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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1879.

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are two hundred Catholic priests in Boston.

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 May. Father Newman, it is stated in Roman Catholic circles, will very probably go to Rome for the occasion.

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

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

The Bishop of Montpellier, in a recent circular, asks the clergy and pious associations to join, through him, in the prayer of the late Bishop of Orleans for the canonization of Joan of Arc.

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

The Count de Piella, 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 through his instrumentality. Count Piella is an example for young men of large fortunes.

The Abbe Roussel, director of the great orphanage at Autueil, 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 care.

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.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER BAYARD.—On the festival of St. Joseph, Rev. Mr. Bayard, of Sarina, was presented with a beautiful silver goblet and toilet set by the children of St. Mary's school, that day being the twentieth anniversary of the rev. gentleman's ordination to the pastorate. The address which accompanied the presentation was read by Master James Reilly.

The Catholics of Rennes diocese are organizing a pilgrimage to Notre Dame de laalette. It 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-Coeur at Issandun.

We have clipped the following from the London correspondence of the Cork Examiner:—The Prince of Wales was present to-night (Friday) for considerable 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 See, four missionaries will take their departure from Mill Hill on Tuesday in Easter week.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Cambrai says, with reference to the war declared 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 where they have been deprived of their public character.

The Remains Religieuses, of Paris, says:—The Christiana 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 Defense.

Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox and Lady Herbert de 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 Camerini Segreti di Spada e Cappi to Leo XIII. and comes to Rome to pay his duty to His Holiness. Rome is just now full of visitors, and the Vatican audiences are crowded.—Freeman's Correspondent.

Make but few explanations; the character that cannot defend itself is not worth vindicating. There can be no greater honour than to serve God and belong to Him. To serve Him is to reign.

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 Dysart.

The Selkirk Liberal Association has funds in hand. A Liberal Association has been formed in Portobello.

Some improvement is taking place in the trade 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 of 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 Stodard 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 Roxburgh is improving in health. The Highland 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 Gatehouse.

Fever is prevalent amongst children in Broxburn, said to be caused through bad water. Theredied at Shamrock Building, Bathgate, on the 28th ult. Isabella Miller, wife of Wm. Roberts, auctioneer.

Mr. Coats has offered another donation of £1,000 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 91st Highlanders arrived at Stirling, and were 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.

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 ult. Craigwadd Coopers at Alloa was exposed for sale by public roup at £330, but there was not a single bidder. A specimen of the rock coal has been exhibited in Alloa, which measured 3 ft. 5 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in girth, and weighed 40 lbs.

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 east end of that town, at the cost of several thousand pounds. The Borgue School Board consists of the following:—Mr. Elder, Mr. McClymont, Mr. R. Sprout, 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. On the 27th ult. James McAlpine, miner, Harthill, while working in No. 10 coal pit at West Banhar, was killed by a fall of stones from the roof.

The following have been elected on the Sprouton 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 down in telegraphic communication with the village of Gifford, one of the centres of the upland district. The Tillicoultry School Board consists of the following:—Revs. James Davidson and James Smith, John Paton, John Gilliland, Alex. Hope, A. Hogg, and Alex. Scott.

Maidenbow Craig, 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 Gourcock School board:—Provost Binnie; Commissioner Haldane; Rev. Mr. Mculloch; Rev. Mr. Russell; Dr. Wylie; and Mr. Simpson.

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 £2829 8s. On the 27th, ult. Sir Wm. Cunningham 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.

The Whitburn School Board consists of the following members:—Thomas Steel, Thomas Nimmo, James Brownlee, Sir Wm. Bailie, James Anderson, T. Sommerville, and T. Thornton. The Campbelltown School Board consists of the following:—Charles MacTaggart, Dr. Cunningham, the Rev. J. C. Russell, the Rev. G. Thomson, Lachlan McIntyre, and Joseph Tait.

A fire, resulting in the complete destruction of one of the railway stores at Jarbert Station, and the yardward 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 half-year; 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 10s. 11d. from the previous winter, amounted to £3411 19s. 9d. and that the total sum expended amounted to £3208 13s. 8d., leaving £2128 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 of Rosneath, consists of a gilt Ionian cross, in miniature, set on an obelisk pedestal, with the following simple inscription:—"To the Lady Frances Campbell on her marriage. Rosneath, April, 1879."

Since Dr. Gilliland's death his admirers have felt much interested in the question of publishing an authentic "Life." The reverend 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 Henderson, 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 adivendum.

An unusual spectacle has been presented on the banks of Johnson Loch, in the parish of Old Monkland, by the washing ashore of several tons of dead fish. The facility is attributed 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 accommodation for 9,874 children, at a total cost of £70,735 14s. 21d., and one temporary school with accommodation 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 134 were certificated, 17 non-certificated, 67 pupil-teachers, and 31 paid monitors. The report further states that the 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 Book." This is indeed 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 money thus expended by them "may fairly be considered money saved to the ratepayers," still more do they deserve the thanks of all Catholics for the salvation of so many children and the example which they have set to others.—London Tablet, Oct. 26.

James Anderson, T. Sommerville, and T. Thornton. The Campbelltown School Board consists of the following:—Charles MacTaggart, Dr. Cunningham, the Rev. J. C. Russell, the Rev. G. Thomson, Lachlan McIntyre, and Joseph Tait. A fire, resulting in the complete destruction of one of the railway stores at Jarbert Station, and the yardward 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 half-year; 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 10s. 11d. from the previous winter, amounted to £3411 19s. 9d. and that the total sum expended amounted to £3208 13s. 8d., leaving £2128 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 of Rosneath, consists of a gilt Ionian cross, in miniature, set on an obelisk pedestal, with the following simple inscription:—"To the Lady Frances Campbell on her marriage. Rosneath, April, 1879."

IRISH NEWS.

The late Rev. Bernard McKeon, P.P., of Termonfeckin, near Drogheda, bequeathed £200 each to his chapels of Termonfeckin and Cartown, £10 to the poor of the parish, and £30 for Masses 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 weeks.

