wending their way towards the French Parish Church of Notre Dame, to assist at the Requiem Mass over the remains of the Rev. Father Charles Octave to exercise a wonderful influence on the im-Lenoir-Rolland, who had been director of the agination of the rising generation. Not only Montreal College for a number of years, and who, for his piety and devotion, had won the respect and love of all who knew him. His Lordship Bishop Fabre was present and assisted at the throne, also by chanting the "Absoulte." Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Baile, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Deguire and Troic, as deacon and subdeacon. Father Parent was master of case is that of a boy, aged ten years, who was ceremonies. Priests and ecclesiastics to the number of 400 were on the altar, and the ceremony was most impressive and solemn. The Montreal College students to the number of 300 were present; also the students from the Normal School, and the children from the Christian Brothers' Schools, and Sisters of the various Orders. In fact, nearly all of the Catholic institutions of the city were represented.

The deceased was 54 years of age. His studies terminated in 1846, the year of his ordination. After Mass the funeral procession formed and moved slowly out of the church, and was viewed by a very large number of people on the streets. The following gentlemen were pall-bearers: M. M. Racicot, Bernard, Brissette, Maillet, Brouillette and Charpentier.

#### The St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.

At a special general meeting of this society ield in their room on Sunday, the 13th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously ndopted :—

Whereas,-This society believing that thirteen (13) taverns, as we had last year, were too many to be granted in this village; and Council at their monthly meeting, on Monday suggesting that five taverns would, in their

and moved that the number be reduced to six, but whose motion fell through, as he could "wishing to apply for them," but also to two new parties who are coming into the village this year:

It is resolved,-That this society do unanimously disapprove of the action of the Council in granting so many tavern licenses in this village.
It is further resolved,—That this society do

hold the Mayor and Councillors of this village, "two or three of whom are Justices of the l'eace," responsible to a certain extent as encouraging drunkenness and vice in this locality by granting so many tavern licenses.

It was unanimously resolved that the above resolutions be entered on the minutes of the society, and also be published in the Evening Post newspaper.

### Honor to Montreal.

Our American neighbors have always shown a marked respect to such of our Canadian brethren as those who have chosen a home amongst them. This fact is exempli- not notoriety, let the two crews be trained fied by the citizens of Toledo, O., who have unanimously tendered their suffrages to Mr. T. H. Wright, a Montrealer by birth, and who by intelligence and industry has gained for himself independence and respect. His brother, Mr. Frank E. Wright, is also candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the same place, where he, too, holds a foremost position. Both gentlemen were brought up in this city, where they received their education. We clip the following from the Toledo Review:

### MR. T. H. WRIGHT.

For the Eighth Ward, Mr. Thomas H Wright is the Democratic candidate for Councilman. Mr. Wright is well and favorably known in this city, where he has been engaged in the Fire Insurance business for the past twelve years, having, at his office, corner of Summit and Jesserson streets, built up an extensive and profitable business. Thoroughly reliable, as a sound Democrat public spirited, energetic and persevering, we predict for him an overwhelming victory In the present instance it can be truly said the office sought the man, for in no sense is

ticket which will insure success. He is a Pain Killer in many cases of Colic, Cramp and young man of quick perception and bright Dysentery in Horses, and never knew it to fail legal talent, qualified in every respect to fill to cure in a single instance. I look upon it

#### The Brooklyn Regiment.

We glean the following from our morning despatches :- " The Thirteenth regiment held their Montreal review at their armory last night. Dodsworth's band was in attendance. The officers present expressed themselves water he rows upon in America, and should highly pleased with the bearing of the men and the correctness with which they executed Liddell and Courtney, the match may take the various field manouvres." This exhibits plainly the great interest manifested by our United States brethren in arms, and our boys will have to look sharp not to be outstripped by their American cousins.

#### Party Macks.

Iclegram:—A short time ago, when Mr. Macdougall took an independent stand on the Letellier question, the Mail's correspondent at Ottawa attacked him tooth and nail, and called him all sorts of names. Now that Mr. Macdougall has come out frankly in favor of the Government's National Policy, the correspondent cannot find words to express his admiration of him. This is the way it always is with the party hacks. When you are on their side and vote with them they land you to the skies. But once venture to show a littie independence, and they fly at you like so many mad dogs.

#### Anniversary.

Next year the Belgians intend to celebrate with all becoming pemp and ceremony the tiftieth anniversary of the independent exist-ence of Belgium as a kingdom. The Chamber of Deputies has agreed, by a majority of 46 against 18, to a vote of 1,800,000 francs, which the Minister of Public Works demanded for the purpose of erecting in Brussels a grand festival hall, in which the jubilec is to be celebrated by the heads of the Belgian nation at a grand banquet and a series of other testivities. The editice will be subsequently employed as a National Museum of Art, and as a permanent exhibition of the products of art

#### Deplorable.

Pall Mail Gazette :- "It seems that the late convict Peace, through the sensational accounts published of all his doings, continues has burglary conducted with the aid of a revolver become a favorite pastime for youth, but even the hero's execution is imitatednot always without fatal results. Four boys have actually put themselves to death by strangulation while "playing at Peace" as it is termed, since the object of their admiration died for his crimes on the gallows. The latest found yesterday morning by a policeman, having strangled himself in a street in Lamboth while pursuing this favorite amusement."

#### Cetywayo.

When Cetywayo ceased visiting the English at Greytown his father sent him near the Transvaal, where he formed a friendship with one Joseppo Diario, a Portuguese, better known as Joseppo, who provided him with all he desired, including brandy and Portuguese beauty. Cetywayo never paid his debts to Joseppo, but the latter found compensation in being permitted to carry on the slave trade. Thanks, too, to this Joseppo, the Zulus commenced plundering in the Transvaal. He went round on pretence of being a wool merchant to isolated farms, and would make a fire of dead leaves, cousing a dense smoke, by the aid of which the Zulus surprised the residents and carried off the booty, except the slaves which belonged to Joseppo. This Joseppe is said to have had much to do with the war. He was once sentenced to be hanged at Maurice, but got off.

Uniforms in Active Service. Writing from a place called Pietermaritzburg, a village near Zululand an officer says: Whereas,—A petition signed by our director, The week I left Dublin I bought two large the Rev. Father Salmon, P.P., and about (60) revolvers at Suffolk street. On arrival here I revolvers at Satfolk street. On arrival here I was asked for by at least half a dozen would-be purchasers, so I placed it in the morning auction room, where, after a spirited competition, it was knocked down to a mild and dethink, eleven pounds. I mention this fact Whereas,-The Mayor and Councillors just to show to what a scare people are in here. (with the exception of Mr. J. J. Ellis, who | Some sensible changes have been made in uniform here. The glaring white helmet has been dyed an earthy brown, and officers get no seconder, Mr. Wall being absent) dressed exactly like the men. The twoic and treated our petition if not with contempt, at the sash are a thing of the past, and holmet, least with indifference, granting licenses not badges, and pikes have been abandoned. only to all those who had licenses last year | Every officer from the colonel to the last imported second lieutenant, wears a net serge kersey freck sans lace, star, or crown-an exact fue simtle of Tommy Atkins' garment, even to the two small patches on the collar.

## Decline of the Bont Race Mania.

As for the boat race, of which I made mention as a London landmark at the beginning of this letter, the cable will long ago have told you all you want to know about it, but I should like to say that this year some of the sporting papers have been very much down upon it. One of them says: "We know of nothing much more contemptible in the way of sport than the Oxford and Cambridge beat race. The crews come to the Thames, practice on it for weeks, are tried against the same men and the final result left a foregone conclusion. Have the layers of odds at the finish ever been wrong except once, when there was an accident? If the object in rowing is sport, and on their respective rivers and then come right away and row their race on the Thames, which is neutral water. They may say that they do not know the course. It is as fair for one as the other, and the coxswains ought easily to be able to master the difficulty." Another paragraph runs thus :- " Nobody seems to care a straw about the boat race this year. Allowing even for the churlishness of the weather, there is a remarkable fulling off in London's annual enthusiasm. Perhaps this is on account of the hard times; perhaps it is owing to the Zulu war; perhaps, also, it is because the world is growing older and wiser, and no longer cares to shout itself hoarse about sixteen boys in a couple of boats, either eight of whom could be heaten into a cocked hat by a London or Kingston rowing crew after a week's training." There seems. in fact, to be a feeling that the days of the race on London waters are doomed, and that as the craws themselves complain bitterly now and then of their popularity and urge that the race is a private match the sooner they row it on the calm, tideless stretch of some remote lake in the North of Hagland the better for everybody .- London Correspond-

Dr. DEAL, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skirl, writes from Bownsville, Harrison Co., O.; I have given Perry Davis'

STEL MALL BYTE WAGE.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## The True Witness

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Mr. John Cass. 565 Sussex Street. Ottawa. has been appointed our Agent for that city. tions and advertisments for the EVERING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as our agents; in their respective districts :- John McIlmoyle, Apsley, Ont.; Robt. Conway, Mount Irvine, Ont., and Messra. Young & McCarthy, Ennismore, Ont.

#### 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. We hope, too, that they will assist | character of the war against them, avail them Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping him to swell our subscription list. The EVENING Post, at \$3 a year, is one of the learn but increases our admiration; cheapest dailies in the Dominion, and the and we are forced to think them former. TRUE WITNESS, at £1.50 per annum, gives more reading matter for the price than any Catholic paper on this continent. tf

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### The Hon. Hector Laugevin.

The Reform papers constantly charge the Hon. Hector Langevin with being the "hero of the \$32,000." They have rung the changes on this charge from one end of the Dominion to the other. The Montreal Rerald repeated it the other day for the hundredth time, and the Cazette made a weak and ineffectual reply. Of the Conservative press we have not yet seen one that has denied that Mr. Langewin was the "hero" of the amount in question. They appear to allow judgment to go by default. Of the merits of the charge we have nothing to say. It may be true or it may not be true, but it looks bad for Mr. Langevin that his own side of the House do not deny it, while the Opposition keep harping away. Impartial people will be forced to come to the conclusion that this is a count for the Reformers.

### Barbarous.

The Rritish Columbians are in the habit of cutting the queues of the Chinese. If a Chinamen commits some offence against the law he loses his quene. This is a serious punishment, because it interferes with his religious belief. A Chinaman thinks that his chances of eternal salvation are jeopardized if he loses his queue, and when a min's religious belief is thus interfered with-a great wrong is done. It is unbecoming in a Christian community to thus trample upon the faith of any man. It is not doing towards others as we would wish to be done unto ourselves. The true Christian would not outrage the religious convictions of the mennest creature walking the earth, because it is not by outrage that the heathen or the pagan are to be taught the truth. Kindness is the most powerful, and the least used, weapon in the world, and it is by kindness, and not outrage, that the Chinese can be brought to see the blessings of Christianity. Cutting their queues off will never do it.

### Manitoba.

We notice that a number of men return from Manitoba in disgust. They go, they see, but they do not conquer. What is the cause of this? Some people will think that Manitoba has been overrited and that this is evident from the fact that numbers are returning This, however, is a mistake. Read the history of the gold discoveries in California, Australia or New Zealand, and the same fact stares you in the face. Some people return from the most prosperous regions without even making an effort to get on. This may appear odd, but it is true. Men become confused, and if they have no settled purpose, they wander, spend their money and then vow that the place is a wilderness and they retrace their steps. But in all such cases it is the individual, and not the country, that failed. Manitoba may not be, indeed we do not be-; lieve it to be, all that fancy paints it, but it is

get \$4 a day, and what they do for it, and at last we have had a reply? The question has: been skirmished in Parliament, and the result is—the sessional clerks get \$4 a day for blindfolding the public. These sessional clerks are, it is said, mostly newspaper correspondents, and the Government say to them. Here are \$4 a day, your husiness will be to do nothing for the public, but you cam put in au edd word for the Government now and again." And the Conservatives have added to the number of sessional clerks, because the more papers they can egag the better for the The Reformers did the same, but not to so great a degree. Meanwhile what is the remedy? It is very simple. Government should not employ a newspaper man as sessional clerk, or in any other capacity whatever. A man so employed cannot be independent, and he will devote his energy to hide rather than expose the mistakes of those from whom he gets even a part of this bread

#### " Lost, Lost."

Mr. Bechard's bill to "reduce the salaries of octain public functionaries and officers, and the indemnity of members of the Senate and Horse of Commons" is not satisfactory after all. According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Witness the bill proposes to reduce the indemnity to \$6 a day, it the session is less than thirty days, or \$600 if it is more than that time. But as the session is never less than thirty days, the bill is simply a proposal to reduce the indemnity of the M.P.'s from the number of days they spend in the service of the country in Ottawa? Five dollars a day should be quite enough for them, or if Mr. Suppose the session was sixty days. According to Mr. Bechards's bill, the M.P.'s would and \$14 a day for the succeeding thirty days. This is anomalous and unsatisfactory. However, the same correspondent, to whom we referred, said that the bill was received with plums with uncomplaining fortitude.

#### The Zuln War.

The Zulus are extching it. Their beroism, their numerical superiority, and theaggressive nothing before the murderous breech-loader. Never in the history of the world have savages fought with more gallant daring. All we worthy of the best of steel. We read of the plack and muscle win the day," but mot one of the "plack" of cavages who, with a mere men armed with the terrible breech-loader. and even attempt to wrench the bayonets they had numbers on their side, but if they, too, had breech-loaders and trained to use them, we would not give the chances of an even toss of a copper against them, man to man, with the best troops in the world. All honor to the "pluck" of the Zulus, and while we all rejoice at their defeat, and the triumph of British arms, yet impartial men can find a corner in their hearts where they can admire heroic deeds, whether they be performed by a civilized soldier or by a savage.

### A Row in Quebec.

There is a row in Quebec. The Deputy Chief of Police is an Irishman and a Catholic. He has been forty years in the police service, and the French Canadians petitioned the City Council to remove him. For fear of committing a mistake here is the petition :--

The petition reads thus: Owing to the fact that Sub-Chief Walsh cannot write English correctly, and that he owns grounds on Louis Road for grazing purposes, he be dismissed, and that a French Canadian be appointed in his stead.

At a meeting of the Council on Friday Ald. Hearn alluded to the petition and said:—

"The ignorance of the petitioners was manifest in addressing the Council upon a matter over which they had no control. Council had nothing whatever to say in the management or appointment of members of the Police Force: all they had to do was to provide the means. The Deputy Chief of Police had been forty years in the employ of the city, and never had he heard a word of complaint breathed against him."

After this the Mayor spoke, and is reported to have stated:

That it was always desirable that such offices should be evenly divided between French and English speaking men, but if a mistake was made in appointing an officer he was not to be dismissed without cause.

After some further remarks from Council lors Gingras, Peachy and Brousseau respecting the disposition of the petition, it was agreed that it be handed back to the member. who presented it, to be directed to the Police Board.

After forty years service, during which time he discharged his duties faithfully, one bundred and fifty citizens asked for the dismissal of this man "because he could not write English correctly." Why, the petition itself is not "written correctly," and it could be torn to pieces word by word. Aud, pray, who is it that writes English correctly? Hallam the Quebec critics have only found out this man's illiteracy after 40 years! It speaks badly for the petitioners.

### " Parole."

Even the honors of the turf appear to not so had as the men who fail declare it to be fading on the English sward. Time was, , be, The hills are just as green without going and not very long ago, when the English or great mistake to accept the doleful story of French first entered the list and carried away the Irish racer carried all before them. The individual failure, because of want of in- the prize, and again the Americans make a Qividual enterprise, when the thousands who sweep, and in "Parole" find a champion for

and Americans may well be groud of the while loving freedom, yet do not wish to brown gelding that has surprised the book shoot Niagara. The best thing Russia could brown gelding that has surprised the book-makers, and startled the English turf with the thunder of its triumphs. The Americans are naturally elated at their success; but true We have asked before why sessional clerks sportsmen will not be slow in expressing a sporting satisfaction that the "best horse leaps the ditch," and, no matter what ocuntry that horse comes from, the merit is all the same. This is not, however, the first time that American horses won in England. About thirty years ago the "Kentuckien," Ten Brocck, carried all before him in England.

### Reciprocity.

The United States are coming to their senses. Ey degrees we see indications that the Protective Tariff put on by the present Oznadian Government has been the means of causing our friends across the line to seriousy think about the advisability of Reciprocity. A few days after the Tariff was known, the New Yerk Herald hinted that Reciprocity was in the near future, and now we see in the midnight telegrams the following suggestive item from Washington:

A bill was introduced in the House yesterday to regulate commerce between the United States and Canada, and to provide to: reciprocal navigation.

It is evident from this that the United States will come to terms some day. If they could do without our timber, they might shut us out altogether: but they must have our timber, and that is our salvation.