The Most Rev. Dr. Dorrinan 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. Conroy to over 300 adults and children. The sad event of the death of the Rev. A. McGeough, P.P., Rockcorry, took place at his late residence. The deceased gentleman was a native of Aughanmullen West. The people of Rockcorry have sustained a sad bereavement, 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 £331, 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 testimonial from Ireland to Dr. Newman on his investiture with the sacred purple. Among those present were—Lord Ennery, Judge Flanagan, Alderman McSwiney, Piers White, Q. C., Very Rev. Dr. Molloy, D. D.; Chief Justice Morris, T. H. Burke, Under Secretary; E. B. Gray, M. P. and many others.

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, Adv. Deacon, Rev. Fr. O'Hea; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Fr. Patrick Fee. During this ceremony the "Pueri Haebreorum" was chanted, and at the conclusion there was a solemn procession. High Mass followed, during which the psalm according to St. Matthew was chanted, the cantors 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 Week.

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 intention 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 Lordship'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 Brothers' 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.

URTON REFORMATORY.—The managers of the St. Patrick's Reformatory School at Upton, county Cork, have issued their report for the year 1878. The institution 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 are distributed over various industrial departments, and are trained to be cabinet-makers, carpenters, tailors, bakers, painters, shoemakers, and various other handicrafts, as well as instructed in the ways of domestic service, and of farmyard and field operations."

During the year 57 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 not write at all. As to religious knowledge, 13 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 Bishop 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 the expenditure exhausted the entire of that sum, excepting a balance in hands of £33 12s 9d.

How the Irish Members Voted in the Zulu Question.

For Dilke's vote of censure:—

Biggar Law O'Connor Don  
Blennerhasset McClure O'Conor Don  
Brady M'Kennia O'Donnell  
Brooks Martin O'Sullivan  
Cogan Mellon Parnell  
Collins Montagu Shaw  
Colthurst Moore Shell  
Couningham Murphy Sherlock  
Dense Nolan Sullivan  
Delahanty O'Beirne Swanston  
Errington O'Brien Synan  
Henry O'Byrne Taylor  
Herbert O'Clery Whitworth, B

The following Irish members voted with the Government, and against the resolution:—

Archdale Crichton Macartney  
Beresford, Lord Ewart Moore, S  
Beresford, G Gibson Morris  
Bowyer Goulding O'Neill  
Castlereagh Hamilton Plunkett  
Cave Kavanagh Shirkley  
Cole King Harman Taylor  
Corry (Tyronne) Leslie Trevor  
Corry (Belfast) 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. The 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 absentees were:—  
Downe French O'Shaughnessy  
Bryan Gray Power, O'G  
Butt Kirk Power, E  
Callan M'Carthy, J G Redmond  
Dilley O'Gorman Smyth, J  
Egan O'Leary Stoopole  
Fay O'Loughlin Ward

Notes from Parliament.  
BREAK-DOWN OF MR. LOWE.

The London correspondent of Saunders Irish Daily News, says:—  
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 satiric humour. He twitted the Government with having censured Sir Bartle Frere upon his own authority, and without conferring with Parliament. It was, said Mr. Lowe, unfair of the Government to set up a monopoly of abuse. It was held on the House of Commons. What has 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 sparkling wit and banter drew peals of laughter from the Liberal benches, and covered the faces of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Plunkett 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 flung 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 "hear-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, falling 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, however, 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 Gazette":—  
"I never wrote up skates to sell, trusting to folk's nature's law. And advertised and duded 'em well. Confound it! But 'twas sure to thaw. What a paradoxical creature man is. He takes to blotting paper to keep from blotting paper."—Freeman's Correspondent.



REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Historical story of the Cromwellian Settlement.

CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED.

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

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 is, or what it is he means by the attitudes into which he is throwing himself."

"Revenge!" cried Judith; "revenge! who could have wronged a creature such as you? Upon whom or against whom do you seek revenge?" "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.

"P.S.—I have met in my prison with a 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."

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 wide—wider—wider. Shut your dear, rood-looking eyes, and see what the Lord will send you."

"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 Fitzpatrick; to gall and worry into a pit-fall those two avaricious miscreants, Lawson and Ludlow?"



know you. If I am not mistaken, you were introduced to me on the race-course by Lord Arran. The stranger bowed. "If I recollect aright, Sir, you were introduced to me as Mr. David Fitzgerald, of the County Limerick."

The stranger again bowed. "Embodied by an introduction to me by Lord Arran, you kept by my side 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 unmarried woman should hear without the approval of her parents."

"I come here, Miss Lawson, with no unkind intentions towards you; but in order that there may be a proper understanding between us, it will be indispensable 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.

Judith started as she noted the words which Fitzgerald used; but, whatever the cause of her emotion, she conformed 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 eaves-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 unperceived 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 bluntly addressed him:

"Mr. 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 Phoebe," 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 well in hand and pulled back by his jockey. Before the furlongs were reached, the Knight of "Bursley" had taken "Parole's" 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; "Elf King" led, and there was intense excitement; coming down the hill, "Bursley" 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. "Castlerough" then went to the front, and led by fully four lengths to the furlong, 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 "Castlerough" 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 age. "Parole" recently defeated "Isionomy" in the Newmarket handicap 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 because, at the recent contest at Newmarket, "Isionomy," four years old, carried 124 pounds penalty, and "Parole," six years old, carried 119 pounds.

**Partyman.** There are more independent newspapers in Canada to-day than there ever were before, and there is more independence of thought among the people generally when they come to discuss political questions. Party lines are becoming less and less distinct, and the public journals are beginning to see the wisdom of dealing with public questions not as biased advocates, but as unbiased judges and impartial judges. The party organs are losing whatever influence they had, for everybody sees that they are no longer critics, but mere party hacks, who defend everything their party does, and attack everything done by their opponents.—Toronto Telegram.

**AN EXPECTANT MILLIONAIRE.**  
An Irish Servant Girl Falls Co-Heiress to a Fortune of \$50,000,000—Where She Falls 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 Witness 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 \$10,000,000. 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 with other clergymen throughout Canada and the States. Several claimants appeared, but 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-heiresses to the enormous fortune left by O'Keefe. Learning that there was no objection 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 Lagache streets, where he was informed the female Monte Cristo 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. McCormack 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 MCCARTHY** 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, four years ago.

R.—Are your father and mother living?  
J.—Neither. They both died before we emigrated. 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 he was accumulating between that country and China after he had left the army, in which he had held some rank, either Quartermaster 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 situation 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 extent?  
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?  
J.—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. McCormack a million and the Post a million, and I will give ten millions to free Ireland.

R.—Thank you, on behalf of the Post. I presume your friends are becoming much attached 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. McCormack that Julia McCarthy was the very personification of what a good generous-hearted 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 board, lodging and clothing. She became warmly attached to the children and to her, until now they look upon her as a second mother. A great many of her acquaintances are already applying to her for promises of pecuniary assistance; one wants \$1,000, another, more modest, would be satisfied with \$50 to "set her up in business," and still another only commands a black silk dress.

In conclusion it may be stated that she is about the last person in the world likely to practice deception or imposition, that she works away as steady as ever, and that her

greatest difficulty is to properly realize all the wealth contained in a million dollars. "Do 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. Glynn's column is entrenched in three divisions posted along the main road connecting Maritzburg with Borne'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 Borne'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 fifty Boers. The destruction of the military kraal 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 Transvaal, with this force he 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 Raaf's Horse and Weatherly's Borderer's Volunteer Corps, raised in the Transvaal, are expected to join his command forthwith.

**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 twelve hundred men for the Cape.

**Ekowe to be Abandoned.**

A telegram to the War Office from Saint Vincent, dated the 22nd inst.—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 road.

**DABELMANZI'S PROPOSAL OF SURRENDER.**

A despatch to the *Standard* from Gungahlova, 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 prisoners. The proposal was believed to be a 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 Lancers (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 Helpmannak is strong and well watched.

**REPORTED FLIGHT OF CETEWAYO.**

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

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

**Ekowe Burnt by the Zulus.**

LONDON, April 22.—A correspondent at the camp of Iyazans says that Ekowe was burned by the Zulus on April 8th, after its evacuation. There is strong evidence to show that the Transvaal Boers are tampering with Chief Maphoo, 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, which determined the nature of the fighting, Umbelini commanded 20,000 warriors. Cetewayo was much impressed with the rapidity of fire of the "Martin-Henry," and the "raining 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 Gardner severely, and Captains Cox and Perse slightly wounded. Weatherly's corps were all killed with the exception of Captain Denison and a few men, also their fine frontier light horse, under Captain Barton, of the Coldstream Guards, seven only escaping. Eleven officers and eighty men are returned killed, including Captains Campbell and Barton, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Williams, 58th; Colonel Weatherly, Captain Rice Hamilton, Lieutenants Vonsteinen, Crowleys, Pool, Weatherly and Messrs. Peit, Uys and Lloyd, of the Colonial Corps; Chelmsford, relieving; Lieutenant Johnson, Privates Smith and Lawrence;

99th; Private R. Marshall, 91st; Private J. Pratt, 60th Rifles; Doctor Longfield, H. M. S. "Tenedos," dangerously wounded; Major Barrow, 19th Hussars; Captain Hinzman, 57th, slightly wounded; twenty-nine soldiers and sailors wounded.

**THE PEDESTRIAN FEVER.**

A Gathering of the Classes, 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 dread 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 lunatic 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 betting themselves to this point yesterday, our reporter's instincts were aroused, 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 obnoxious 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 fluttered in the breeze from every available point, thus affording the distant spectator a gay and pleasing sight standing out in bold relief to the dull and uninviting 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 rear at a passable walk. It was apparent from the start that he was out-counted, 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 6 1/2 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 presence of one of our ubiquitous representatives the above display of pedestrian powers would be lost to the surrounding world, and would have been buried in the depths of obscurity unnoticed and unknown. The bottle-holders, judges, referees, starters, lap-scorers, trainers, and all others who took an active interest in the exhibition, adjourned to Joe Beef's canteen to revive their drooping energies by partaking of refreshments.

**Hanlan and Hawdon.**

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 Tyndesiders 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 more 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. Swadlow and Winship, at Scotwood, and next week the craft Mr. Robert Jewett is building will probably be ready.

The *Globe* this morning contains the following special cablegram, dated London, April 16.—Edward Hanlan is doing well, and is engaged in daily practice and shows good form. He is now in fair condition, the trouble caused by the cold and boil from which he was suffering having passed away. Messrs. Ward and Davis have arrived at Newcastle, and are paying all attention to the training of the champion. There is no betting.

Mr. Frank E. Wright, the Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, is well calculated to give a tenor and prestige to our ticket which will insure success. He is a young man of quick perception and bright legal talent, qualified in every respect to fill the office of Prosecutor.

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**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 Pittsburgh. He is not particular as to what water he rows upon in America, and should an agreement in this matter be reached by Liddell and Courtney, the match may take place at the end of August or early in September.

**Financial Affairs in Turkey.**

LONDON, April 17.—Latest advices from Constantinople show that there is great financial depression. The Caisse 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 H. 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. The 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 \$12,222.28 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-Rolland.**

On the morning of Tuesday, 22nd inst., 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 Lenoir-Rolland, who had been director of the 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 Lavoie was present and assisted at the throne, also by chanting the "Absoute." Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Dalle, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Deguire and Troie, as deacon and sub-deacon. Father Parent was master of 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. Kacicot, Bernard, Brissette, Maillet, Brouillette and Charpentier.

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

At a special general meeting of this society held in their room on Sunday, the 13th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas.—This society believing that thirteen (13) taverns, as we had last year, were too many to be granted in this village; and

Whereas.—A petition signed by our director, the Rev. Father Salmon, P.M., and about (60) members of this society, a large number of whom are ratepayers and voters, and some of whom rank among the largest property owners of this village, was laid before the Council at their monthly meeting, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., praying that the number of tavern licenses be curtailed and suggesting that five taverns would, in their opinion, be quite sufficient in this village; and

Whereas.—The Mayor and Councilors (with the exception of Mr. J. J. Ellis, who moved that the number be reduced to six, but whose motion fell through, as he could get no seconder, Mr. Wall being absent) treated our petition if not with contempt, at least with indifference, granting licenses not only to all those who had licenses last year "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 Councilors of this village, "two or three of whom are Justices of the Peace," 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 exemplified 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 Jefferson 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 by the man, for in no sense is Mr. Wright a politician.

**MR. FRANK E. WRIGHT.**

Mr. Frank E. Wright, the Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, is well calculated to give a tenor and prestige to our ticket which will insure success. He is a young man of quick perception and bright legal talent, qualified in every respect to fill the office of Prosecutor.