#### Mr. Bechard.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. \$1,000 to \$600. We cannot see the logic of Bechard introduced a bill to reduce the sal-this proposal. Why not pay the M.P.'s for arises of certain public functionaries and ofaries of certain public functionaries and offivers, and the indemnity to members of the Senate and Kouse of Commons. Now, we shall see who are in favor of true economy He is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions of the Events of the Events Post difference is not worth falling out about. Small see was are in laws of the economy and Erunswick. Can that have anything to do easily save \$250,000 a year by cutting down with his being told to stand aside so often? easily save \$250,000 a year by cutting down. the indemnity in both Houses and reducing the salaries of "certain functionaries." We then receive \$6 a day for the first thirty days, have frequently pointed out that Canada gays more to its law makers than State in the American Union, exany cept New York, and even there efforts sere being made to reduce the indemnity to a cries of "clost! lost!" This does not surprise few dollars a day. If the system we once us in the least. Unlike the lone traveller, in proposed, that M.P. schould be paid according the London Spectator, who complained to his to the ability they displayed, could be carried landlady, "Mem, too many plums and not out, we believe it would be the best; but ther enough of suct,"—the M.P.'s take all the we cannot forget that the Domission Parliawe cannot forget that the Domionion Parliament paymaster would have a sincoure, as a contemporary reminded us. However, Mr. Bechard's motion will, we believe, receive the support of the country whatever the M.P.'s may think.

#### Qcebec.

The Governor-General and the Erincese Louise will visit whebec shortly, and the Quebec Ckroniole thinks that the Local Government chould contribute towards the expenses which it will be necessary to incur in " gallantry of the British," and how "British order to give His Excellency and Her Royal pluck and muscle win the day," but not one Highness a becoming reception. We cannot word in praise of the galkart fellows who face see the logic of this. We see no reason why the terrors of modern war armed with a bare bodkin! "British pluck and muscle!" We wards the visit of the Governor-General and prefer to think that there is, under all cir- the Princess Louise to Quebec any more than cumstances, courage enough in the they should contribute to the expenses which British ranks to make the men do their duty. at is necessary to incur in their visit to Mont-British troops require no such sensational real. The Chronicle says that the Governnonsense, as that which heads the telegraphic ment contributed towards the expenses when; reports of a Montreal contemporary, to make Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, The Montreal "EVENING POST" is one of the Cheapest Dailies on this Continent, and is due. British "pluck," as it is not elegantly have control over some local fund which they called, is always to be found "ready—aye, could use for the purpose, we think that they ready." But what of Zulu "pluck?" What "rould be guilty of manifest injustice if they could use for the purpose, we think that they used the funds of the Province for any such sticking iron as their weapon, rush on to meet | surpose as that to which the Chronicle refers. It is the duty of the city and not of the Government to incur all expenditure, such asthat proposed. We have to do it in Montreal, and it should be done in Quebec.

### The Volumeer Militia.

The Volunteer Militia men get six dollars per annum. For this they are supposed to out in twelve days annual drill. Some men drill all the year round, while others only drill the twelve days, yet all are paid alike. Some work for their respective commands while others do nothing, yet all are paid the same amount of money—six dollars. Some men take an interest in their corps, look after uniforms, trace lost clothing, and do everything in their power to make their commands worthy of the service. From one end of the year to the other these men are at work, and yet they receive no more compensation than the men who come for twelve days every year and rush through the annual drill. Now, it occurs to us that this is wrong. We think it would be better to pay the men small sums for each of the drills they put in during the year, than pay them 50 cents a day for twelve days. Better pay them 25 cents a day for twenty-four days than 50 cents a day for twelve days. It would be better still to pay them 20 cents a day for thirty days drill fluring the year, and if they drill less than twenty drills, to have no claim on drill money at all. We are satisfied that by:this system a cetter attendance at drill would be secured, and the Volunteer force in general would benefit. If the pay was increased to \$8 that would increase the number of drills to forty and thirty would be made the minimum at which the drill money could be secured. Again, why is there no effort made to establish first-class or "efficient" volunteers, as they have in the old country. Here there is little or no reward for good volunteers; and efficiency is not encouraged. Every volunteer officer knows that the force never can be made efficient unless the men attend drill regularly, and efficiency is encourged, and one of the best means of doing this is, in our opinion, to pay the men say 20c, for each drill accredited to their name.

### The State of Europe

With Italy preparing to attempt the estabishment of a republic, Russia engaged in a little civil war and a desperate struggle with Nibilism, gigantic strikes causing turmoil in England, Crete again in arms, while smouldering discontent pervades the masses of France, Germany and Spain, the condition of Europe is far from satisfactory. What secret societies are doing on the continent of Europe, the depression of trade is doing in England. Constituted authority is everywhere conspired against, and Order said once that he would use no is held responsible for all the word that was not to be found in Dryden, but evils which afflict the people. And this did he succeed? And it is somewhat odd that state of affairs will be worse before it is better. Nearly every country on the continent of Europe has to pass through a turbulent period of time before Order fluxlly triumphs. The disaffected people have just them to believe themselves martyrs in the modern

difficulty at present, for it must take generations, aided by the success of other countries, before Russia will dream of a Republic.

New Brunswick. There is a gentleman named Waters, who is a County Judge in New Brunswick, and he has held the position since Confederation, and he is admitted to have discharged the duties of his office with ability and impar-tiality. There never have been any complaints against him, and he has succeeded in winning the confidence of the people at large. Under such circumstances it was generally supposed that Mr. Waters would be elevated to a higher position on the bench. He had been promised it under the old Macdonald Administration time after time. Vacancies occurred, but other gentlemen were appointed. Macdenald went out, and was appealed to; hetter Mackenzie things were expected. Vacancies again occurred and Mr. Waters was again passed over. Remonstrances were made, more promises, more vacancies, and still Mr. Waters was left in his old position. Sir John comes into power again, there is a vacancy at this hour, and a fight is now being made to secure Mr. Waters a puisne judgeship. Sir John, of course, promises once more to see to it, and we shall soon know whether Mr. Waters is to be passed over again or not. But why has Mr. Waters been passed over so frequently? Well, we really do not know. To be sure he is a Catholic, and equally, to be sure, there is not a Catholic on the bench but himself in New

#### Mr. McGreevy, M. P.

Members of Parliament are supposed to be elected to look after the interest of their constituents. They are sent to the House of Commons in order that an expression of opinion may be had from the various parts of the country, and from the different elements represented. They are not elected to forward their own special interests, and no M. P. has a right to sacrifice the interest of his constituents, or to neglect the duties which representation imposes upon him. A constituency unrepresented by its member in Ottawa during the session is disfrunchised, and might as well have no voice an all, for that voice is still. Sichness, or some special cause, should alone excuse the M. P. from being absent from his post, and the constituency; that does not exhibit some nervousness at the absence of their M. P.'s from the House of Commons exhibit an indifference to rapresentative government, and a disregard for the public good. 'This being so, how is it that Mr. McGreevy, the member for Quebec West, is seldem or never at his place in the House of Commons? Personally, we have nothing to say against Mr. McGreevy, and if his constituents are satisfied, we can afford to be pleased; but it is somewhat odd that Mr. McGreevy con absent himself from Parliament as much as he pleases, and not one of his constituents appear to care anything about it. Mr. McGreevy may be very popular it, Whig. The Whig says, "These are speciin Quebec West, but, according to our view of men bricks." Not so. Time enough to send in Quebec West, but, according to our view of the situation, something more than popularity is required of a representative of the people.

### Vice-Chanceller Binhe.

Some of the papers are astray about our attitude in the Vice-Chancellor Blake incident. It is not because of what he said at the Anglican Syned that: we took up arms against him. As a Protestar it he had a perfect right in such a place, to say that they should make war on "Popery and imfidenty." No one could seriously object to such a phrase, although it might be considered bad taste. He spoke as a lawyer, and as he thought proper to speak offensivel y, it was his own business, and he hurted no one but himself. But it was because of what the said as a Judge, when on the Bench, that we took sup the cudgels. He should, at least, learn to be civil when on the bene th, and if that is impossible, then he should be told that he is a bour. No matter whet ber the lady in question was obliged to give 1 per name in religion or not, yet it was not the V ice-Chancellor's place to say "That is one of the osefine Italian names to cover a Bridget Mal oney." The Lorsewhip would be the best way to finish the business.

The Catholic U micersity. England is always slow in her efforts to do astice to Ireland. What ever good England loes for Ireland, she does: with reluctance Every "concession" is lil to pulling an eye tooth. There is, for instance, the question of a Catholic University. England has given a charter to the French Camadian Catholic University of this Province, and wet, that same England hangs fire and endeavors to avoid the Irish issue by eve w Sevice known to politicians. The charter must be granted some day. The growth of liberal opinions, and toleration, will same England into compliance. What she has, done for Quebec she must do for Ireland, and, when that time comes Irish Catholics will experience the feeling that England did all she could to prevent the Carbolic University ob the Mass. The ceremonies were of the most taining a charter, and then-no thanks to imposing character, and were rendered more England. And this has been the history of British rule over Ireland from the commencement. England never yet gave anything to Ireland except by the presence, or through the tear, of force, or else of being shamed into it. If she could only learn to be generous, even now she could work wonders among a people so susceptible of kindness as the Irish. But England has never understood Leland, and it lieves to be a wrong, nor make him cease men who have used them. laboring for as much liberty for bimself as other persons possess.

### The Chinese Grestion.

Who are the best judges of the Chinese question? The people of Montreal and Toronto or the people of British Columbia? It is a very easy matter for men who are not subjected to the evils of Chinese immigration to say-let them alone. It is very easy for the people of Montreal, with their comple of Chinese " washee washee's " to preach philanthropical cant about free trade in Chinamen. The shoe does not pinch us here and we can enough of justice on their side to induce afford to don the garb of benevoleut philanthropy and strut about in all our fancied greatcause of liberty. The advancement of ness of mind. But it is quite another thing modern thought, and the development of for the people along the Pacific slope. They ideas of freedom, are not alone suffer by the Chinese immigration. The compatible with despotism in Russia, labor market, the state of morality, the sanior Casarism in Germany. The Nihilists are tary condition of the people, and the evil or simply fighting for responsible government. good arising from Chinese labor, influences The principle they contend for is right, but all the surroundings of the men west of stand their ground and fight the battle out do the starry banner of the Republic New- the means they are adopting can only weaken the Rocky Mountains, and their view graping in the newes, and wind colic. By well.

well.

the serious attention of the country. We do not believe that the Chinaman is as do would be to grant responsible government bad as he is pictured, but nothing can make to the people and thus destroy the germ of us believe that the people of Ontario or Querevolution, and in the contentment of her bec understand the Chinese question as well subjects, find pcace at home and strength as the people of British Columbia, and the This act would, no doubt, settle the | best solution of the difficulty would be to let British Columbia go, and then the people who live there could do as they pleased, and we would be saved the pain of making fools of ourselves, for the Pacific Railway would be abandoned.

#### Good.

The Kingston Daily News has been assailing the Reformers in the Ontario Government for their "Salary Grab." It wants the Reformers to cut down expenses, and reduce their indemnity. All right, News; we do not object. But what about the Conservatives in Ottawa? Come, News, be consistent, and support Mr. Bechard. He does not go far enough for us, but his face is in the right direction. Will you see that beam in your eye, brother News? Again, the Kingston News notices the Toronto Tribune, because the Tribune says that the Conservatives do not give the Catholics justice. But how does the Naws notice the Tribune? By denying what the Tribune says? Not at all; but by quoting the Irish-Canadian. Let us have your own opinion, brother News. But if we can find fault we can also praise, and we are glad to see that our Kingston contemporary appears, so far as we ever observed, sound on the question of religious fanaticism. Writing of the "ex-Monk Widdows," who is now in Scotland, the News savs:-

" Most Protestants who have heard him will question very much if his harangues have done " great service to Protestantism in Canada," as the Scottish correspondent of the Irish journal remarks. On the contrary, a majority are of the opposite opinion. No doubt Widdows is making a good thing out of his lectures, and finding that it pays he sticks to the business.'

So muck to the credit side of the account.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Catholic Representation at Kingston.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIR,-The Whig, in its usual wild ravings, takes up the gauntlet I threw down on Monday, when that audacious critic attempted to analyze my statement of the positions occupied in the city. The Whig remarks that the assistant engineer of the Fire Department and detective are Catholics. By the assistant engineer, I presume, he means P. Develin? P. Develin is not the assistant, according to Mr. Reuse's statement. by nearly every state, and parental rights, in If I rightly remember Mr. Reuse stated in the the matter of education, are on the highway Market a short time ago that Develin was to complete absorption by a despotic secular only a Corporation pensioner, that the money authority. The world tramples under foot he received was not a salary, but simply a the divine authority of the Church of God. gratuity. How then can he be assistant engineer? By the proprietor of the Whig's own statement, he is not. So far as the detective and liable to every kind of error, becomes is concerned, he is not a Catholic. Will the imperious, tyrannical, and cruel, in a high Whig please inform me when it saw Mr. Mc-Auley inside a Catholic Church? Until then l cannot be persuaded he is a Catholic. So that those two statements of the Whig are false. A screw loose somewhere-please fix the filled order when sample proves satisfactory. Come along, Whig, and give me a statement that will prove one of mine false, and I shall be happy to submit if pointed out

Yours truly.

Kingston, April 24, 1879.

#### CAUGH NAWAGA. An Indian Funeral.

FFrom An Occasional Correspondent.) Another of the aboriginals the last debt due by mankind. Anen Katenies, wife of Mitchel Martin, died on Monday, April 21st., of consumption. No sooner had she breathed her last than the good women belonging to the Society of the Holy Family, to which she belonged, prepared the body for public view. As . you, Mr. Editor, may not be aware there is no people on earth who have more respect for their deceased friends than the aborigicals. The body, being dressed in the finest and costliest robes that can be made up for the occasion, is afterwards removed from the sick bed and placed upon a stand arranged for the occasion, surrounded by a nice canopy, decorated with various colours. The doors of the house are then opened and the friends of the deceased from time to time visit, and in doing so offer up a short prayer to the Almighty for the forgiveness of all her sins. At eight o'clock p.m., all the friends belonging to her band, accemble and offer up the Rosary for the repose of the soul of the departed one, at the conclusion of which they sing the Do Prefundis and other Psalms appropriate for the occasion. This edifying ceremony continucs as long as the body is above ground, which generally laste three nights, when everything as brought to a close by a grand requiem mass, in which the friends of both parties take a special interest in the decorations of the church, black crape for the altars and candles for the friends of the deceased, which are lighted and held in the hand durso by the solema tones of the Indian chant. Ker remains were conveyed to the Indian cemetery and there deposited in the family voult. May her soul rest in peace. Amen. E. R. A. F,

FOR LINER COMPLAINT case Dr. Harrey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR looks as if she never will. You can always PULMONARY and Aschmatic Disorders, have kill an Irishman with kindness, but all the proved their exicacy by a test of many years, King's army and all the King's men, wouldn't and have received testimonials from eminent

> BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS FROM Worms which infest the human system. There is no need to send for the physician, or use orris coot, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of BROWN'S VER-MIRUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath. 36-2

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BET. TER THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD brethren, whether at home or in China, plead PANACEA and Family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, without implanting an appetite for strong drinks.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH. ING 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 relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhos,

THE EVILS OF THE DAY

Drinking Excesses—Imperial Morality— Increase of Crime-Decline of Faith-The Jubilee.

#### [Letter from the Bishop of Salford] The Lord Bishop of Salford in a most im-

portant pastoral says :-- We ourselves feel, the Holy Father says, 'how much our infirmity stands in need of an abundance of the divine gifts to support us in the arduous ministry which we sustain. The experience of every day shows us how sad and mournful is the condition of the time in which we live. And when we behold the deterioration which has taken place in the management of public affairs, the pernicious counsels of impious men, and the chastisements of Heaven which have already fallen upon some, we cannot but fear that still greater evils are yet to come. In other words, the Vicar of Christ, surveying the condition of the world from his exalted watch tower, declares to us that the evils from which we suffer, and the dangers which threaten and press us, are to be traced to the revolt and apostacy of the public life and polity of the world from the pure and saving standard of Christ and of the Catholic Church; and that present evils are likely to be followed by still greater if we do not repent.