**The Brooklyn Regiment.**

We glean the following from our morning despatches:—The Thirteenth regiment held their Montreal review at their army last night. Dodsworth's band was in attendance. The officers present expressed themselves highly pleased with the bearing of the men and the correctness with which they executed the various field manoeuvres. 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 Haunts.**

Telegram.—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 laud you to the skies. But once venture to show a little independence, and they fly at you like so many mad dogs."

**Anniversary.**

Next year the Belgians intend to celebrate with all becoming pomp and ceremony the fiftieth anniversary of the independent existence 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 jubilee is to be celebrated by the heads of the Belgian nation at a grand banquet and a series of other festivities. The edifice will be subsequently employed as a National Museum of Art, and as a permanent exhibition of the products of art industry.

**Deplorable.**

*Pull Mall Gazette*.—"It seems that the late convict Peave, through the sensational accounts published of all his doings, continues to exercise a wonderful influence on the imagination of the rising generation. Not only his burglary conducted with the aid of a revolver become a favorite pastime for youth, but even the hero's execution is imitated—no always without fatal results. Four boys have actually put themselves to death by strangulation while "playing at Peave" as it is termed, since the object of their admiration died for his crimes on the gallows. The latest case is that of a boy, aged ten years, who was found yesterday morning by a policeman, having strangled himself in a street in Lambeth while pursuing this favorite amusement."

**Cityways.**

When Cityways ceased visiting the English at Greytown his father sent him near the Transvaal, where he formed a friendship with one Giuseppe Durio, a Portuguese, better known as Joseppo, who provided him with all he desired, including brandy and Portuguese beauty. Cityways 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, causing 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 Joseppo 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 Pieter.**

Writing from a place called Pietermaritzburg, a village near Zululand an officer says: The week I left Dublin I bought two large revolvers at Suffolk street. On arrival here I found that when I went to the front I



The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Mr. John Cass, 565 St. James Street, Ottawa, has been appointed our Agent for that city.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as our agents in their respective districts:—John McMillan, Apsley, Ont.; Robt. Conway, Mount Irvine, Ont. and Messrs. 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.

The "TRUE WITNESS" Weekly Edition of the Montreal "EVENING POST," is the cheapest Catholic Weekly in the Dominion.

The Montreal "EVENING POST" is one of the Cheapest Dailies on this Continent, and those who desire the latest News, Market Reports and Current Events daily should subscribe for it.

The Hon. Hector Langevin.

The Reform papers constantly charge the Hon. Hector Langevin with being the "hero of the \$30,000." They have rung the changes on this charge from one end of the Dominion to the other.

Barbarous.

The British Columbians are in the habit of cutting the queues of the Chinese. If a Chinaman commits some offence against the law he loses his queue.

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 overrated and that this is evident from the fact that numbers are returning.

Sessional Clerks.

We have asked before why sessional clerks get \$4 a day, and what they do for it, and what we have had a reply? The question has been skirted in Parliament, and the result is—the sessional clerks get \$4 a day for blundering the public.

"Lost, Lost?"

Mr. Bechard's bill to "reduce the salaries of certain public functionaries and officers, and the indemnity of members of the Senate and House of Commons" is not satisfactory after all.

The Zulu War.

The Zulus are catching it. Their heroism, their numerical superiority, and the aggressive character of the war against them, avail them nothing before the numerous breech-loader.

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 have petitioned the City Council to remove him.

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. Kearn 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.

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

That it was always desirable that such officers 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 Councilors 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 hundred and fifty citizens asked for the dismissal of this man "because he could not write English correctly."

"Parole."

Even the honors of the English sword appear to be fading on the English sward. Time was, and not very long ago, when the English or the Irish ranger carried all before them.

and Americans may well be proud of the brown gelding that has surprised the book-makers, and started the English turf with the thunder of its triumphs.

Reciprocity.

The United States are coming to their senses. By degrees we see indications that the Protective Tariff put on by the present Canadian Government has been the means of causing our friends across the line to seriously think about the advisability of Reciprocity.

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

Mr. Bechard.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Bechard introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of certain public functionaries and officers, and the indemnity to members of the Senate and House of Commons.

Quebec.

The Governor-General and the Princess Louise will visit Quebec shortly, and the Quebec Chronicle thinks that the Local Government should contribute towards the expenses which will be necessary to incur in order to give His Excellency and Her Royal Highness a becoming reception.

The Volunteer Militia.

The Volunteer Militia men get six dollars per annum. For this they are supposed to put in twelve days annual drill. Some men drill all the year round, while others only drill the twelve days, yet all are paid alike.

The State of Europe.

With Italy preparing to attempt the establishment of a republic, Russia engaged in a little civil war and a desperate struggle with Nihilism, gigantic strikes causing turmoil in England, Crete again in arms, while emulating discontent pervades the masses of France, Germany and Spain, the condition of Europe is far from satisfactory.

while loving freedom, yet do not wish to shoot Niagara. The best thing Russia could do would be to grant responsible government to the people and thus destroy the germ of revolution, and in the contentment of her subjects, find peace at home and strength abroad.

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 impartiality.

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 to order that an expression of opinion may be had from the various parts of the country, and from the different elements represented.

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

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 Synod that we took up arms against him.

The Catholic University.

England is always slow in her efforts to do justice to Ireland. What ever good England does for Ireland, she does so with reluctance.

The Chinese Question.

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.

the serious attention of the country. We do not believe that the Chinaman is as bad as he is pictured, but nothing can make us believe that the people of Ontario or Quebec understand the Chinese question as well as the people of British Columbia, and 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.

"Most Protestants who have heard him will question very much if his harangues have done a great service to Protestantism in Canada," as the Scottish correspondent of the Irish journal remarks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Catholic Representation at Kingston.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR SIR,—The Whig, in its usual wild ravings, takes upon the gaxette I threw down on Monday, when that audacious critic attempted to analyze my statement of the positions occupied in the city.

Yours truly, M.

CAUGHANAWAGA.

An Indian Funeral.

Another of the aboriginals the last debt due by mankind. Aneka Katenies, wife of Mitchell Martin, died on Monday, April 21st, of consumption.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR PULMONARY and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS FROM Worms which infest the human system.

There is no need to send for the physicians, or use orris root, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBIS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath.

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BETTER THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD 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.

THE EVILS OF THE DAY.

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

[Letter from the Bishop of Salford.]

The Lord Bishop of Salford in a most important 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."

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.

"Most Protestants who have heard him will question very much if his harangues have done a great service to Protestantism in Canada," as the Scottish correspondent of the Irish journal remarks.

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.

By 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.

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 said to be 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 subjects—engaged by treaty, the one peacefully and silently to destroy the other.

The clever and more enterprising is poisoning the older and more populous empire by means of this fascinating and demoralizing drug—and this for the price of the drug. Thus at home and abroad do we annually sacrifice to Mammon some 600,000 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 Mammon.

It is put out of sight—put out of sight by man, not by God, for its wickedness ascends perpetually before Him. The blood and the souls of our brethren, whether at home or in China, plead for vengeance 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 civilization and modern humanity, we have returned, as a nation, to the period of human sacrifices, and this upon a scale hitherto unknown to any age of the world.



happiness of their brethren in detail in private pursuit of wealth? If adulteration and imposition be described as a national art, and defended upon principle as "customs of the trade"...

DECLINE OF FAITH. The outlook upon what were once the fervent countries of Christendom is sad and gloomy. Supernatural faith is dying out among nations, as nations.

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 EDUCATION. His Lordship observes that in the present day a good Catholic education is absolutely essential as an armour against unbelief and immorality.

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.

THE RESULT OF UNBELIEF. With increasing unbelief national education necessarily becomes more and more independent and hostile to faith. How can they who have no firm belief in revelation impose its doctrines on the young?

business among individuals. These vices breed others; discontent, envy, hatred, combinations of the weak against the strong, communism, socialism, and the horrors of the civil-war.

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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.

France. 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.

Russia. St. Petersburg, April 23.—The Official Gazette publishes the regulations according to which civilians may be handed over to court-martial for trial without preliminary investigation.

America. 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 West and others.

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.

The Fishery Award. St. John's, N. F., via Halifax, N. S., April 23.—The Newfoundland Legislature, by a vote of 13 against 9, made the following disposition of its share of the fishery award.

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.

Baltimore, Md., April 26.—Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, received a letter from Rev. A. G. Faust, 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.

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.

Canada. Toronto, April 26.—Chief Justice Hagerly gave judgment in the Common Law Chambers yesterday, upon the application made by Mr. O'Sullivan on behalf of Mary McClinchy, grandmother of an illegitimate infant, except John Smith, an inmate of the Boys' Home, for its transfer to the House of Providence, deciding that he had no right or power to interfere.

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".

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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.

London, April 26.—The spectators at the walking match yesterday numbered 21,100. Corkey, the previous champion, last night handed Brown the key of the champion belt, which the latter carried around the hall in triumph.

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

London, April 27.—The walking match terminated at half-past nine to-night. The score stood: Brown, 542; Corkey, 492; Hazael, 473; Weston, 450.

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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 aloft 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.

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.

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HOME READING.

A Survivor Describes the Heinous Charge.

(Boston Commercial Bulletin) A survivor of the celebrated ride into the jaws of death gives the following graphic picture of the charge: "Lord Cardigan's eye glanced us over; then spurring his horse forward a few paces, he said: "My men, we have received orders to silence that battery."

"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 had on parade. Now, to tell the plain truth, when we had ridden a short distance, say one hundred paces, I felt terribly afraid. The 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 silence. I said to myself, 'This is a ride to death,' but I said it loud enough for my brother to hear, and he answered and said:

"There goes the first!" "The first was Lord Lucan's aid-de-camp, Captain Nolan, when 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 shrieked 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 hillsides 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 furrows 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 battery. 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 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 Therapsya 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 struck my brother and beheaded him. Tom, ah, thank you!"

The color-sergeant 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: "UNDESIGNED."

"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."

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 angrily:

"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, saying: "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."

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 disused 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 he do? Leave the college, become free, go into the world and enjoy all his 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 promenade with a cigar in his mouth and a cane in his hand, like a great many other young dandies.

"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 renders 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 dreamt 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 worryment. Then I can rest and enjoy the happiness of my family. I will try."

He unrolled 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 unroll his thread 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 apparition 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, but their tastes were very different. One of them, pleased with the liberty his master allowed him, and the kindness with which they treated him thought of nothing but 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 faithful 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 wish."

"You don't understand 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 you."

"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 mingling 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 admitting 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 approached 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 wounds.

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 superiors 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 Ouil Finn, or Coolavin, who was one of the two Knights of Parliament sent to Dublin at that time for the county of Sligo. The work was finished in August, 1636, in the "reign of our King Charles, King over England, France, Alba, and over Erin." The history began with 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 volumes by Dr. John O'Donovan in 1841. 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 debauched by Froude, failed to satisfy the reader. C. B.

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 ecstasies which make up a night's revel. Oh, it is jolly to go a sleigh riding. I 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. HARRICK'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 remarkable 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 counterfeited 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.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Horse.

WARBLE, BITFASTS, AND HARNESS GALLS. When the saddle has galled the skin beneath it, the inflammation resulting is called a "warble," and if this is neglected, so as to cause a troublesome sore, the term "bitfast" is applied. The effect produced is similar to a harness gall, and there is not the slightest necessity for inventing names to distinguish each stage of cruelty in the rider, for if attention is paid to the warble no bitfast 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 loosening 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 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 excruciation.

GRUBS.

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, if 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 in everything but size to the maggot found in the nut, makes its appearance, and either escapes to fall on the ground and become a chrysalis, or else it is squeezed out by the groom, which is easily done as soon as the head is visible. When discovered previously, 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 the process.

BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS.

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 of 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 a 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 the eruption is not entirely due to mismanagement. 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 be brushed on an hour at least before the exercise, and renewed before the daily work is commenced. This will prevent all risk of the skin cracking, while the ointment will act beneficially on the vessels of the part. In addition to these applications, the general health should be attended to if in fault, and tonics or diuretics should be given, as the case 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, constructed in the roof; the walls, therefore, are not high, and do not require deep foundations, even if they are built on clay, which is 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 lay the foundations of any kind of course and of broken slates, but if this is done, a course 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.