#### OUR PRESENT EVILS. However painful and humiliating, let us look at some of the actual evils from which

we suffer. The knowledge of them will lead us to the conclusion that penance and repentance have never been more needful than they are now. Never was there a time when the doctrines and practices of faith, without which it is impossible to please God and to be saved, were so generally disregarded, rejected and trampled upon among the nations which once formed the pale of Christendom. The revolt from the authority of the Church in the sixteenth century is bearing its bitter fruit and is fast running to seed. Legislatures and Parliaments have ceased to make the profession of Christianity, or even of Theism, a condi-tion of membership; they have ceased to hold Christianity to be the basis of legislation. The active presence and interference of Jesus Christ, speaking through His Church, has been as effectively put aside as was the image of Christ by the Roman Senate, when Alexander Severus proposed to allot to Our Lord a place among the gods. Certain crimes of blasphemy, sacrilege, infidelity, and atheism, which were less than a century ago punishable by our own law, have been practically wiped out of the Statute Book Every doctrine of faith is subjected to purely human tribunals, or is entirely ignored; the Divine law of Christian marriage has been repealed and everywhere sets up a rival human authority, which, while it is uncertain, vacillating imperious, tyrannical, and cruel, in a high degree. They who refuse to serve God, themselves in the end becomes slaves; their backs are scourged by rods prepared by their own

### IMPERIAL MORALITY.

We might illustrate the general tendency of modern society to the profession of naturalism by examples from the various nations of Europe. But it may be fitter to confine ourselves to the consideration of the state of our own country. We have a special interest in our own land; we are closely bound up with its life; we are more or less responsible for its crimes and errors; and we are assuredly called upon to make every legitimate exertion to bring about a national repentance and improvements. Look, then, for a moment at the quality and character of our Imperial morality, as illustrated by the means we make use of to augment our national revenue. B what means do we raise and augment our Imperial revenue? By an ever-increasing sale of poisons which are known to destroy the souls as well as the bodies of men by thousands annually. It is computed that 60,000 persons a year die in this country from drink and that another 60,000 a year die from its indirect consequence; in all 120,000 victims a year to drink. But this is the smaller item of the account. We hold and govern India-The British Government for purposes of revenue has established for itself in Bengal a monopoly in the cultivation and sale of opium. By smuggling, by war, and by treaty, we have forced upon the empire of China against the repeated and still-continued protests of the Chinese Government, the trade and consumption of the poisonous and baneful drug. The result of this trade upon China is that 400,000 Chinese, it is said, annually fall victims to its use and abuse. The benefit reaped by the British Empire through the trade is ten millions sterling added to our Indian revenue. We have before us the awful spectacles of the two most populous empires in the world-the British with its 287 millions, including dependencies, and the Chinese with its 400 millions of subjectsengaged by treaty, the one pacifically and silently to destroy the other. The cleverer and more enterprising is poisoning the older and more populous empire by means of this fuscinating and demoralizing drug-and this for the price of the drug. Thus at home and abroad do we annually sacrifice to Mamon some 500,000 human beings. It is well known that men's passions when encouraged are stronger than their reason; and it seems to be tacitly understood that they whose passion is for strong drink, or for opium, shall be sacrificed to augment the Imperial revenue. If the cruelty, the inhumanity of this proceeding be objected to, it is urged that the unfortunate victims themselves agree, and even desire it. The periodical human sacrifices of the king of Dahomey are more bloody, it is true; and the victims of his passion are unwilling and recalcitrant; but the human victims which we immolate are far the more numerous, and our sacrifice is continual. Our conduct is also the more disastrous and the more cruel, for it reaches and destroys the souls as well as the bodies of its victims. This wholesale, this legalized imperial crime is ignored, salved over, excused; it is necessary for the revenue; it is the homage and the sacrifice demanded by Mamon. It is put out of sight-put out of sight by man, not by God,

#### to any age of the world. INCREASE OF CRIME.

for its wickedness ascends perpetually before

Him. The blood and the souls of our

for vengcance on their destroyers, as the blood

of Abel pleaded against his brother Cain. It

comes then to this, that in our emancipation

from the laws of the Church, in our rejection

of the immaculate and life-giving Sacrifice of

the Altar, in the midst of our boasted civili-

zation and modern humanity, we have return-

ed, as a nation, to the period of human sacri-

fices, and this upon a scale hitherto unknown

Can we be surprised then if with so portertous an example of Imperial criminality in pursuit of revenue before their eyes, men be found willing to sacrifice the interest and

happiness of their brethren in detail in private pursuit of wealth? if adulteration and imposition be described as a national art, and binations of the weak against the strong, defended upon principle as "customs of the trade?" if maters, who begans by over-reach ing their workmen, are in time turned upon ture life, no eternal reward and punishment, by coalitions of operatives, and if these again notimmortality, no Saviour Jesus Christ, no confound the good with the bad, the honest message from God to man, communism and with the dishonest, the Christian'with the un-Christian, in their mad and unreasoning vengeance? Can we be surprised if, in pursuit of wealth, business is conducted with reckless imprudence and dishonesty, and if the last official returns show that our public bankruptcies in England and Wales are now at the rate of about £20,000,000 a year? Yet there are some who assure us that we are now on the highway to the perfectibility of mankind. They bid us give them fuller powers over education, and trust them for a coming era of vertue and happiness. But who are the facts? In spite of many millions exist, there is opposition to her authority with spent on education—in spite of an increase of measures for the direct repression of crime most patent instances of her beneficent influ-\_in spite of shorter hours for work that the laborer may have time for rest and culturein spite of larger wages and every kind of naturalism, that is, to a belief in the natural material improvement-and in spite, moreover, of a quite extraordinary activity and expenditure among the 135 different religious sects into which the Registrar General tells | the nations are not happy, but rather miser us that England is now divided, having among them 19,900 places of worship-in spite of all this and much more, the record of our public crime has increased sixfold in fact or threefold relatively to population, within a period of fifty years. It is a lamentable consideration that the number of crimes classified under Table I was higher in 1876-7 than it had ever been during any year in the history of the country.

#### DECLINE OF FAITH.

The outlook upon what were once the fervent countries of Christendom is sad and gloomy. Supernatural faith is dying out amongst nations, as nations. Take our own country; how many of the distinctive truths of Christianity are held as positive certainties by the people of England? How many even among nomial Christians hold a positive and distinct belief in the doctrine of the Trinity of God? How many believe that Our Saviour Jesus Christ is the God and Creator of the universe? How many believe in sacraments, in the existence of grace, in the malice of sin, in an absolute and independant moral law, in the eternity of punishment as of reward, in the immortality of the soul? Are any three of these truths held with absolute certainty by one-tenth of our thinking and scientisc leaders in this country? How few outside the Church, even among those who profess to be Christians, hold these fundamental verities of Christianity with a positive, absolute, divine certainty? Like the pagan philosopher Cicero, men are confessing that their faith is only after all a probability. But what is this but to proclaim the absolute wreck of divine faith?

#### THE GROWTH OF UNBELIEF.

The growth of unbelief during the last thirty years has advanced with a desolating and astonishing rapidity among all classes. A few years ago the publication of certain Essays and Reviews sent a pang of horror through English Christianity. But the doctrines they contained have long since found their place, and he whose freethought goes no further than these is now considered behind the age. Every class of society seems to be equally affected. Men and not a few women in what is called the best society have lost all belief in a revealed religion. They openly avow it; the profession of scepticism has become fashionable. Unbelief with indifference has filtered down into the lowest classes. Religion has lost her hold on millions of the population. It is certain that a large pronortion of the non-Catholic population is not even baptised. Does one-fifth regularly frequent any place of religious worship? The number of persons annually married without any religious rite, is a fair test of the growth of religious iudifference. The number steadily increases year by year. In 1838 there were only 2,186 persons thus married: in 1876 the number of such persons had increased to 43,-418. We are far from saying that a constant struggle with evil is not perpetually going on, and we gladly recognize that a deep religious instinct still animates the better portion of the English people; but it seems that except among a comparatively small minority, belief in distinct doctrines of revelation is becoming more and more vazue, undefined and diluted. It is easy to see where this must end. Already the pioneers of open atheism are amongst us. The sappers and miners, of Satan's army, composed of the enemies of God and men, are busy among the population. Their blasphemous prints are circulated in millions, and their blasphemous lectures on atheism, delivered in our noblest public halls, are placarded or advertized in our streets and morning papers. There appears to be no public authority in the land able or willing to issue a protest in the name of God and of the people, or to ferbid the blasphemous propaganda of atheism. But can we be surprised at the catastrophe of faith which has come upon us' The Reformation threw away the divine guidance which God had provided in His Church for the intellect and will of man. The first consequence has been that emancipated reason is abandoned to itself, or a prey to false teachers. Physical science says: "Believe in nothing but in the laws of nature; there is nothing above you." Materialism says: "Eat and drink and live as happily as you can while life lasts; there is no other life after this." Scepticism says: "Whatever you think or desire may be true; tolerate equally all opinions; no certainty is attainable by man." The whole atmosphere is charged and heavy with unbelief. You breathe it everywhere. It is carried like a poison into places where it has not been bred. As seed in the thistle-down is carried by the winds, so are the seeds of doubt and unbelief blown over the land.

### THE RESULT OF UNBRLIEF.

With increasing unbelief national education

necessarily becomes more and more independentof and hostile to faith. How can they who have no firm belief in revelation impose its doctrines on the young? For a time they may do so from regard to prejudice-but how long will prejudice survive the corroding process of unbelief? The second consequence is that the will, being enancipated from the laws of faith, is led to trust entirely to its own and well known to lacrosse men as one of strength and to reject the divine grace as a dream and delusion Hence, within a period of fifty years vice in England has increased sixfold. And this in spite of a prodigious increase in all kinds of human agencies and appliance to diminish it. The third consequence is that the intellect and will being emancipated from the control of faith, man's whole idea of progress consists in material civilization, that is to say, in the advance of physical science, and of arts, literature, and mental culture, as ministering to pleasure, in the multiplication and development of the material comforts and conveniences of this life, and of whatever wealth and care can obtain towards the gratification of our tastes and inclinations. The fourth consequence is ambition of conquest among nations, and covet-

ousness among individuals. These vices breed others; discontent, envy, hatred, comcommunsim, socialism, and the horrors of the civil war. But assuredly, if there be no fusocialism are justified in their war against capital and wealth; and every excess may be applauded, if it be only triumphant. The last consequence issuing from the above conclusions is hatred of the Catholic Church; for the Catholic Church alone is clear, precise, consistent and uncompromising in her teaching. She claims Divine authority to teach and to command. Men's hatred of the Church and of her august Head is easily understood. In Europe and America associations have been formed for the express purpose of her destruction. And where no such associations a positive unwillingness to admit even the ence and action upon mankind. His Lordship remarks that the world has returned to order, and that in nearly every land the Church is fettered, robbed, and impoverished, or openly persecuted. And yet, he continues, able, oppressed with taxation, and shaken with fears and apprehensions of what shall come upon them. Millions of men ever Europe have been called from their homes, their trades, and the cultivation of the land to live in barracks, camps, and battle fields. It is a sad and morally hideous speciacle, unworthy even of Kaffraria or Zululand. But such is now the condition of the whole of Europe. His Lordship asks his brethren and children to fear not for the Church though revolt against ker be so general, but bids each one to "work out your own salvation with fear and trembling."

#### CATHOLIC MARRIAGE.

Three things are essential for the preservation of the Catholic faith in England: good Catholic marriages, good Catholic education and continual use of prayer and the sacraments. Catholic marriage is the fountainhead of Catholic domestic life. A mixed marriages is as a poisoned well. Remember that the earliest danger to faith arises from mixed marriages. These marriages are detestable in the eyes of the Church, not only on account of the danger of lukewarmness, compromise. and even of perversion, to the Catholic party, but still more on account of the spiritual danger to the children of such marriages. Are the children likely to be uniformly and consistently trained to value the supernatural gift of faith as the greatest of blessings and to entertain a due and proper hatred of heresy. when one of their perents is living, let us suppose, inculpably in heresy? What certainty is there that the children will receive a Catholic education, if the Catholic parent be taken away? What certainty that they will not fall under non-Catholic influences, and be brought up at last in an anti-Catholic atmosphere? And then as to promises, what security is there for their observance? One of the reasons of the falling away of so many Catholic names from the faith, one of the reasons of the decline of fervour in faith is to be found in the number of our mixed marriages. These have increased so much of late years, and the evils resulting from them are so manifest that we are seriously considering whether we shall not return to the Holy See the Faculty granted us to permit mixed marriages upon certain conditions. We never grant these dispensations without a shudder and a pang of lear, unless we are assured that the non-Catholic party has been instructed in the Catholic faith, and is prepared to embrace

### CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

His Lordship observes that in the present day a good Catholic education is absolutely essential as an armour against unbelief and in number, but preferred not to mention the immorality. But education is not confined to price. He purchased "Parole" from Welsh's knowledge, even though that knowledge comprehend the whole circle of Catholic theology Knowledge of the catechism and of the faith must be reduced to practice in order to make The Catholic school, therechildren good. fore, will have failed in its chief end if it fail to form habits of virtue in its children. Let Catholic parents, if there be any so sunk in wickedness as to neglect the Catholic education of their children, reflect how grievously they sin in sending their children to Board and other non-Catholic schools, to the imminent peril of their Catholic life, when Catholic schools are within their reach. It needs many precautions and a very grave reason, indeed one so grave that we know not whether any of the kind can exist in this diocese, to excuse a parent for sinning in sending his children to a non-Catholic school. It is no justification to plead that nothing is taught against the Catholic faith. The absence of the teaching of Catholic doctrines, and still more of Catholic practices, is a dead; evil in itself. Then again, the companionship of non-Catholic children is a positive danger to which no parents can needlessly expose their children without sin. Lastly, let the Catholic parent reflect that the very fact that a child knows that his faith has not decided the school to which he has been sent, that his religion has been made secondary to secular considerations-this very fact must produce in the end the worst possible impression upon the mind and future conduct of the child. The child will naturally say: "Why should I care more for my religion than my parents? Are they not older and better than I am? If religion is little to them, why should it be more to me?" If such be the vital importance of Catholic education it must be evident to every Catholic with a voice in the affairs of the country that it is his duty to use his influence to maintain the present integrity of Catholic education. The pressure of the State upon Catholic schools is already severe: it has interfered with our text books and limited the time of religious instruction, which it barely tolerates. A little more in the way of restrictive legislation would bring us face to face with an intolerable persecution, and would embroil us in a bitter contest for the preser vation of our faith and for the salvation of our souls. God grant that this day may be yet far of!

### Hymeneal.

At St. Ann's Church, on the 28th inst., Mr. Cornelius J. Maguire, of the Evening Post, famous "Shamrock twelve," was united in marriage to Miss Mary Maloney. A large number of friends of the happy couple were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. James Brown. Immediately after breakfast they took the train for the West to spend the honeymoon. We are sure that the many friends of Mr. Maguire will be pleased to learn of his marriage, and we have no doubt that he will be a strong acquisition to the ranks of the Bunedicts.

A good honest laugh at an honest joke or bit of sarcasm rubs out the gathering wrinkles | the assassin. The scene was only probably of care; but an ill-tempered joke is like a equalled when J. Wilkes Booth shot Presipoisoned arrow, which makes a wound, and dent Lincoln in Ford's Theatre, Washington. leaves its poison after it has been withdrawn. The lights were turned on as quickly as pos-

### TELEGRAMS.

#### England.

London, April 22.-The prize fight for the championship of the world and £400, which took place between Tom Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., U.S., and Jack Stewart, Scotland, proved to be a complete fiasco. Twenty-four rounds were fought, and the men scarcely touched each other with the exception of the seventeenth round, when a pretty tussle occurred, Allen having a slight advantage. At the end of the twenty-fourth round the referee declared the fight a draw, and all bets off. The attendance at the ring was very large, and among the crowd were many members of the

LONDON, April 28 .- The Times believes Parole" will win the Chester Cup, to be run for on May 7th, and says: "Parole's" success hitherto has caused a complete scare among turf followers."

#### France.

London, April 24.-Free-traders have lately been very active at Lyons. The Free-trade Association of that city recently issued a declaration, signed by the Presidents of the principal trades societies, energetically demanding a continuance of the treatics of commerce at the lowest possible tariff. On the other hand, seven hundred representatives of the cotton and other trades met at Eginal, and deprecated that renewal.

A Paris despatch says that small-pox is epidemic at Nice.

Russia. St. Petersburg, April 23. -The Official Gazette publishes the regulations according to which civilians may be handed over to courtmartial for trial without preliminary investigation. Appeals.against judgments must be lodged within twenty-four hours after the latter are rendered. The Governor-General's discretion in regard to the acceptance of the appeals is absolute. Gen Gourko on entering upon his duties harangued the police. He said he was "determined to trace the evil to the root."

#### Germany.

BERLIN, April 23 .- A despatch says the negotiations between Germany and the Vatian have been so far without result. The rumor that Dr. Dollinger had submitted to the Vatican has been denied.