Six bushels of pens are equal to ten bushels of corn for fattening hogs, and pens yield a larger number of bushels per acre than corn.

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 be 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 lawn each spring. Ashes, plaster, guano, fine bone, or nitrate of soda may be applied 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 the draft out of the line, and causing considerable side draft.

Items.

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

The Chinese are adepts in the art of agriculture, and their seeds are matured before planting them.

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 maintained 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, hoofs, bones, wax, moss, and many other 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 curd in a carriage or sleigh in the barn above, and if the odor is so strong it must affect the breath of the cow and cause disease.

Cheese made from pure skim milk is about as digestible as a shingle nail, but three-fourths of the cream can be removed from the 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 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 most economical way to fertilize for, and to 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. It 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 feet in length, with a noose at one end, and driven into a corral, which is a place enclosed with posts. Of course the gaucho or peon goes at this sport on the back of a tame animal. The corral was quite full of horses, most of which were young ones, about two or three years old. The chief gaucho, mounted 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.

For some time he was very unwilling to leave his comrades, but the moment he was out of the corral his first idea was to gallop off; however, a timely jerk of the lasso checked him in the most effectual way. The peon 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 he really thought the fall had got him killed him. In an instant a gaucho 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. Thus, they told me, was to mark that the horse had once been mounted. They then put a piece of hide in his mouth to serve of a bit, and a strong hide halter on his head. The gaucho who was to mount arranged his spurs, and while two men held the horse by the ears, he put on the saddle, which he girthed extremely tight. He then caught hold of the animal's ears, and in an instant vaulted into the saddle, upon which the men who held the halter threw the lead 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 gaucho's spurs soon set him a-going, and off he galloped, doing everything in his power to throw his rider. Another horse was immediately brought from the corral, and so quick was the operation that twelve gauchos 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 it; 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 gauchos 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 trotted towards the corral, neighing to one another.

By a BRASTLY OLD BACHELOR.—A married man's fate in brief: Hooked, booked, cooked AWAKENED CONSCIENCE.—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.

ONVIOUS.—Stingy uncle (to impetuous nephew): "Pay as you go, my boy!—pay as you go!" Nephew (suggestively): "But suppose I haven't any money to pay with, uncle?" Uncle: "Oh?—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?" First Cantab: "No; it's Davis, of Trinity."

Wit and Humour.

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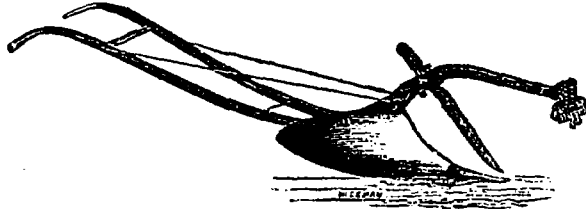
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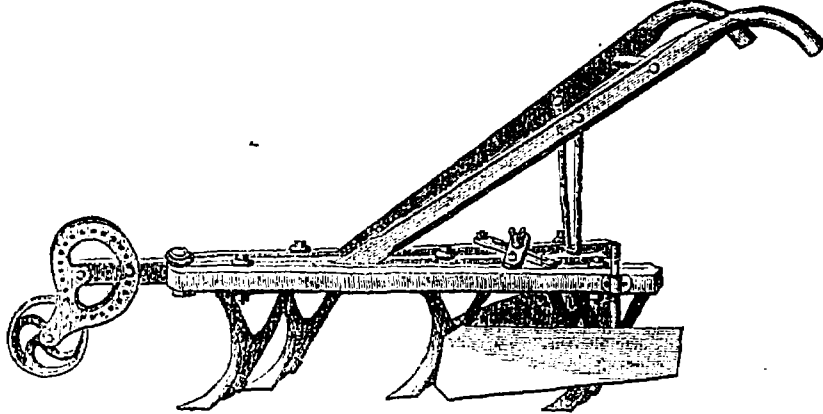
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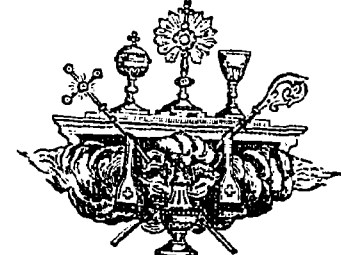
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D. PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 209 & 301 William Street, MONTREAL. 49-g

Circulars, Bill Heads, JOB PRINTING, THE "EVENING POST" OFFICE, SEATY ENRICHED AT, NEATY ENRICHED AT

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA PURE CURE. Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 60 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secrecy—The only discoverer of the powerful Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a B-x; 6 Boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address: WASHBURN & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y. For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. 34-g

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

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSE, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. 47-27-g

LOOK HERE! Money can be made in spare hours, around among your neighbors, working for us. Send for samples, free, Box 1758, Montreal, Que. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md. Aug 27, 1879.

PREMIUMS! HOLY LAND OIL.

The True Witness Nature's own Remedy for Man and Beast. 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 to spare no pains to give our readers the finest family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer. 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.

A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 subscribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums.

A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by the Evening Post, will receive the following:— 1st.—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPOONS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

2nd.—A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO MOTO with ENGLISH or FRENCH text on 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 figure, surrounded by a wreath of flowers, on each side of which there is a large illuminated letter, the motto in Latin and English. The size of the motto and figure are as follows:— 1st. 100 cents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price. This simply means the cost of printing, postage, &c. We will send them neatly framed in rustic for 50 cents extra; or in vases, 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

to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once. We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for 75 cents.

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 article.

1st. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 3rd. Send the names as fast as obtained, that the subscribers may begin to receive their prizes as early as possible. 4th. Send the names as fast as obtained, that the subscribers may begin to receive their prizes as early as possible. 5th. Do not send names for a Premium club, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we send Premiums to subscribers. 6th. All names sent in must be accompanied by the name of the subscriber, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS.

For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES, Price, and No. of Names to be sent in at Regular Cash Price. Includes items like Improved Corn Sheller, Pearlless Watch, and various tools.

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Suddler & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now send them as Premiums, or with our advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscription; but secure any \$2 book it will require 8 subscribers.

For Sale.