Turkey. London, April 23.—A Vienna correspondent says that there seems to be some possibility of compromise about the questions relative to

Eastern Roumelia still remaining to be settled

between Russia and England. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23 .- The Russian commanders in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have received the strongest of orders to enforce stricter discipline among the troops; as a consequence of a laxity heretofore in this respect, the soldiers propagate revolutionary ideas on returning to Russia.

#### American.

NEW YORK, April 24 .-- A large meeting was held last night, for the purpose of discussing the rush of colored people to Kansas Speeches were made by the Rev. Henry Hight and Garnet Thurlow Weed and others Numerous letters from eminent men were read. Contributions for the relief of the emigrants were handed in at the meeting. The correspondent of the Tribune at Kansas City makes it appear that many of the negro refugees there fled from the South because they found the arithmetic of their employers too much for them. When the blacks were trying to pay their debt figures wouldn't add up and when they were trying to get their due the money was very slow in coming up.

New York, April 24.—There is no little rejoicing in sporting circles here over Lorillard's third victory within a week on the English turf. Pierre Lorillard says that on Tuesday he bought all of Welsh's Leamington colts at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, 13 the others. He remarked in a sporting rendezvouz that a well known gentleman, living in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, had sent \$1,000 to a friend in England some time before Parole's" first race, to put on the horse to he best advantage. His friend invested at one to fifty-six, clearing \$55,000 for \$1,000. Lorillard is said to have won over \$200,000 on the first two races and a round sum yester-

NEW YORK, April 25. — The suit brought against General Sheridan by James Whalen to recover damages for having dispossessed him of Killona plantation by military order, which was tried in the U.S. Circuit Court in the early part of last December, and which then resulted in a verdict for the defendant, has been revived.

NEW YORK, April 28 .- Miss Anne Oliver preached in her Methodist Church in Brooklyn yesterday. She is 35 years of age, and has black hair and eyes. She bought the church a few weeks ago for \$150,000. The Woman's Church was organized yesterday. About 130 persons were present, all admitted by ticket.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Rev. Mr. Milne, pastor of the East Congregational Church, Brooklyn, three blocks from Miss Oliver's Church, preached last evening on women preaching, and said: "Exceptionally women should preach, but generally not."

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.-A despatch rereived here from Wilkesbarre, signed by Charles Parrish, states that the men who have been buried in the mine at Sugar Notch for the past few days, have been reached. All the imprisoned miners have been found alive and well, but very much exhausted.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26 .- Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, received a letter from Rev. A. G. Farest, of Washington, requesting that he be deposed from the ministry of that church, as he has changed his faith, having been received into the Roman Catholic Church at Washington. Faust is the author of a number of religious articles.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., April 28 .- The morning papers remark that things were lovely in Newark yesterday. The "saints" enforced the Liquor Law, and the "sinners" cut off the supply of milk, newspapers, and other necessities of Sunday life. As much money as usual was paid for papers, and the streets were full of drunken people.

Cuicago, April 23.—A desperate attempt was made to assessinate Edwin Booth while playing Richard III. at Booth's Theatre tonight. The play had advanced to the second scene. The lights were turned down, and the theatre almost as dark as night, when suddenly the flash of a pistol was seen in the second balcony at the right, quickly followed by another. The shots were fired at Booth, who was on the stage. The assassin made an attempt to fire a third time, but was prevented by some one sitting near. The greatest excitement prevailed, both among the audience and on the stage, women screaming and men yelling to catch

sible, and the officers hastened to where the assassin was held. He was marched off to a station, where he gave the name of Mark Gray, and said he was a dry goods clerk from St. Louis. He would give no reason for attempting to shoot Booth, and appeared pertectly cool and in his right mind. It is whispered that there is a woman at the he was greeted by the cheers and shouts of bottom of the affair, and those who have the mass of humanity that filled the building. seen the young man, who is about 25 years old, say he resembles Booth. The affair has caused a great sensation throughout the city. Neither of the balls fired went within dangerous proximity of the great actor. The weapon used was a small six-shooter.

Canadian. Tononto, April 26 - Chief Justice Hagerty gave judgment in the Common Law Chambers esterday, upon the application made by Mr. O'Sullivan on behalf of Mary McClinchy, grandmother of an illegitimate infant, yelept John Smith, an inmate of the Boys' Home, for its transfer to the House of Providence, an hour, which showed his great speed and deciding that he had no right or power to in-

The mother of the child in dispute, Ellen McClinchy, died some months ago, and in September last signed a request that the child should be transferred to the custody of the p.m., Brown stood 479; Huzael, 454; Corkey, Sisters of the House of Providence. His 437; Weston, 398 miles. Brown intended to Lordship, in giving judgment, held that as complete 500 miles before he left the track. the mother had, months before her death, freely and knowingly, placed the child in an institution chartered to provide for such of Brown and Hazael were never known. outcasts, she could not legally devolve her personal right when inlife to the custody of the child upon any other person either by appointing them guardians or giving any testamentary directions. Had a Protestant mother some months before her death voluntarily placed her illegitimate child with the Sisters of the House of Providence I cannot see how any testamentary or other directions given by her could entitle any one to obtain possession of the child. There is no question here involved of any property having been bequeathed to the child, or any suggestion as to any temporal benefit to it, or any ground as to its treatment, &c. It only rests in an alleged right to bring the child up in its mother's religious belief. I cannot see that I have any power or right to interfere.

St. John, April 28.-The 62nd Battalion have been invited to Montreal to take part in the grand celebration of the Queen's birth-Col. Blaine, we understand, has declined the invitation.

A peculiar luminous body, very like a mock moon, was distinctly visible in the sky last evening. It showed brilliantly for several minutes, but gradually lost its distinct outline, and finally faded away altogether.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 26 .- Premier Joly, accompanied by his two sons and private secretary, arrived by the Quebec express at 1.30 p. m. He was immediately driven to the wharf and embarked on the "Peruvian." A telegraph messenger handed him a number of telegrams when he stepped on the quarter-deck, and he read them to his sons in very carnest manner. As the steamer left the dock he commenced to read them again. Judging from his countenance, they were of considerable importance. The "Peruvian" sailed for Liverpool at 2.15 p. m.

### British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 24.—Public feeling is daily becoming more unsettled as the 1st of May approaches. The situation is alarming, as it threatens the permanency of Canadian connection on the Pacific, if it does not imperil British connection. Parliament is now sitting with closed doors. The best friends of Canada are despondent, and discuss ecession as probable.

Parliament has risen. The secret discussion was long and exciting. A stringent resolution was passed and directed to be cabled to London to-night. It demands, failing a fulfilment of the treaty obligatious, that the Province be allowed to secode May 1st. The action of the House seems to meet with popular endorsement.

## The Fishery Award.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., VIA HALIFAN, N. S., April 25.—The Newfoundland Legislature, by a vote of 13 against 9, made the following disposition of its share of the Fishery award. The opposition to the measure was very bitter, the discussion lasting all Wednesday night and Thursday of last week:—

Whereas the financial statement of the past year shows a floating debit balance or \$218, 18, 18, consequent upon the increased expenditure to meet the growing demands of the public service and a large deficit in the revenue of 1878, a result principally owing to the low price of goods, the subject of ad valorem duties— Resolved-That it is the opinion of the com-

Thirdly—That against such balance there be charged by way of a loan to the colony the sum of \$102,300, at interest at the rate of four and a half per cent, to defray the cost incurred in erecting telegraph thes connecting Notre Dame Bay and Bonavista Bay.

Fourthly—That the residue of such award do

Resolved—That out of the interest to arise from such investment for the current year, a sum of \$1,000 be appropriated towards the prosequition of a thorough scientific enquiry into the fisheries of this Island.

Resolved—That a further sum of \$4,000 be appropriated out of such interest for the purpose of testing by boring or otherwise the coal measure region in the vicinity of Grand Pond, as indicated in the geological map of the Teland

Resolved—That a further sum of \$3,000 be appropriated out of such interest to commence the building of the road from the southwest arm of Notre Dame Bay to Wards Bay of Islands, and also for blocking of the agricultural lands in the neighborhood of such

Resolved-That a further sum of \$2,000 Resolved—That a further sum of \$2,000 be appropriated out of such interest for the purpose of constructing a road connecting the heads of Placentia Bay and Trinity Bay between Little Harbor and Chance Cove or such other harbors in the respective Bays as may be deemed most eligible having regard to affording the greatest facility for transporting balt.

Resolved—That the residue of such interest he appropriated for works of public utility equally among the several electoral districts of the Resolved-That it is further the opinion of this

Resolved—That it is figure the opinion of this committee that the scientific enquiry respecting the fisheries is of the greatest importance, and should be confinued for a period of at least ten years, as that from time to time hereafter, as occasion may require. The first charge upon the interest arising from the fishery award, should be the expense of efficiently carrying out such service.

### The Sewage of Boston.

Boston's new system of sewage, which is modeled on that of London, is rapidly coming to completion. The cost of the improvement is about \$3,713,000, of which \$1,110,000 has been expended, or is now subject to contractors. The principle on which the improvement is based is that sewers must be fully emptied at least once in twenty-four hours. By the old system of sewers, which emptied directly into the bay, the tide rushed the wrong way twice a day, and the sewage at all times polluted the water of the harbor. The new plan is to intercept all sewers upon which the city now depends, by means of sewers running around the water front, which are to empty into a main sewer connected by a tunnel with Moon Island, where the sewage will be disposed of at very low ebb.

#### Pedestrianism. THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

London, April 25.—The pedestrian contest at the Agricultural Hall attracted over 10,000 spectators this afternoon, and during the evening over 20,000 filled the building. Brown's time has beaten all past records, and Weston, who covered a greater distance than he ever did before, was suffering terribly from his blistered feet, but he gamely struggled ou, in order to complete 450 miles by ten o'clock to-morrow night, and thus receive a share of the gate money. Since the start Weston has walked nearly the whole time, while Brown and Haznel, during the time they have been on the track, have made their wonderful records by running. Corkey was the most used up of the four pedestrians. Brown ran several of his miles during the evening at an average of six miles endurance. The excitement over the struggle. although Brown has a decided lead, is feverish. All the principal sporting houses bulletin every mile scored, and the scores of Brown and Hazael are telegraphed all over. At 11.30 The betting is 2 against 3 that Brown will cover 560 miles. Such performances as those

London, April 26 .- The spectators at the walking match yesterday numbered 2:,100 Corkey, the previous champion, last night handed Brown the key of the chamipon belt which the latter carried around the hall in triumph. At ten o'clock this morning the scores were-Brown, 503 miles; Hazael, 472 Corkey, 454; Weston, 427. Brown is fresh Hazael is going wearily; Corkey is very stiff, and Weston is resting. Brown's time is now over eight hours ahead of any previous record. The match terminates at half-past ten o'clock-to-night.

London, April 26.—Score at 2 p. m. : Brown 516 ; Hazael, 477 ; Corkey, 458 ; Weston, 438 miles.

Loxpox, April 27.-The walking match terminated at half-past nine to-night. The score stood: Brown, 542; Corkey, 492; Hazael, 473; Weston, 450. Brown has beaten the best record by twenty-one miles. Corkey stopped shortly before eight, Hazael shortly after. Fourteen thousand people were pre-

#### Hanlan and Hawdon—Excitement Increasing-Hanlan the Favorite.

Toronto, April 25.—The Mail of this morn the Hanlon-Hawdon match to be rowed ten days hence continues to increase, and appears now greater than is usually taken even in matches for the championship of England Nearly everybody in the North country is talking of the forthcoming race, and in Lon-London, Manchester, and wherever sporting men are to be found in any number, it is said the interest is equally as great. All absorbing as "Parole's" great triple victory is, and to be decided on the Tyne on May 5th in the background. People in the north are centering their attention upon it, and those south of us are looking upward. The numbers of people lining the river banks about the time the men are expected to catch a glimpse of the rival scullers. On disappointment, as far as the Canadian champion was concerned, for he was again indisposed on that day. He took ship in the morning for his usual spell of sculling, and whilst out on the river was seized with severe pains in his head, rendering it necessary for not take any exercise at all, but came down to Newcustle, accompanied by Messrs. Ward and Davis. The party visited Dr. Luke Armstrong, with whom they had a long conference. Hanlan seemed more depressed than he has been when suffering from the attacks of cold to which he has been subject since his arrival north. Every one would be sorry if a hitch in training should stand in the way of this receiving a thorough preparation for the match. Colonel Shaw has arrived here, accompanied by a number of Canadian gentlemen, who have visited this country to assist in the contests now looming in the future. On Wednesday, First—That the said debit balance be liquidated out of the amount received by this colony as its share of the Halifax fishery award. disposition to be able to resume gentle work Secondly—That for the present the balance of the said award be entered in the public secounts of the colony as a distinct fund.

disposition to be able to resume gentle work upon the river. In the afternoon, accompanied by Bright, he put off from Scotswood, panied by Bright, he put off from Scotswood when the tide was almost at its height, and rowed down as far as High Elswick Ferry Landing, where he turned and pulled leisurely back. On getting ashore he did not complain of any pain, but said he felt a little weak. He was cheerful, howlittle weak. ever, and disposed to treat matters lightly, saying another night's rest and another pull would see him as well as ever.
At the North of England Coursing Club dinner last evening, Mr. Samuel Brownlee laid Mr. Wm. Atkinson £700 to £400 on Uanlan against Hawdon. Mr. Atkinson at once offered to go on again at the same price, whereupon Mr. Brownlee bet him another £700 to £400, but this was not forthcoming. The backer of Hawdon ultimately expressed a wish to be accommodated with a third £700 to £400, but none of the Canadian friends vould venture again.

There were also offers to take £600 to £400 that the "Unknown" would beat Elliott in the championship match on June 16th, but the money was not forthcoming. This is the irst genuine betting to any amount that has taker place, but it is expected that the ball having once been opened some heavy wagering will follow, with Hanlan the favorite at seven to four. Hawdon continues in good condition, and takes his spells of rowing twice daily, besides considerable land exercise.

TORONTO, April 28 .- The Globe this morning contains the following special cablegram, dated London, 26 :-

I proceeded to Newcastle on Wednesday and found Hanlan quite despondent. He had a hard time training, and is suffering from the effects of a bilious attack. His friends and backers are alarmed. A conference was called, and those present were anything but pleased at present appearances, but they say we hope for the best. If Hanlan is well be can defeat Hawdon; if not better, we shall pay a forfeit, as we will not allow Hanlan to row when he is physically unfit. We still hope that all will come right, but the present prospects are gloomy. Bad weather, cold and indispositions have not been encouraging.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The Mail this morning has the following

special by cable :— Newdastle, April 27.—Hanlan was somebis usual practice. At ten o'clock he and John Bright got affoat. They took an easy

row upon the ebb from Suspension Bridge to the head of the Meadows where they turned, and at a pretty good pace rowed back again. Hawdon got aftont shortly after Hanlan and in company with John Higgins, of Shadwell, the ex-champion, who is here coaching the Delaval man, started from Scotswood and took a fast spin from that point down to the Meadows and back. At four o'clock a whole batch of scullers went out, including Hanlan, Hawdon, Higgins, Bright and Kirton, who all rowed down the river; Higgins and Hanlan going alongside each other for about half a mile. Higgins tried in vain to draw the Canadian, who maintained an average swing of from 28 to 30 without hurrying himself in the least. He kept on about even terms with the English champion all the way, but evidently declined to be hastened into a racing pace. At Paradise brick works, Hanlan and Bright turned and came up at a rattling gait until reaching Scotswood Haughs, where the Canadian dropped down to a paddle. Hanlan rowed in his new Swad-dle and Winship boat, which he pronounced the best he ever sat in. Higgins is now looking after the welfare of the Delaval miner, and announces his determination to do all he can to help him along. He wants Hanlan disposed of.

#### Restoring the Dead.

The body of Merrick, who was hanged for murder in Indianapolis recently, was taken from the gallows directly to a medical college there and temporarily restored to life by artificial means. An account of the treatment will prove interesting.

The body was drawn upward at full length by the head until the toes rested in the tub in which he had lain. Instantly the assistants subbed the body briskly with towels for two minutes, and then wrapped it from the shoulders down with a warm blanket. Then the head and neck were manipulated in every way to set the dislocated joint. After this the body was returned to the table, the windpine opened and a tube inserted to which a bellows was attached. Some of the veins opened to draw off the congulated blood, and a jar of befibrinated sheep's blood was produced to be injected when all should be ready. The Indianapolis Herald tells what occurred next :-

And now came the trial which all awaited in breathless anxiety. The professor of anatomy took charge of the jars of blood and milk, and was to turn the stopcocks to let it flow into the jugular vein, and thence into the heart, and the professor of physiology was to empty the blood from the head with the aspirator at the same time. Another student was to inflate the lungs with the bellows by slow easy motion, not more rapidly than eighteen a ing contains the following special by cable:— easy motion, not more rapidly than eighteen a Newcastle, April 24.—Public interest in minute. Another assistant was to move a scape valve on the bellows tube so that when the lungs were filled it might empty itself of bad air without blowing back into the bellows. The other assistants stood by the batteries to make the connections at the word.

At the word "now," every well trained head and hand began to work-all in harmonyand quietly. No sound at first but the wheezing of the bellows, and the measured thud, thud, of the piston of the air pump. The the remarkable six days' pedestrian match at clotted blood from the head poured into the Agricultural Hall are proving, they have receiver at first like a brown jelly, which after not succeeded in placing the contest a few moments was thinner, at last a stream of thin warm blood. It was noticed that the blood mixture in the jar was lowering. The professor of physiology withdrew the aspirating needles, and stood with dilated pupils and flushed face. The chest of the dead man was heaving regularly. He grasped the pulse go out for practice increases daily, and great is the dissatisfaction manifested if they fail to moment, and then sprang up and cried out in Tuesday most of the visitors were doomed to an excited manner, "It moves! I can feel its pulse!" A shout went up from every one, but followed in a moment by deathly stillness, for the swollen eyes of the dead were seen to roll in their sockets, each one looked at the other as much as to say, "What have we done in restoring this man to life and suffering?" him to come ashore. In the afternoon he did The battery of the heart and abdomen we now disconnected and all the semblance of life was observable. Nearly two pints of the blood mixture had entered the veins. This was not cut off and artificial respiration kept up. The pulse could be counted irregular, and over 190 per minute. The face of the subject was no longer livid, but rather pale. The eyelids were half closed and the eye balls rolling ; the pupils were discovered contracting and dilated according as they were shaded or exposed to the light. Some nitrate of amyl was held to the bellows, for breathing was not through the mouth and nostrils, and instantly the heart beat more steadily, the face became of a better color, and the chest jerked as if there was a desire to cough. At this juncture

the professor of physiology said :-"Gentlearen-Our experiments thus far are successful. The man is living again, but can have no thought, because the mass of brains is too nearly severed from the cord. No act of will, at least, can be performed. The spinal cord is itself the motor centre of the body, and as long as we keep up artificial breathing the body will live."

He then proceeded to drill several holes, as large as a sewing needle, into various parts of the skull, and touched the brain with the galvanic points, which caused the legs to jerk, the hands to clench, the eyes to roll, open, shut, and the tongue to protrude. A full description of the anatomical points and physiological observations was carefully taken down, and will, doubtless, appear in medical

The experiments concluded by withdrawing the bellows and closing the opening in the windpipe by adhesive plaster, and all were startled by a sudden cough from the dead man and a rolling of the head, with moaning sounds, like by one exhaeted by suffering. This was followed by a convulsive action in the limbs, a fixture of the eyes, an appearance of a second death. The body became cool in twenty minutes. The whole experiment lasted from 11.30 p.m. to 12.20 a.m., Thursday, or 50 minutes.

#### A Canadian Canal Project. A Special Committee of the Ontario Legis-

lature have reported in favor of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal. They think that the hydraulic lift lock will be the principal means of overcoming the difficulties in the construction of the canal. The estimated cost is \$20,000,000. Of the utility of the canal the Committee say :- "A cargo of grain shipped from Chicago through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Lakes Huron and Erie, and the Erie Canal, by way of New York to Liverpool, would traverse a distance of 4,600 miles. The same cargo, passing through the proposed canal, and going by the St. Lawrence Canals by way of Quebec, would only have to traverse a distance of 3,766 miles, a saving of no less than 834 miles. Even compared with the Welland Canal the gain in distance is very great. From Chicago to Quebec by the Welland Canal is 1,500, while by the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal it would be 1,180 miles, a saving in distance of about 320 miles." After making due allowance for tolls, the estimated saving in the cost of shipwhat better yesterday and was able to take | ping grain from Chicago to Liverpool, by the proposed route, would be close upon \$3 per

### HOME READING.

#### A Survivor Describes the Headlong Charge.

(Boston Commercial Bulletin ) A survivor of the celebrated ride into the jaws of death gives the following graphic pic-

ture of the charge: "Lord Cardigan's eye glanced us over then spurring his horse forward a few paces,

a:My men, we have received orders to silence that battery.' "'My G-d!' my brother ejaculated. Then

grasping my hand, he said, "Fred, my dear fellow, good-bye, we don't know what may happen. God bless you; keep

close to me-' "What more he might have said was lost in Lord Cardigan's ringing shout of: " Charge l'

"INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH."

"We went in a trot; the trot changed to a canter, and the canter to a gallop. Through the lines I could see Lord Cardigan several horse-lengths ahead riding as steadily as if he has on parade. Now, to tell the plain truth, when we had ridden a short distance, say one hundred paces, I felt terribly afraid. truth flashed upon me in a moment that we were riding into a position that would expose us to a fire on both flanks, as well as the fire from the battery in front of us, which we had been instructed to silence. I said to myself, 'This is a ride to death!' but I said it loud enough for my drother to hear, and he answered and said :

"'There goes the first!" "The first was Lord Lucan's aid-de-camp, Captain Nolan, who, after making a slight detour, was crossing our left to join us in the charge. A cannon ball had just cut him in

two as my brother spoke. " My heart leaped into my mouth and I almost shricked with fear, but I restrained myself, and setting my teeth hard I rode on. A moment later the rifle bullets from the sharpshooters on the hillside began to whistle about our ears. Saddles were emptied at every step. Then came the whistling shot and the shrieking shell and tore through our squadrons, mangling men and horses, ploughing bloody farrows through and through our ranks. Then my fear left me. My whole soul became filled with a thirst for revenge, and I believe the same spirit animated every man in the ranks. Their eyes flashed and they ground their teeth and pressed closely together. The very horses caught the mad spirit, and plunged forward as if impatient to lead us to our revenge and theirs. At this time there was not much to be seen. A heavy dense smoke hung over the valley, but the flaming mouths of the guns revealed themselves to our eyes at every moment as they belched forth their murderous contents of shot and

shell. "Now a shot tore through our ranks, cutting a red line from flank to flank, then a shell ploughed an oblique and bloody furrow from our right front to our left rear; anon a ricochetting shot rose over our front ranks, fell into our centre and hewed its way to the rear, making terrible havoc in its passage. Oh that was a ride. Horses ran riderless, and men bareheaded, and splashed with the blood of their comrades pressed closer and closer, and ground their teeth harder, and mentally swore a deadlier revenge as their numbers grew smaller.

"INTO THE GATES OF HELL." "Alone and in front rode Cardigan still

keeping the same distance ahead. His charger was headed for the center of the batterp. Silently we followed him. Up to this time neither my brother or myself had received the slightest scratch, although we were now riding side by side with comrades who at the start were separated from us by several files. We reached the battery at last. Up to this time we had ridden in silence, but what a yell burst from us as we plunged in among the Russian gunners. Well would it have been for them if they had killed us all before we reached them. They had done too little and too much. They had set us on fire with passion. Only blood could quench our thirst for revenge. We passed through the battery like a whirlwind, sabring the gunners on our passage. I don't believe one of them lived to tell the tale of that ride. Out of the battery and into the brigade-an army it was-of cavalry. Our charge was resistless. "The Russians fell before our sabres as corn

falls before the reaper. They seemed to have no power of resistance. And there was no lack of material to work upon. They closed in upon in upon us and surrounded us on every side, but we hewed our way through them as men hew their way through a virgin forest and only stopped when we reached the bank of the Tchernaya river.

### BLOODY REMINISCENCES.

"Wheeling here we proceeded to cut our way back again. On the return ride I was assailed by a gigantic Russian trooper who made a strike at me with his sabre. I partly guarded it, but not wholly, and the next moment felt a stinging pain in my neck. It passed in a moment, however, and I was about to make short work of the trooper, when I heard my brother cry;
"Ah! you would, would you?' and the
Russian fell cleft to the chin.

"We cut our way through and once more entered the fatal valley. When half way back to our starting point a cannon shot wish. struck my brother and beheaded him. Tom, "Ye

ah, thank you!' The color-sorgeant drained another glass. "When we formed upon arriving at our

starting point, Lord Cardigan, with the tears

streaming from his eyes, said: "'It was not my fault, my men.' "And the men replied with one voice:

UNDISMAYED.

"We are ready to go in again, my lord, if

you will lead us. "Just then I became dizzy. My scalp had been lifted by the stroke of the Russian's sabre, the skin of my cheek cleft across to my upper lip, and I fainted from loss of blood.

"When my time expired in the cavalry I re-enlisted in this regiment. I am always proud to hear myself called one of the six hundred, but—poor Jack! fill that glass again, Tom."

This ended the sergeant's story of the famous charge.

## Two Short Fables.

(Translated from the French by M J. D.) THE THREAD OF LIFE.

A little child when contradicted by its nurse, cried out angrilly:
"Oh! if I were only ten years old, that I might get rid of this hateful nurse. I would then be a big boy and no one would dare to

make me obey." Suddenly a genie appeared before him and handed him a mysterious ball of thread, say- you"

"Child, this is the thread of life. When you wish to grow older you need only unroll the thread from the ball: but take great care of it, for you can never rewind it, and death is at the

other end.". Saying these words he disappeared.

The child was wild with delight, for he was now the master of his own fate. He quickly made a trial of his good fortune and drew out the thread. He was ten years old. At last he was freed from his nurse. What a happiness! But now he found himself in college. Duties, lessons, and rules were imposed on him, to which our young lad was not willing to submit. He discovered that it was not so pleasant to rise early every morning, to go to school every day and to study for several hours in silence when he wished to play. He was soon disgusted with his new condition of life.

"If I were only in the Rhetoric class," said he, "my studies would be more agreeable. I would be thought more of in the family and I would be a young man besides."

He had nothing then but to draw out the thread to see his desires accomplished; he did so and found himself a rhetorician. But he had scarcely time to admire his fine figure when he heard of the great honors of the baccalaureate; he was now obliged to study Latin, Greek, and a hundred other difficult things which again disappointed him.

What would be do? Leave the college, become free, go into the world and enjoy all its pleasures? Yes, that would be charming. He drew out the magic thread gently, until he saw himself adorned with a moustache. His studies were completed, he promenaded with a cigar in his mouth and a cane in his hand, like a great many other young dan-

"At last I am free and happy," he cried, "I will remain as I am for a long time."
The young man forgot that an idle life ren-

ders every one miserable and is the source of all vice. Besides, he was not rich enough to live without working. He was then compelled to enter an office as a clerk and to spend many long hours there.

"How tiresome this kind of life is," he said sadly. "If I was even master, and had an office of my own, and a nice family, I would then be fortunate. I will unroll my thread."

In an instant he was established in business a father, surrounded by young children who annoyed him with their cries and noisy plays. He had then to endure a thousand trials and cares of which he had never dream

before. "This is not certainly the happiest period of a man's life," he exclaimed, "I am tired of business and anxious for the future of my children. I wish to see them all well married and myself relieved of all this worriment. Then I can rest and enjoy the happiness of

my family. I will try." He unwound his thread and found himself sitting in a parlor, in front of a mirror that showed him his white hair reflected in it. This frightened him and he promised not to abridge his life again. But several of his children died, others were unsuccessful in business, and he himself fell dangerously ill, and when he had recovered, his wife was carried off by a malignant fever. He believed himself to be one of the most unhappy of men. As he had never learned to suffer, he did not understand the consoling secret of patience.

He was in despair. He soon became infirm, and there he lay stretched on a couch of suffering which no remedies could relieve. He felt as if he could survive no longer. Thanks to his fatal ball he could free himself by the slightest movement. But to die! What an awful thought! He hesitated, but, at length,, excited to frenzy by the pangs of suffering, he drew the thread

and expired. He had lived but six months since the ap-

parition of the genie!

If we were in his place, would we have lived any longer? Are we more sensible and less impatient? Alas! we wish to have no trouble in this world, when God has assured us that if there is an art of being happy here, it consists not in avoiding, but in bearing the trials that are sent to us.

THE TWO MONKEYS. Two large monkeys had been brought up together and lived in the same menagerie, that time for the county of Sligo. The work but their tastes were very different. One of was finished in August, 1636, in the them, pleased with the liberty his master allowed him, and the kindness with which they treated him thought of nothing but of making visitors laugh at his grimaces and securing their good graces by his gentle ways. Therefore every one sought him, called him, amused themselves with his queer tricks, and rewarded him in turn with fruits, cakes and nuts. The children and their nurses spoiled him. When he compared his fate with that of a great many other animals he considered himself very fortunate and he was right.

The character of the other was entirely different. By his excessive pride he rendered himself unhappy in the very condition which made the happiness of his companion. He felt so much humbled that he wished to leave the place at any risk. In his haughtiness he thought himself equal to man and inferior to no one. Consequently the praises of the common classes did not please him, and when any distinguished persons honored him with their attention, his arrogance was so ridiculous, that the children pelted him with stones and insulted him calling him all sorts of names.

One day he confided his troubles and his projects to his taithful companion. "Friend," said he, "do you never think of

leaving this wretched place?" "What do you mean?" replied the other "Our master lets us run out as often as we

"You don't understond me. This pretended liberty is but the vilest slavery; we are despised and degraded. Our name of monkeys is in itself an injury. Are we then so much beneath man that he should make a plaything of us? Have we not a heart, eyes, ears, a mouth, feet and hands like him. And can we not walk erect, if we wish?"

"Well, and what if we do?" "If we resemble men so much, why can we

not pass as their equals?" "And what then?" "I am here resolved to seek my fortune

Do not betray me: here is my plan: I will dress myself in man's clothes and visit the city. I will go to the balls, dance and waltz with the ladies, and they will not suspect my origin. Can I not make a bow, smile gracefully, and polka as well as any one. Watch

me. He bowed, presented his hand and waltzed. "Wonderful! One would think you had been dancing all your life. But how are you going to conceal the hair on your body, and how will you whiten your skin?"

"Do not worry yourself about that. A pair of scissors is easily handled, and I will attribute the color of my skin to the climate in which I have lived. " And your furry hands?"

"I will encase them in gloves." "But when you want to speak, what will you do? Our language does not resemble man's. The faintest utterance will betray

"I will keep silence, and the signs that I will make will lead them to believe that I am ignorant of their language." "I wish you every success, but my opinion

is that there is less danger in sleeping here quietly than in returning to the ball and min-gling with mankind."

But our proud monkey would not listen to these wise counsels. He searched the wardrobe of his master and took a suit of clothes from it that appeared to fit him. Then, after admiring himself in the glass, he took a cigar and cane and started for the city. The people passed him in the streets without paying any attention to him, but when he entered the ballroom all eyes were fixed curiously upon him. In his embarrassment he glided quickly behind a group of busy talkers, hoping to escape public notice, but in vain! All turned and watched him and then broke out in loud peals of laughter. Several nervous ladies fainted with fright, but three gentlemen approach the "Unknown" and questioned him. He answered by signs and was at once found out.

"It's a monkey! it's a monkey!" cried

all. When they tried to seize him, he uttered cries of rage and showed his large teeth. What was he to do? He rushed towards the door amid blows from the guests, and while they went to look for sticks, he escaped. But at what price? In going out, he met a large dog that was set on him, and that tore him with his sharp teeth. The unfortunate monkey tore himself away with great difficulty, and happy to have escaped with his life, reached the menagerie, covered with blood, there to hide his shame and cure his wonds.

The kind attention of his friend did not at all console him for his misfortune; his master, who was informed of it, beat him severely and condemned him to be chained for a long time in order to prevent him from making another such excursion.

The other said to him in a friendly way, When nature has made us monkey, wolf, dog or cat, it is better to be contented as such. If we wish to become famous, it must be in our condition A monkey that behaves as a monkey should behave, is thought more of than one who succeeds in badly imitating man. Security and peace are the reward obtained by him who knows how to moderate his desires. It is an old maxim that cannot be contested. As for the rest, consult your wounded back and your torn flesh and they will tell you the same thing This will give you time to reflect upon your foolishness."