PLANING, SAWING, MOULDING, And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. 53-L Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

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

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

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the convent a beautiful orchard and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasant and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance. BOARD AND TUITION—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French. Address: LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Aug. 28. 1879.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacturers whose celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md. Aug 27, 1879.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY COLONIZATION 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 Gesù, commonly known as the Dramatic Hall of St. Mary's College, and a grand hall it is by the way. This large chamber was literally crowded mostly by the élite 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, Veillot, Leclair, Dubuc; Judge Papineau; Messrs. F. A. Quinn, Alphonse Leclair, Father Lefebvre, Messrs. Huguet, Latour, N. Bourassa, Montigny, Canon Moreau, Father Louerger. 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 difficulty 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 and strange life, which often ended in misery, or they had to emigrate to the States and lose their nationality. The present scheme, which he was happy to say, was approved by the clergy, would obviate those difficulties 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 the indigent of the Province of Quebec, and afford homes and happiness to them and their children. This beautiful country abounded in smiling plains and fertile valleys. It was traversed by noble streams and rivers. It was bounded by a magnificent range of mountains. Nature had been kind to it and intended it for the home of happy and healthy people. Its mineral, its agricultural and its floral capacities were immense, and its scenery was something grand. His (the speaker's) first hobby was a railroad one and his next was one of colonization, which he hoped would be equally successful. He believed so in fact, for already over 4,000 people had, through his exertions, been induced to settle there, and some of those going there without a dollar were now comparatively wealthy and all were getting along. The first improvements were the formation of four parishes, each with its priest and his church, which church would be constructed of wood, and, together with the priest's residence underneath, would cost only \$500. Schools would immediately follow, and roads would succeed the schools. The formation of a road leading to the church would be equal in value to \$300, for besides being a route to the church, it would be useful to the new colonists in other ways, and feeders to it would naturally and necessarily follow. The qualifications of a successful farmer in this district were strength, willingness to work, courage and perseverance, and these were possessed in an eminent degree by people now in our midst, who have no outlets for them, but would find them in abundance in the Ottawa Valley. In this manner it was that competence and very often fortunes were secured and poverty with its grim attendants scared away. Quebec farmers at present had to divide their farms and property among their children, and God often blessed them with many, for they were a virtuous people; this method gave a competence to none or room for energy; but in this Ottawa Valley, where there was room enough for all, this would be obviated. A good plan would be to send their sons in advance to build up shanties, and make a commencement. The phosphate and lime found so abundantly in that region would be of incalculable value as fertilizers of the soil. Most people sympathized with the new movement set on foot for the amelioration of the people, and he sincerely hoped that this sympathy would take a practical shape, and be to the extent of parting with a dollar towards its existence, for it would be worth that sum to each man of the city, of the Province and of the Dominion. The Ottawa Valley would form a back to Montreal such as the rival cities of Portland and Boston possess, and would swell the commerce to a degree little dreamed of at present. Those who are now living in indigence, and contribute little or 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 Papineau, seconded by Mr. F. A. Quinn, and carried with enthusiasm. 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 originated that grand scheme, this mighty man of the north country had now come along to successfully engineer a great colonization scheme. (Applause.) For fully 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. Manufacturers were, of course, necessary in every community, but he would rather see an agricultural than a manufacturing people in possession 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 except it is a wonder? Ask the Nuns—ask the holy Sisters of Charity about the misery and destitution attendant on factories, and about the orphans, the widows, the sick and the forlorn which are outcomes of manufacturing. They can tell you, because it is their province to become acquainted with them. We owe it as a duty to the Catholics of

Canada at large to help this noble enterprise along. A nation is not composed of cities, provinces, mountains or valleys—it is formed of men and the institutions they surround themselves with, their religion, their nationality, their laws and their aspirations (applause). The Irish and French Canadian Catholics who will people this new region and form flourishing communities along the Valley, and cause stately churches to raise their spires towards Heaven, will carry with them their piety, their nationality, and their religion, and they will prove to the world that the Catholic Church not only guides them on the road to Heaven, but to prosperity and liberty as well (cheers). To speaker next took a retrospective glance of Irish history and emigration, and explained, in graphic language, what the Irish immigrants have 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 find at heart.

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau was the next speaker and delivered one of his usual magnificent speeches which thrilled the audience through with its inspiring eloquence.

The following officers were then selected at the suggestion of Bishop Fabre:— Moneigneur the Bishop, President; Judge Papineau, Vice-President; Mr. Edmond Moreau, Secretary; Rev. M. Veillot, Treasurer. The Council are as follows:—Rev. Messrs. Mongeau, Salmon, Dubuc, Casault, Lefebvre, Judge Papineau, Chevalier Huguet, Latour, Mr. Frank A. Quinn, Advocate, B. H. T. Montigny, Alphonse Leclair.

A telegram was received from the Hon. P. G. Marchand excusing his absence, but promising to heartily aid the enterprise by all the means in his power.

After the usual votes of thanks the large audience dispersed.

Boyd, Hanan and Hawdon.

TORONTO, April 23.—The Mail this morning contains the following special cable Telegram, dated London, April 22nd:— Robert W. Boyd, of Gateshead, informs the Sportsman that he will not take part in the match of the 10th of June. Should Boyd persist in his resolution to give up sailing at least for the present, it is not clear how the match may be considered between Hanan and Elliott.

Hanan took plenty of exercise on both land and water yesterday. In the afternoon he was accompanied by a large number of people when he put off from Greenhithe's boat house. Perhaps the Canadian has never shown better form in a scull than when he was out from the new cut to schoolwood on the return journey. Most of the visitors present quite agreed on his being a sculler of a very high class indeed. Hawdon was also out yesterday. His well-known light, easy style of sculling was seen on both occasions to perfection.

Large Fire in the Townships.

St. JOHN'S, QUE., April 22.—About 8 1/2 this evening, at request from Farnham, our fire brigade were called out. Upon receipt of the telegram part of the brigade were started with a hand pump by special train, reaching Farnham in 30 minutes. Bowker's saw mill and the Stange and Sharnoll and Chubbly Railway bridge were destroyed.