#### The Four Masters.

To think of a book which tells of a nation's history for 3,500 years may almost frighten one, with its dry, and dreary and dusty records, but it may be of some interest to know that such a book is to be found. More people could tell of the Seven Sages of Greece, or perhaps of the Seven Sleepers, than of the Four Masters, and yet the Four Masters flourished nearer to our own century. The first of them, by name Michael O'Clery, was born in county Donegal, about 1580 A.D. He became a Franciscan monk at Louvain, and was sent to his own country to search out the history of Irish Catholicity, and of Irish saints. Perhaps his superious perceived how the lights of the old faith were burning dim in the cold blighting atmosphere of Elizabeth's reign, and the reigns of her successors. But whatever their motive Michael O'Clery worked honestly, humbly, faithfully, for ten or fifteen years in various parts of the country, among documents, martyrologies, genealogies and records. He employed colleagues, and they produced three Tracts," the first on the Kings of Erin, the second on the Saints of Erin, the third on the Inhabitants of Erin, from the year 278 after the Flood to the year 1171 A.D. It is supposed that during the course of this work the idea was conceived of compiling the Annals of the Kingdom of Erin, telling of the general history, exploits, discussions, conflicts, and battles; and these writings, all in manuscript, completed by four monks, who were eminent masters in antiquarian lore, are called the "Annals of the Four Masters." Father O'Clery was able to gain the patronage of some of the old native chiefs, among them the Prince of Cuil o Finn, or Coolavin, who was one of the two Knights of Parliament sent to Dublin at "reign of our King Charles, King over England, France, Alba, and over Eire." The Historybeganwith the Deluge, and ended at the Anglo Norman invasion A.D. 1171, and it is signed with the names of Four Brothers of the Convent in Donegal where it was completed. It has been published in Irish character and also in translation in seven large quarto votumes by Dr. John O'Donovan in 1851. The tangle of Irish history and legend seems to dispirit writers and scare away readers, notwithstanding Moore and McGee, the Nun of Kenmare, and others; even the portions of Ireland's story embellished by the pen of Macaulay have, equally with those bedaubed by Froude, failed to satisfy the

### A Canadian Sleighing Party.

Who does not enjoy a sleighing party? Not the "Sulky Ride," with no one but oneself. But the real big party of men and woman. It is splendid to crowd the sleigh; the closer the better, especially if your next one be a good looking girl. How timid she is of falling out, and how strong is your arm around her waist to keep her in. Then the whisperings, the jolts, the snow banks, the bright moon peeping out ever and anon to take heed of you, and the wicked stars twinkling at you. Then the loud song and chorus. Then the drawing up before the old hostelry and the glimmer of the fire, which finds its way through the windows and tells of log fires and fiddlers, and dances, and jokes, and turkeys, and pies, and coffee, and all the etceteras which make up a night's revel. Oh. it is jolly to go a sleigh riding. 1 am old now, but I often think longingly of the days gone by, and wonder if I would not still love to do as I did then. After such a time it is always well to clear away the debris from the room and system, the former with brushes, and the latter by Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated PILLS. They will right them.

From observation under the microscope, of the Blood of patients (using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles, and the substitution of vitalized discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscles.

### Remarkable Counterfeit.

Washington, April 24.—The Secret Service has come into possession of a most remarkable counterfeit \$20 United States legal tender note, which is calculated! to deceive even persons accustomed to handling notes of that denomination. What makes it more re-markable is the fact that the work on the note is executed with pen and ink. All intricate figures and curves; all heads; the seal; the fine engraving work, and even the fibre in the paper are almost perfectly counterfelted by pen and ink. The signature of John Allison, formerly Register of the Treasury, is almost exact, while that of John C. New, formerly Treasurer, is perfect. The whole bill, back and face, is a wonderful piece of penwork. The bill was detected at the Sub-Treasury in New Orleans. a mar par at lede w

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### The Horse.

WARBLES, SITFASTS, AND HARNESS GALLS. When the saddle has galled the skin beneath the inflammation resulting is called a warble," and if this is neglected, so as to cause a troublesome sore, the term " sitfast" is applied. The effect produced is similar to a harness gall, and there is not the slightest necessity for inventing names to distinguish | the draft out of the line, and causing coneach stage of cruelty in the rider, for it attention is paid to the warble no sitfast will ever make its appearance. Prevention is better than cure, and it may almost always be effected by the adoption of the plan of always keeping the saddle on (after loosing the girths) for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. Sometimes, however, in spite of this precaution, the skin of the back swells. and when a heavy man has been riding for planting them. six or eight hours on a horse unaccustomed to his weight, the cuticle will perhaps peel off, bringing the hair with it. When the swelling is considerable it should be well fomented for an hour, and then bathed with a lotion composed of one drachm of tincture of arnica in half a pint of water. The saddle should never be re-applied until the skin is quite cool and free from all inflammation, even if considerable inconvenience is thereby suffered. The same treatment will also apply to harness galls. Oiling the inside of the collar will often prevent the shoulder from suffering excoriation.

The larva of some beetle, but of what species I do not know, is occasionally met with in the horse, causing a small lump, about the size of a raisin, and usually on the back. This obstinately continues for months, it its nature is not understood, in spite of all ordinary applications. At last a white larva or grub, with a black head, and very similar the nut, makes its appearance, and either escapes to fall on the ground and become a chrysalts, or else it is squeezed out by the

viously, an opening may be made with the point of a penknife, and then the larva may be gradually squeezed out, avoiding too much haste in the operation, which will only retard

BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS.

the process.

Horses are liable to be stung by hornets wasps, and bees. If there are only one or two stings made, no interference is necessary; but sometimes a larger number of poisonous punctures have been effected, and then the best treatment is the application o spirit of turpentine and laudanum in equal proportions.

The bites of the gadfly are so troublesome in their effects that it is sometimes desirable to prevent them if possible. There is effected by making a strong infusion of the green bark of the elder and washing the flanks, &c., with it before going out.

CHAPPED HEELS. When a horse suffers from adema of the legs, he is particularly prone to an eruption of a watery nature in the cleft between the heels and behind the lesser pastern. Those also whose legs are washed and not dried are still more prone to it, especially if the hair is white. The skin cracks, and, in bad cases, is so inflamed and swollen that the leg cannot be bent without great pain, and often there is and driven into a corral, which is a place ena bleeding from the cracks, caused by the action of the limb, but only to a sufficient extent to show that blood has escaped. The treatment must be local as well as general if most of which were young ones, about two or the eruption is not entirely due to mistatree years old. The chief guacho, mounted management. In any case, the part should be dressed with cerate of acetate of lead, a little of which should be rubbed in every night. Next morning some glycerine should | For some time he was very unwilling to leave | Fasquell's Introductory French Course, be brushed on an hour at least before the his comrades, but the moment he was out of Complete Course. exercise, and renewed before the daily work the corral his first idea was to gallop off; Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French. is commenced. This will prevent all risk of skin cracking, while the ointment the will act beneficially on the vessels of the part. In addition to these applications, the general health should be attended to if in fauit, and tonics or diuretics should be given, as the ease

may require. Stables-Foundations. In most cases stables are not built of more than the basement story, with a loft over, which is generally, almost entirely, con-structed in the roof; the walls, therefore, are a piece of hide in his mouth to serve of a bit, not high, and do not require deep founda- and a strong hide halter on his head. The tions, even if they are built on clay, which is | guacho who was to mount arranged his spurs, more liable to cause cracks, &c, than any other species of soil of a uniform character. It is a very common plan, on this account, to put on the saddle, which he girthed exlay the foundations of any kind of course and tremly tight. He then caught hold of the lay the foundations of any kind of course and stony material; but if this is done, a course animal's ears, and in an instant vaulted into of broken slates should be laid in cement a little above the level of the ground; or, instead of this, a course or two of hard bricks should be laid in the same material, so as to prevent the damp from striking up the walls by capillary attraction. A neglect of this precaution has, in several instances with my own knowledge, kept stables damp in spite of attention to drainage and a resort to all sorts of expedients which could be carried out subsequent to the building of the walls.

### Farm and Garden.

Fix bushels of peas are equal to ten bushels of corn for fattening hogs, and peas yield a larger number of bushels per acre than

Window boxes containing vegetable plants may be set out during mild days, and, when it may be done without risk of frost, be left out all night. If potatoes are planted in hills they should

he about three feet and ten inches apart each way, and if in drills from fifteen to twenty inches apart. If salt and charcoal be fed to hogs every

week, it will be of great benefit in preserving their health. If this matter was attended to, and clean styes provided, there would be less hog cholera." A top dressing should be given the lawu each spring. Ashes, plaster, guano, fine bone, or nitrate of soda may be applied another.

in successive years, or a fertilizer containing all the essentials may be used. Those who wish the very earliest, start their potatoes in a warm room in boxes of earth: they require very careful cutting at planting time, to not break the shoots. Plant as early as possible to be ahead of the

beetle. A farmer makes no greater mistake than in supposing he must be wealthy to have a nice lawn in front of the house planted with flowers and evergreens; or that he cannot have pear trees and grapes, and an abundance of small fruits.

From 50 to 60 bushels of oats should be the least satisfactory yield, and the aim should be to have the ground in a condition to produce this instead of the 25 or 30 which is now a usual harvest. The whole secret is in the fertilizing of the soil.

Jugs, kegs, or cans that have become stale or mouldy in the inside, wash them out

clean and fill up with warm water; drop in a little carbolic acid, and let it stand a few hours; empty the water and rinse thoroughly, and it will be as sweet as if it had never been

tainted.

In ploughing with three horses abreast one must walk on the ploughed ground, unless some contrivance is used to throw the draft clevis on to the land side sufficiently to put the off horse in the furrow. This, however, has the disadvantage of throwing siderable side draft.

#### Items.

Milk from Jersey cows is sold in Worcester for nine cents per quart, and the farmer does not teel obliged to water his milk.

The Chinese are adepts in the art of agriculture, and their seeds are manured before

Raw eggs is a restorative in strength. Break a fresh egg in a tumbler, mix with a little sugar, beat to a strong froth, and add a very little ice if liked, or it may be taken without this addition. Minnesota is destined to surpass all other

States in the production of wheat, and Minneapolis is already the greatest flouring center in the world. There is no locality in our country where

so large a proportion of cows can be main-tained under natural conditions, on a given area, as in the best dairy producing sections of New York. Pick up the odds and ends that are going to waste around you. Hides, horns, hoors

bones, wax, moss, and many others trifles have a cash value. Bad odors about a barn affect the quality of milk. The odor of manure from a close cellar

will destroy the varnish on a carriage or sleigh in the barn above, and if the odor is so strong in everything but size to the magget found in | it must affect the breath of the cow and cause disease.

Cheese made from pure skim milk is about is digestible as a shingle nail, but threegroom, which is easily done as soon souths of the cream can be removed from the as the head is visible. When discovered premilk, and if butternilk is added good cheese milk, and if buttermilk is added good cheese can be made.

Not long ago workmen on a flume at Fenton, Mich., captured a young eel, put in the stream six months before. It had increased over three inches in length during that time.

Heating milk from 180 to 170 degrees destroys bad odors in the milk, and the cream makes good firm butter but if Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. heated to 190 degrees the globules are destroyed.

A crop of clover one year in three, followed by fallow for the rest of the season, which helps to clear the land from weeds, is the Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. helps to clear the land from weeds, is the most economical way to fertilize for, and to | Stepping Stone to Geography. cultivate market garden vegetables.

Lettuce is a sedative, and excellent as food for persons who are of a nervous temperament. Taken late in the day or evening, it promotes sleep by allaying nervousness. contains a little of the opium principle of the poppy.

### A Wild Horse Breaking.

A well-known traveller gives this account of the manner in which horses are caught in South America:-They are caught with a lasso, which is a greased and plaited thong, forty teet in length, with a noose at one end, closed with posts. Of course the guacho or peon goes at this sport on the back of a tame animal. The corral was quite tull of horses, on a strong steady animal, rode into the enclosure, and threw his lasso over the neck of a young horse, and dragged him to the gate. however a timely jerk of the la him in the most effectual way. The peons now ran after him on foot, and threw a lasso over his forelegs, just above the fetlock, and twitching it, they pulled his legs from under him so suddenly that I really thought the fall he got had killed him. In an instant a guacho was seated on his head, and with his long knife cut off the whole of the mane, another cut the hair from the end as the tail. This, they told me, was to mark that the horse had once been mounted. They then put which were unusually long and sharp; and while two men held the horse by the ears, he the saddle, upon which the men who held the halter threw the end to the rider, and from that moment no one seemed to take any further notice of him. The horse instantly began to jump in a manner which made it very difficult for the rider to keep his seat, and quite different from the kick and plunge of our English steed. However, the guacho's spurs soon set him a-going, and off he galloped, doing everything in his power to throw his Another horse was immediately brought from the corral, and so quick was the operation that twelve guachos were mounted in a space which I think hardly exceeded an hour. It was wonderful to see the different manner in which different horses behaved. Some would instantly lie down and roll upon t; while some would stand without being held, their legs stiff and in natural positions, their necks half bent towards their tails, and looking vicious and obstinate; and I could not help thinking that I would not have mounted one of those for any reward that could be offered me, for they were invariably the most difficult to subdue. It was now curious to look around and see the guachos on the horizon, in different directions, trying to bring their horses back to the corral, which is the most difficult part of their work, for the poor creatures had been so scared there that they were unwilling to return to the place. The saddles and bridles were taken off, and the animals

#### Wit and Humour. (From Punch.)

trotted towards the corral, neighing to one

BY A BEASTLY OLD BACHELOR .- A married man's fate in brief: Hooked, booked, cooked AWAKENED CONSCIENCE-MONEY--The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of five shillings from 'Arry, as a fine for having cut his name on a national monument.

OBVIOUS.—Stingy uncle (to impecunious nephew): "Pay as you go, my boy !- pay as you go!" Nephew (suggestively): "But suppose 1 hav'nt any money to pay with, uncle——' Uucle: "Eh?—Well then, don't go you know -don't go !" (Exit hastily.)

Sold.—First Cantab: "I say, Green, my boy, heard the news? Every one of our crew has got a stroke!" Second Cantab: "By George! How awful! Is it paralysis or apoplexy?" Frst Cantab; "No; it's Davis, of Trinity."

### NIEW SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79,

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Rosanna Clavel, Plaintiff, vs. Alphonse De rome, dit Decarreau, Defendant.

An action for separation as to properly had been instituted in this cause to-day.

Attorney for Plainiff.

Montreal, 12th February, 1879. Topology (A) ฮเละ เดราะ ระบะ หู้เปลาะ ระบะวั

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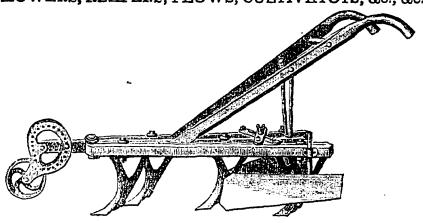
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# PREMIUMS! HOLY LAND OIL.

# 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. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

farmer particularly interesting to the farmer ZD There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to Join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

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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 is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

six would sell in any retail store for 50 conts.

2nd —A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO MOTTO WITH PORTRAIT OF PIUS IX. OR L+O XIII. A written description cannot give the reader the least conception of those beautiful gems of art. In their centre is a well executed and life-like portrait of Pius IX or Leo XIII, surrounded by a wreath of liles, on each side of which there is in large illuminated letters, their mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the mottoes are 21x81 inches, and are worth 50 cents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price, this simply pays cost of importing, postage, &c. Wo will send them neatly framed in rustic for 50 cents extra; or in veneer, engraved corners, 75 cents; subscriber paying expressage.

The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

SHOW THE PREMIUMS

## SHOW THE PREMIUMS

to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once.

We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items: 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 orticle.

SLO a year that will secure any Premium article.

Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 8rd. Send the names as fast as octained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper st once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next lune, to complete any list, but every Premium desired with be sent as soon as earned and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.40 be sent tor one year's subscription. 8th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we ofter Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will fully and economically, and where they will

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NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES.	Price.	No. of Su at \$1.50, with Priz
No. 1-Improved Corn Sheller	\$ 5.00	16
" 2-"signal Service" Barome-	2.00	6
ter " 3—Peerless Watch	10,00	
" and Chain.	13.00	
" 4-"Challenge" Printing	1000	00
Press and Outfit	3.50	14
holder	0.25	1
" 6-Wanzer Sewing Machine	60.00	
" 7-A New Combination Tool!	.25	1
" 8-Canadian Housekeepers'		_
Scales	1.50	G
" 9-Fancy Body Strap, Nickel	- 00	10
Plated Centennial Bells	$\frac{5.00}{3.50}$	16 12
" 10-Roger's Saws" " 11-Eureka Club Skate	3.00	12
" 12—Silver Chime Gong Sleigh	3.00	10
Ralle plated in Gold	10.00	40
" 13-Spring Steel Bracket Saw	1.25	Ü
" 13—Spring Steel Bracket Saw " 14—Patent Tool Holder and		-
Tools	1.25	5
" 15-Canada Club Skate	3.00	10
"16-New Lawlor Sewing Ma-	=0.00	100
chine	50.00	100
" 17—"The Voice " (1 year)" "18—History of the Catholic	0.25	1
Church	3.50	10
" 19-Donahue's Magazine	2.00	46
" 20-Princess Lover Clock	3.00	1ŏ
" 2)—Princess Lever Clock " 21—Snider Breechloading Rifle " 22—Double Barrel Fowling	50.00	100
" 22-Double Barrel Fowling		
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HENRY MOSHANE & CO. Aug 27, 1875.[ Baltimore, Md,

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

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By bathing the Breast, Stomach and Spine with Holy Land Oil, it Assists Digistion and Assimilation, it vitalizes the Blood, it restores tone and vigor to the whole Nervous System, it gives nerve and Muscular Action to the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals, and Power of Endurance and Concentration to the Mind, thus curing Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Pites, sick Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Mental Depression, Nervous Prostration, Bronchitis, Isthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, St. Vitus's Dance, thronic Diarrhaa, Fever and Aque, Palpitation of the Heast, Loucorrhea, any disease brought on by Irregularities of Lane, Overworked Mind, &c., &c., &c.

By bathing with Holy Land Oil the part of the body affected, it never falls to cure Rheumatism, Neuralyia, Headache, Toothache, Laruche, Paceache, Colic and Cramps, Sore Throat, Sudden Cold, Inflammation of the Chest and Bowels, Coughs, Croup, Colic in Children, and all painfull Pervous Affections, Sprains, Stiffness and Swelling of the Joints, &c., &c., &c.

By bathing Animals with Holy Land Oil, it cures Sprains, Everney, Springhalt, Windgalts, Foundered Feet, Cracket Reets, Lame Back, Sityast, Aingbone, Swelled Legs, Lane-ness, Weakness of the Joints, Foot-rot in Sheep, tearget in Cows, Horn Distemper, Pell Evil, Mange, Fistula, &c., &c., &c.

Europe, where it is put up for 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 by all Druggists. Price, 25c., 50c. and 81.00 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, Con-

sumption, Whooping Cough, and all hacking and irritating Coughing in

Children which purents should stop at once, as they surely sow the seeds of Discase in the child to ripen, and end in lingering death by Consumption. PREPARED ONLY BY DR. JAMES HARVEY,

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And sold by all Druggists. Price, 81 per bottle; Trial Size, 25cts. Copy-ight Secured. TESTIMONIALS. DR. HARVEY'S

HONEY DEW EXTRACT. Toronto, December 20th, 1878.

Some three years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I had a dry, hacking couch. I could neither rest by day or sleep at night. I became alarmed at my situation, but could get no permanent relief until I tried Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract, and after taking a few doses I felt great relief. I continued for a few weeks, and am now entirely recovered.

C. M. CARTER. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1878.

My little boy had the whooping cough last spring. Spite of all I could do the coughing 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, and I have great pleasure in a-ring that it was by using three small bottles of Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract that my child is now in health and getting only robust. ting quite robust.
MRS. REBECCA J. MOORE.

TORONTO, Ont., January 14th, 1879.

GEORGE K. NORRIS. April 9.

SCHEME.

Meeting at St. Mary's College.

A very large and influential meeting was held on Tuesday night, the 22nd instant, in the basement of the Church of the Gesu, commonly known as the Dramatic Hall of St. Mary's College, and a grand tour, N. Bourassa, Montigny, Canon Moreau, Father Lonergan. On the motion of His Lordship, who was enthusiastically cheered as he rose, the Bishop Latour was called upon to act as Secretary and Father Labelle was requested to address the meeting, His Lordship first making a few explanatory remarks appropriate to the occasion. The reverend speaker drew attention to the

state of our cities at present, and the diffi-culty of obtaining employment, which was also true, though, perhaps, in a less degree as regards the rural districts, where the farmer found difficulty in furnishing the means of living to his children, and hence they had to either pour into Montreal, beginning a new or they had to emigrate to the States and lose their nationality. The present scheme, which, he was happy to say, was approved by and strange life, which often ended in misery, the clergy, would obviate those difficulties mental in the control of the control and be conducive to the interests of nationality, of health and of religion, and was even called for by nature herself. The great Ottawa Valley was large enough and rich enough to receive all

nothing towards the public wealth, will in future become both producers and consumers, and add to the wealth of the Dominion and the importance of the Province and the

prosperity of Montreal. (Cheers.) A vote of thanks was then moved to the Rev. Father Labelle by Judge Papincan, seconded by Mr. F. A. Quinn, and carried with

enthusinsm. Mr. Quinn was the next speaker, who after delivering a short explanatory address in French, spoke in English to the effect that in seconding the address, he did so with the greatest sincerity and pleasure, knowing as he did the deeds that Father Labelle had done in his time, and how after constructing the North Shore Railroad-for let it be understood it was his busy brain that orginated that grand scheme, this mighty man of the north country had now come along to successfully engineer a great colonization scheme. (Applause.) For full forty years orators had been speaking, legislators moving resolutions, editors pouring out leading articles in vain, all in vain; the enterprise would not move, but behold, Father Labelle came along and put his shoulder to the wheel-and a mighty shoulder it was-and the railroad sprang up as if by magic, and he did all this without forgetting his sacred duties as a clergyman. It was not asked of the citizens of Montreal to bestow charity on the poor people; it was the intention to assist by this colonization scheme; no, the idea was to make them better and prouder men by making them more independent men. Few would be disposed to doubt the feasibility of the scheme on hand, and none the ultimate good that its successful realization would confer upon the country. Manufactures were, of course, necessary in every community, but he would rather see an agricultural than a manufacturing people in possesion of the land. Health, content and independence smiled on

the agriculturist who was in any way

successful, while the dangers and failures

and insolvency and loss surrounding the precarious manufacturer and those dependent

upon him were too well known. Who ever

hears of a farmer going into bankruptcy ex-

THE OTTAWA VALLEY COLONIZATION | Canada at large to help this goble enterprise along. A nation is not composed of cities provinces, mountains or valleys-it is formed of men and the justitutions they surround themselves with, their religion, their nationality, their laws and their aspirations (applause). The Irish and French Canadian Catho lics who will people this new region and form flourishing communities along the Valatic Hall of St. Mary's College, and a grand hall it is by the way. This large chamber was literally crowded mostly by the elite of our French Canadian citizens, although there was a pretty fair sprinkling of English speaking folks. Among those present were Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal; the Hon. Mr. Chapleau; Revd. Father Cazeau, President of the Jesuit's College; Father Labelle, projector of great enterprises and the promoter of the present scheme; Fathers Salmon, Veillent, Leclair, Dubue; Judge Papineau; Messrs. F. A. Quinn, Alphonse Leclair, Father Lefebre, Messre. Huguet, Latour, N. Bourassa, Montigny, Canon Morean, on the story of God and as monauments to the glory of God and as monauments to the glo done towards spreading the faith in the new world, and erecting magnificent churches to the glory of God and as monuments to their own eternal constancy and honor; and closed his address by strongly recommending the enterprise to all lovers of the good cause they

had at heart. The Hon. Mr. Chaplean was the next speaker and delivered one of his usual magnificent speeches which thrilled the audience through with its inspiring elequence.

The following officers were then selected at the suggestion of Bishop Fabre:— Monseigneur the Bishop, President; Judge Papineau, Vice-President; Mr. Edmond Moreau, Secretary; Rev. M. Veillant, Treasurer. The Council are as follows :- Rev. Messrs. Mongeau, Salmon, Dubue, Caseault, Lefebre, Judge Papincau, Chevalier Huguet

mising to heartily aid the enterprise by all the means in his power.

After the usual votes of thanks the large udience dispersed.

#### the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts to those who have already paid.

Special Notice. We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the knost celebrated living plantsts and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Plano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be anapproached by any maker in the world. A late in mier of the London Musical Recard says it a, even there albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a tists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great relandst, Mainme Hive-King, says "The Weber Plano is the finest instrument I ever placed my fingers on." The Centennial judges say. "They were the finest Planos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to produre them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

The Benconsfield Vineyard. BEACONSFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q.

The senson for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay. Instructions for planting, care and training

will be sent on application, and the method may be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway.

Price of the vines, 50 cents each.

EPPS'S COCOA—URATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps hus provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladles ure floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gatette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

L. E. RURWELL, of Fingall, Ont., writes : I had for some years been badly afflicted with an aggravating and slarming cough. My friends as well as myself became afraid of my condition. I found no relief in any remedy until I commenced using Dr. Harvey's Honey and destituion attendant on factories, and a number of Cough, Medicines, but without until I commenced using Dr. Harvey's Honey and destituion attendant on factories, and any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of week's I ceased to cough, and can now sleep well at night, and am rapidly gaining strength and flesh.

ONDREE N. NORTH. -Last autumu I, was suffering from a severe province to become acquainted with them. lief, and performed, a perfect cure in a short We owe it as a duty to the Catholics of time.

#### Wit and Rumour.

A shocking affair-A galvanic battery Fine day-Monday morning at the police court.

An off-hand matter-Trying to finger a steam saw in motion.

Funny, isn't it, that coals, instead of going to the buyer, go to the cellar? Did the man who got up a sensation use a

step-ladder or a fire escape? Speaking of rude remarks, any remark is rued that gets you into trouble.

Why is it impossible to cheat at chess? Because all movements must be on the square.

Don't lawyers wear gowns because they are not in favour of short suits?

The singer who brought down the house has refused to rebuild it. Why is a bad sinner like a good cabbage?

Because he has a hard heart.

What vegetable do the members of orchestras care for the most ?- The beet. The word right is never pronounced wrong,

and the word wrong is never pronounced When a girl hunts a husband, the engage-

ment ring, to be in keeping, should be "A man can't help what's done behind his

back," as the tramp said when he was kicked out of doors. The man who meets one's remarks with a "fiddlesticks" clearly wishes to do violins to

one's feelings. A parson was recently telling a marvellous story, when his little girl said, "Now, pa, is

that really true or is it just preaching?" Which two letters of the alphabet are like the most cruel Roman Emperors? N and I'.

Why N and P? Because they are near O. I'our things are grievously empty—a heart without brains, a wit without judgment, a hear without honesty, and a purse without

money. An agricultural paper tells how to dress a hog. But what's the use of dressing a hog? It would ruin its clothes before it had them on two hours.

There is only one thing that is more wearwait for a train, and that is when the train hasn't waited for him.

The gentleman who recently proceeded to clean out' the editor of the Sioux City times, has consented to postpone operations until the doctors have fixed halt a dozen broken bones, and extracted four bullets."

Miss Rosela (enthusiastically, and with the greatest good faith in the world, to T.T., who has just finished a comic song): "That was so nine. How very kind of you to be willing to make a fool of yourself."

When a man dies suddenly, "without the aid of a physician," the coroner must be called in. If the man dies regularly, after being treated by a doctor, everybody knows why he died and the coroner's inquest is not neces-

"Here, Sandy," said a provision merchant to his servant, "taste this butter, and see what you think of it; it is for that pernicaty Polish gentleman just gone out; he wants it for family use." "Gude enough," answered Sandy, somewhat equivocally, after trying it, "gude enough for greasin Poles."

Quoth blushed Kate, while popping corn, Unto her lover, with a st. h: "I would you were a kernel born. Now can you guess the reason why?"

"For thy sweet cornstalk I've an ear," With husk-y voice he youth replied; "But I'm too-green to pip, I fear." Said sancy Kate: "You never tried."

A boisterous, ill-bred fellow, in a dispute, called his adversary "no gentleman." "I suppose you think yourself one?" was the reply. "Certainly I do," answered the bully. "Then," said the other, "I'm not offended

that you don't think me one." A tailor of melancholy temperament was observed sitting cross-leg on the Canada shore, gazing innocently at the Horseshoe Fall, with its thick cloud of spray. A reporter stole up unobserved and heard him mutter: "What a

### place to sponge a coat!" The Big Trees of California.

These are found only in Sierra range, and

chiefly in the groups of Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuetumne and Tulare counties. They stand in solitary grandeur as the most gigantic specimens of vegetable life on the globe. These giants of the forest stand in the valleys nestled in this chain of mountains at an elevation of from four thousand to five thousand feet above the sea; and as no vegetable life exists in this range above nine thousand feet altitude, their tops are much below that range There are seven distinct groups of these mammoth trees-three in Mariposa county, two in Tulare and one each in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties. The group in the latter county was the first discovered and possesses among its numbers the tallest tree known in the State. To persons who have not visited the Pacific coast and seen the immense forests of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, a description of these forests of the Sierras sounds like romance. To the lumbermen of the Baltic and Penobscot, who look upon a pine of eighty to one hundred feet high and three to six feet in diameter as a monster, a description of the "Big Tree Grove" of Calaveras county, some of the trees of which are four and thirty-five feet in length and one hundred and ten feet in circumference at the base, or more than thirty-three feet in diameter, must seem ridiculous. One of these monsters was cut down some years ago by boring with long augers, which occupied five men constantly for twenty-two days, equal to one hundred and ten days labour of one man; the stump levelled and planed off, being twenty-seven feet in diameter, has often been the scene of cotillion parties and festive gatherings not of children, but of full-grown, able-bodied California men and women. Another of these giants now fallen is hollow, forming a tunnel so large that parties have often ridden into it on horseback for seventy feet, turned the Heavy import duties, and in some cases pro-horse around and ridden out without dis- hibition in pork and its products, and live mounting. The top is broken off, and two horsemen can ride abreast through this tree for its entire length without stopping. These trees grow in a deep, rich soil; the wood is light, and dry, splitting freely, of a reddish colour, and is valuable for building purposes; it much resembles red cedar. The Calaveras grove is situated in Calaveras county, between the Stanislaus and Calaveras rivers, twenty miles east of Mokelumne Hill, and 4,760 feet above the sea-level. There are ninety-two of the "Big Tree" species in the group, ten of them are over thirty feet in diameter, and eighty-two of a diameter from fifteen to thirty feet ranging from two hundred and forty to three hundred and sixty-six feet in height. The Mariposa group, in Mari-posa county, is situated about thirty miles proud position as manufacturers and merposa county, is situated about thirty miles proud position as manufacturers and mersoutheast of the town of Mariposa. It consists chants to our more enterprising competitors."

of four hundred and twenty-seven trees, varying in size from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred and twenty-five feet in redeemed \$71,557 legal tender notes, and rehadily (mili-threshed). \$3.50 to 4.50; best height, and from twenty to hirty-four feet in celved no gold in exchange for legal tenders.

diameter. They extend over an area of about six thousand feet above the level of the sea. One of these giants now prostrate indicates a king of this group, being about thirty-four feet in diameter, and three hundred and twenty-five feet in height. There are three other groups in this county, near the Mariposa grove; one contains eighty-six and the other thirty-five mammoth trees, averaging about the diameters of those already described. Throughout Tuolumne county groups of the "Big Trees" are found, and still further south, in Tulare county, at an elevation of about miles northeast of the town of Visalia, scattered over a range of fifty miles in length, hundreds of these trees are found; and although the average height is not so great as those of Calaveras and Mariposa, some now prostrate are as great in girth as the largest in height, and one hundred and six feet in circumference; a portion of it has been burnt away; originally its girth is supposed to have heen about one hundred and twenty feet .--Not the least remarkable about these mountain monarchs is their age, ascertained by scientific observation to be in some cases from one thousand to three thousand years, and still there they stand in primeval majesty, defiant of sun, rain, frost, and storms, unencumbered by branches, erect, well proportioned. In their crowns of evergreen they look down from their acrial heights upon their offspring, young giants in the bud of a few hundred years of age, struggling for the mastery over the oak and sturdy pitch and sugar pine, soon to be dwarfed in comparison, as the young sequoia lifts his arms into the clouds.

#### Commercial linion.

The opinion of the tariff people of the United States is that the Canadian tariff will fail in compelling the United States to agree to a reciprocity treaty. Reciprocity with the United States of the kind Canada wants is not the kind of reciprocity the United States wants. If there is to be reciprocity at all, Canada wants reciprocity in everything-in agriculture as well as manufactures; while, on the other hand, the United ing and depressing to a man than having to States is only willing to go half ways. But the great objection that our neighborus have to a reciprocity treaty is that it would open a back door by which English goods could be taken into the United States via Canada without paying any duty. What they would like to have, and what will probably come some day or other, is a commercial union between the two countries-the abolition of all the customs houses on both sides of the lines. Trade would be as free be-tween Canada and the United States as it is between Ontario and Quebec .- Toronto Tele-

> SLIGO POOR LAW ELECTIONS-DEVLIN'S MAionity, 400.—We clip the following from the Sligo, (Ireland,) Champion :- These elections have just passed over. The cry is victory all along the line of the four nominations. In this union three contests resulted in the return of the popular candidates. The liberal electors may well fell proud of the men whom they have sent to represent them at Tubbercurry Board Room. Mr. Mark Devlin, the fearless member for Banada, is going there to upset the high carnival kept by the workhouse officers, at the expense of the ratepeyers of his constituency, he will be a substantial acquisition to the respectability and July. intelligence of "the Board." A word of Chil acknowledgement is due to the liberality with which landlords refused to interfere with the free voting of their tenantry, and for the promptness with which Mr. King-Harman, M.P., when appealed to, withdraw his proxies from the illiberal side. The Mr. Devlin above referred to is a brother of Messrs. B. & O. J. Devlin, of this city.

### The Rev. Mr. Faust.

The Rev. Mr. Faust, whose conversion to the Church we noticed on Saturday, was ordained eighteen years ago by Bishop Whittingham, of Washington, D.C., and in his letter, requesting to be deposed from the ministry of the Episcopal Church, he reminds the bishop that his study of theological questions, especially in connection with ecclering the study of the properties in the study of the properties in the study of the study o siastical history, places him in a position incompatible with a continuance in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He therefore requests deposition according to the canonical provisions prescribed for that purpose.

MR. FAUST'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Faust explains that the reason he sent the letter was that he was received into the Catholic Church in the chapel of Georgetown College on December 31, 1878. This fact is known to the Episcopal clergymen of the district and to the two Episcopal bishops of Maryland, and yet he had not been deposed from the Episcopal ministry which he had renounced. The canons of the Episcopal Church give her bishops the discretionary power not to act for a period of six months, but in his case he thought there was no cause for delay.

MR. FAUST'S LITERARY WORKS.

Mr. Faust is the author of a number of religious articles. Among those which have attracted the most notice are, an article in the Cotholic World for October, 1872, entitled "Gasezzi Verus, the See of St. Peter;" "Christian Art in the Catacombs," in the same mag-azine for December, 1872: "The See of Rome and Civil Allegiance," in the National Quarterly Review of New York for July, 1877, which was characterized by the New York Mail as the production of a Catholic. Mr. Faust has also been a frequent contributor to the American Church Review, the Southern Review and the International Review.

## The "Times" on the State of Engish

Trade. NEW YORK, April 24.—It appears from latest advices that foreign countries are greatly alarmed at our export trade. hibition in pork and its products, and live cattle, for instance, have been resorted to for stopping or checking American competition, and now the London Times says: " Letters of advice have been sent from American consuls in foreign countries to American merchants at home engaged in the export trade, giving information as to what classes of American goods are wanted, directions how to introduce the same, and in several instances naming the qualities and how they can be best disposed of. Cannot similar information be obtained by our numerous consuls throughout the world, showing the goods most in demand and the best way of introducing our manufactures into new markets? Unless such or some other means are taken, we must prepare ourselves to resign our

ADVERTISING itself wherever it goes by its wonderous and gratifying effects which it pro-duces, that sterling medicinal preparation, length of four hundred feet and a diameter of THOMAS' ECRECTRIC OIL, is winning "golden about forty feet. "The Grizzly Giant" is the opinions" in all parts of the United States. restimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleas-ing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements; never was there one which better deserved it IT IS A TRIED REMEDY, Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves but eradicates sixty-five hundred feet, and about forty-six | the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That the State. The largest standing tree of this group is two hundred and seventy-six feet in that, if systematically used, and the malady that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it, is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont.

### Finance and Commerce.

-Mr. Girouard's bill has been defeated by

a majority of one. At the Morning Board of the Montreal Stock Exchange, business was confined principally to Montreal Telegraph and Mcrchants' Bank. A considerable business was done in Montreal Telegraph, which was stronger than yesterday, selling at 106. Merchants' also sold firmer at 83. Consolidated was weak, and sales were made at 45, a shade weaker than vesterday.

The following sales were made this morning at the Montreal Stock Exchange:-5 shares of Bank of Montreal at 142: 50 do Ontario at 68; 25 do do at 67; 6 do Consolidated at 45; 25 do do at 451; 143 do Jacques Cartier at 35; 50 do do at 35; 25 do Merchants' at 83; 25 do do at 83; 25 do Montreal Telegraph at 1051; 35 do do at 1053; 100 do do at 106; 100 do do at 106; 40 do do at 106; 60 do do at 106; 100 do do at 105].

London, April 29.—Consols, 98 11-16 for money, 98 13-16 for account; four-and-a-halfs,

1094; fives, 105%. Paris, April 29 .- 5 per cent Rentes, 115 francs and 123 centimes.

New York, April 29, 12:20 p. m .- Northwestern preferred, 90\( \frac{1}{5}\); St. Joe, 18\( \frac{1}{5}\); Wabash, 33\( \frac{3}{5}\); New York Central, 117\( \frac{1}{5}\); Erie, 26\( \frac{1}{5}\); Jersey Central, 44]; D. & L., 53; Northwest ern, 591; Western Union, 1051; St. Paul, 411; Union Pacific, 72].

#### Commercial.

CHICAGO, April 29 .- Wheat, 911c bid for June. Corn, 33% for May; 35c for June; 35% for July. Oats, 24% for May; 25% to 25% c for June; 25gc to 25gc for July.

Chicago, April 29.-Pork, \$9 421 bid and 521 asked for June; \$9 621 asked for July. Lard, \$6 00 bid for May; \$6 05 to 6 071 for June; \$6 12½ for July.

New York, April 29, 12:30 p.m—Wheat, call, No 2 red, Si 12 to 1 133 for cash; 16,000 bushels at \$1 131 for May; \$1 131 to 1 131 for June; No 2 amber, \$1 101 to 1 121, cash, for April; \$1 101 to 1 12 for May; \$1 101 to 1 121 for June.

New York, April 29, 12:33 p.m.—Pork, \$10 for May; \$10 10 for June; \$10 15 for July. Lard, \$6 20 for May and June; \$6 30 for CHICAGO, April 29, 11.34 a.m.-Corn, 333c

for May; 34 to bid for June; 35 to bid for July. Rye, 46c bid cash and 47c asked for May. BEERBOHM'S REPORT-LONDON, April 29 .-

Floating cargoes — Wheat, quiet; corn, steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment -Wheat and corn, unchanged. Arrivals off coast-Wheat and corn, very small. Livernool spot wheat and corn, steady. Weather in England shows signs of improvement. Crops appear to be backward. LIVEPOOL, April 29.-Prices.-Flour 8s 6d

to 10s; Spring. 7s 6d to 8s; Red Winter, 8s 10d to 9s 2d; White, 8s 8d to 9s 2d; Club, 9s 1d to 9s 5d; corn, 45s; oats, 5s 6d; barley, 5s 3d; peas, 6s 5d; pork, 47s 6d; lard 32s; bacon, 26s to 26s 6d; beef, 74s 6d; tallow, 35s; cheese, 41s.

Livenpoot, April 29—(To W. J. Fairbairn)
—Wheat market steady; fair business done;
quotations nominally unchanged. Corn steady, good demand at quotations.

#### Commercial Items. \_The New York Canals will be opened for

navigation May 8th. .The annual crop of raw leaf tobacco is estimated at 420,000,000 lbs.

-Two carloads of horses were shipped to

Manitoba last week from here. -It is estimated that the Delaware peach

crop will yield \$2,000,000 baskets. -627,538,332 cigars were manutactured in Pennsylvania during the past year.

-The cotton mills of the Sprague Manufacturing Company are running overtime. -The Pennsylvania Steel Works use African ore in manufacturing Bessemer steel.

-North Carolina has 50 cotton establish-

ments and is rapidly adding to their number. -The Consolidated Bank has passed its dividend and devoted the profits to writing

off losses.

-Westmore Bros., of St. John, N. B., have failed. Liabilities, \$14,000; \$5,000 secured. Assets, \$12,000. -France produces about 4,000,000 wooden

sabots yearly. They are very economical and keep the feet dry. \_E. Howard & Co., watch and clock manu-

facturers, are temporarily embarrassed. Liabilities about \$160,000. -Mr. Isaac Waterman was elected Presi-

dent and Mayor Lewis Vice-President of the London Board of Trade. -The Bank of England has gained £225,000 specie during the week. The rate of discount

of the bank is 2 per cent. -The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway earnings for the week ending April 19 were \$30,594 less than last year.

...The Merchants' Bank has declared a half yearly dividend of 3 per cent and the Stadaconn Bank of Quebec 2 per cent. -The traffic receipts of the Grent Western

Railway for last week were \$81,949.19, a de-

crease of \$43.50 from last year. R. W. Oliver, of this city, was yesterday appointed assignee to the estate of R. D. Davidson & Co., of Smith's Falls, Ont.

### The Montreal Hay Market.

Loads of hay to the number of 140 were received at the above market this week. The prices are the same. The first load, by boat, crossed yesterday. The following are the quotations.

LOCAL NEWS.

SILVER WEDDING .- Mrs. and Mr. MoNamee had a large party of friends to assist in the celebration of their silver wedding on Thursday evening. Mr. Costigan, M.P., and Alderman Heney came from Ottawa, and there were also some friends from Quebec. A magnificent array of presents was to be seen, and the vening passed off with eclat.

A PETTY ROBBERY .- The butcher's shop of Mr. D. Corriveau, 712 St. Catherine street, was entered last night and a few cents taken from the till. The thieves, who seem to be the same as those who operated on the safe of Crawford & Gordon, effected an entrance by prying the lock off the door.

NAVIGATION .- Three steamships, or one of each of the Beaver, Allan and Dominion lines will arrive in port this week . ... The steamer "Laprairie" will commence her regular trips to-morrow.... The Grand Trunk Wellington bridge was swung on Saturday . . . . The Richelieu Company's steamers "Berthier," "Terrebonne" and "Chambly" commence their regular trips to-day.

THE ONTARIO ELECTION.-Mr. Michael Starrs is a candidate for the representation of Ottawa in the Ontario Legislature. From his address we should say that he comes out as an Independent Conservative; that is a man who will give an Independent, but not a slavish support to the Conservative party. Party hacks are becoming less.

A SMALL ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY .-A young man giving his name as Paul O'Connell was arrested last Saturday night by Constables Hogue and Hughes for attempting bighway robbery. A man came to Constable Hughes on St. Lawrence street and said a person had accosted him and demanded his money, but he refused and ran away. The alleged attempt was made on Craig street, near Perrault lane, and on the constables go ing round there they arrested O'Connell, who was drunk.

#### From the Cradle to the Grave.

From the Cradle to the Grave.

From earliest infancy until childhood returns with the return of old age, in all disorders of the stomach and the b wels there is no medicine that so nearly approaches the character of a specific as Castor Oil. No other laxative or cathartic so thoroughly and yet so mildly purges the system of morbid humors, and strengthens the alimentive functions in carrying on the process of nutrition. All reason for repugnance to the oil on account of its objectionable taste and smell, has been removed by the manufacture of Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil, which is perfectly tasteless and as pleasant as sweet milk. Price 25 cents a bottle.

#### DIED.

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

nim.
SCANI.AN—On the 2nd day of April, 1879, at his residence. Hibernia street, Stratford, Ont., in the 76th year of his age, John Scanlan, a native of Ireland, Kilmore diocese, County Leitrim, and faither of the Rev. James Scanlan, of Windsor, Ont In your charity pray for the cternal repose of his soul. Requiescat in pace.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary. OCULIST AND CURIST. May be consulted daily at

No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace, Rev. Mr. Decarte, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu. St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cœur, cured of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in these weeks. three weeks.

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

# WEEKLY TEST.

Decrease .....

NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE,

The most fashionable Curtains and Curtain Materials are to be seen in one of our windows.

THE NEW LINEN BROCADE.

Take special notice of our new Linen Brocade. It is the most durable material for furniture covering.

SPECIAL LOTS.

TWEEDS! TWEEDS! TWEEDS!

A lot of good quality All-wool Tweeds, only 55c, that credit stores sell at 95c.

A lot of superior quality All-Wool Tweeds. only 75c, that credit stores sell at 8cc.

A lot of extra quality All-wool Tweeds, only 85c. and 95c, that credit stores sell at \$1 and \$1.15.

Our extra quality Tweeds are all made of the

Our extra quality Tweeds are all made of the finest wool and from the best makers, in all the leading colors and styles of the

STAIR AND FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

Oil cloth from 15 inches to one yard and a half wide, Prices from 13c up.

TABLE OILCLOTHS.

Superior quality Table Olleloths, in all the best patterns, imitation White Marble, Church Motto, Lignumvitm, Rosewood, English Walnut Mahogany, Fancy Marble and Ma-hogany Root, at only 30c and 35c per yard.

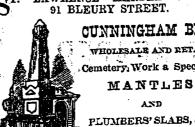
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Althoration of the

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CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty.

PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER. 14-xx8-g

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These wonderful Planos are the favorite in

These wonderful Planos are the favorite instruments of every Prima Donna, every Singer, every Planist of renown, in fact every Musician of note. In their matchless tones, their extraordinary power and endurance, they have no equal. Read the following extracts from the leading musicians of the day:—

CENTENNIAL JUDGE, on Planos.—"The Weber Planos are undoubtedly the best in America, probably in the world, to-day. The Weber Grand was the most wonderful Plano I ever touched or leard."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.—"For purity and richness of tone, with greatest power and singing quality, we know of no Plano which equals them; certainly, for sustaining the voice, or cultivating it, the Weber is superior to any Plano known to us."

ITALIAN OPERA CO., NEW YORK.—"The tone of the Weber Planos is so pure and prolonged, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is elastic, they have great strength, and stand remarkably long in tune. We not only commend them in the highest degree, but think them the best Planos in the world."

THERESA CARRENO.—"My use of the Weber Planos, at over one hundred concerts, proves how highly I esteem them. They have a tone and touch which meets every requirement of the most exacting artists, and I am not surprised that every great musician pracers them."

JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plano I

JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plane I JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plano I ever placed my fingers on."

EMMA C. THURSBY.—"The tones of the Weber Planos are so sweet, rich, sympathetic, yet so full, that I shall always rank him as the greatest manufacturer of the day."

NILSSON.—I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.

KELLOGG.—For the last six years your Planos have been my choice for the concert room and my own house.

ALBANI.—I am thoroughly satisfied with your splendid Planos. They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained.

LUCCA.—Your Uprights are extraordinary instruments, and deserve their great success.

PATTI.—I have used the Planos of, every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all others.

brated maker, our give yours are related all others.

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonishme. I have never yet seen any pianos which equal yours. WEHLI.—Madame Parepa called your Pianos the finest in the United States. Ifully endorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

MILLS.—Among the many excellent planos made in the city, the Weber ranks foremost. For descriptive Catalogue apply personally or by letter to the Canadian Agency.

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146 St. JAMES STREET, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Montreal, May 29, 78-ly BIC PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., Montreal, P.Q. 20-L, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES."

A History of it to the present, the only work of its kind published in this country. It should be in every Catholic family. Published at 83.50. Will be sent, post paid, for 82.00. Address, "History," this office.

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Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4-g 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, at its next session, to obtain an act authorizing them to build warehouses or stores to cover the whole superficies of their property situated in the city of Montreal, at the corner of Port and Common streets, and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the cadastre of the west ward of the said city of Montreal, under number five (5), wilhout being submitted to the dispositions of an act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, under chapter sixty, and of any other law, statute or by-law authorizing the said city of Montreal to have plans or maps of the streets prepared for each section of the said city, and without being submitted to the conditions imposed by such acts, statutes or by-laws depriving the proprietors of all indemnity for the buildings which they may construct, without conforming to such plans or maps.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1879.

GEOFFRION, RINFRET & DORION, Attorneys for the said

### Attorneys for the said Testamentary Fxecutors T. CARLI

MANUFACTURER OF ALL SORTS OF RELIGIOUS STATUARY FOR CHURCHES.



SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street, Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Roligious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

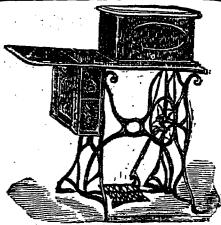
Statues made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect. perature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited. Arvisit is respectively and the re-

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA WITH HYPURIOS CHIEFS of Minima and SOBIA, is combined in a perfectly paladable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest mausen. It is the finest food and medicane over offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat. Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disord, reof the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at 11 oper bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE,

Belleville, Ont.



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IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING BANGE FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE. HENCHEY'S HOTEL,

coats were over 100 a day. CHEAPER THAN EVER. Good Overcoat, for ......84.50 Good Overcoat, Beaver for .................86.00.

Good Overcoat, Nap for......87.25. Good Overcoat, Diagonal......88.50. ULSTERS.

SUITS. Tweed Suit, Dark, for......85.25. 

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 48

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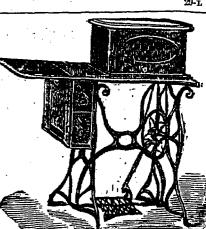
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Belleville, Ont. 29-L



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