LATER.—At eight o'clock this evening a fire broke out in Bowker's mill, which is situated about half a mile east of the Central Vermont Railroad station, on the south side of the track. The wind was blowing from the south-east and the fire was working towards the Central Vermont Railway bridge, which is close to the mill, and then took to a shop adjoining it, and, as both were wooden buildings, the fire was making a fearful rate, and a foundry and machine shop, which are on the other side of the track, were thought in danger also, but they managed to keep them out of the flames. The news was given to Superintendent Patway, of St. John's, who immediately started with the St. John's Brigade here. They arrived at about 9:30, but the fire made such rapid progress that it was impossible for anything towards the mill, bridge or bridge, which are all burnt down. The bridge broke down at 9:55. This bridge was a fine old bridge built one, about 40 years ago, and it was 40 feet long. The mill was the property of John Bowker, and was one of the first mills built in this town. It is said that the mill is insured for \$25,000. At 10 o'clock the danger was not so great, and the St. John's Brigade are stopping the progress of the fire, and think they have it under control. The Central Vermont Railway Company will undoubtedly rebuild this bridge at once, as passengers will have to be transferred from one side of the river to the other, either by the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence River or by the Central Vermont Railroad, or by team through the town. The cause of the fire is unknown yet.

TO OUR AGENTS.

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

Special Notice.

We print today in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living pianists and musicians in regard to the New Grand Piano for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, and sold to be approached by any maker in the world. A large number of the London and New York Presses have given Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a list of the Italian and the English players. "The New Grand Piano is a masterpiece of art," says the most famous pianists they had ever heard of. "Many of our leading artists are taking advantage of the present opportunity to purchase before the properties of well selected cocon. Mr. Epps has 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 maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Westminster Gazette. Sold only in packets labeled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 70, Piccadilly, London, England."

The Beaconsfield Vineyard.

BEAUCONSFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q. The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay. Instructions for planting, care and training will be sent on application, and the method may be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway. Price of the vines, 50 cents each. 33-g

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL 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 most valuable properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has 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 maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Westminster Gazette. Sold only in packets labeled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 70, Piccadilly, London, England." L. E. RURWELL, of Piquet, Ont., writes:— "Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my lungs and produced a distressing cough, for which I gave trial to a number of 'Cough Medicines,' but without a benefit. I then tried one bottle of Allen's 'Lung Balm,' which I am happy to be able to state gave, almost immediate relief, and performed a perfect cure in a short time.

April 9. 24-g



Wit and Humour.

A shocking affair—A galvanic battery... A snob-band matter—Trying to finger a steam saw in motion...

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?

When a girl hunts a husband, the engagement ring, to be in keeping, should be "chased"... "A man can't help what's done behind his back," as the tramp said when he was kicked out of doors.

Which two letters of the alphabet are like the most cruel Roman Emperors? N and I... Why N and I? Because they are near O.

There is only one thing that is more wearing and depressing to a man than having to wait for a train, and that is when the train hasn't waited for him.

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 necessary.

"Here, Sandy," said a provision merchant to his servant, "taste this butter, and see what you think of it; it is for that pernicious Polish gentleman just gone out; he wants it for his family use."

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

"For thy sweet cornstake I've an ear." "With husky voice he yelped, rep'ed; 'But I'm too-green to pop, I fear.' Said saucy Kate: 'You never tried.'"

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 length of four hundred feet and a diameter of about forty feet.

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.

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

Finances 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 Merchants' Bank.

From the Cradle to the Grave.—From earliest infancy until old age, in all disorders of the stomach and the bowels there is no medicine that so nearly approaches the character of a specific as Castor Oil.

Commercial.—Chicago, April 29.—Wheat, 91c bid for June. Corn, 23c for May; 35c for June; 35c for July. Oats, 24c for May; 25c to 25c for June; 25c to 25c for July.

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.

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LOCAL NEWS.—SILVER WEDDING.—Mrs. and Mr. McNamee had a large party of friends to assist in the celebration of their silver wedding on Thursday evening.

A PETTY ROBBERY.—The butcher's shop of Mr. D. Corrievan, 112 St. Catherine street, was entered last night and a few cents taken from the till.

NAVIGATION.—Three steamships, or one of each of the Beaver, Allan and Dominion lines will arrive in port this week.

THE ONTARIO ELECTION.—Mr. Michael Starrs is a candidate for the representation of Ottawa in the Ontario Legislature.

From the Cradle to the Grave.—From earliest infancy until old age, in all disorders of the stomach and the bowels there is no medicine that so nearly approaches the character of a specific as Castor Oil.

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ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TO ORDER.

Weber Pianofortes. These wonderful Pianos are the favorite instruments of every Prince, Donna, every Singer, every Pianist of renown, in fact every Musician of note.

ITALIAN OPERA CO., NEW YORK.—The tone of the Weber Pianos is so pure and profound, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., 183 St. James st., Montreal. Having near 600 varieties of Stamps for sale. Was collected several years ago. Will be sold cheap.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance), \$20.

HORSE BOOK FOR THE FARMERS. Embracing a full description of the causes and nature of diseases peculiar to the American Horse, with simple and effective modes of treatment.

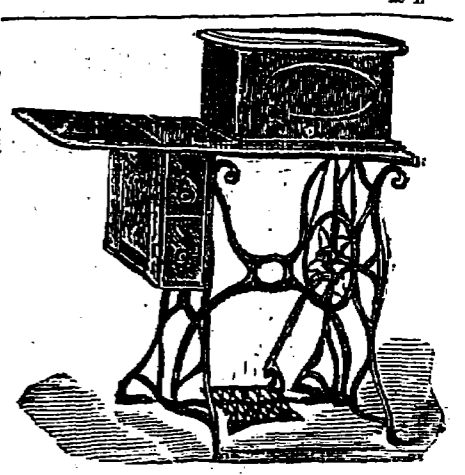
Applications to Parliament. The testamentary executors of the late Honorable Joseph Masson hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain an act authorizing them to build warehouses or stores to cover the whole superficies of their property situated in the city of Montreal.

T. CARLI MANUFACTURER OF ALL SORTS OF RELIGIOUS STATUARY FOR CHURCHES. 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 Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosaries, Crucifixes and all executed at the shortest notice.

BEATTY Pianos Another battle on high prices. BEATTY War on the monopolist renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper full report (sent free) before buying Piano or Organ. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washburn 27 ton, N.J.

AGENTS, READ THIS! We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission on our new and wonderful invention (sent free) before buying Piano or Organ. Address STEVENS & CO., P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Q.C. Feb 20, 78-28

SCOTT'S EMULSION PURE COD LIVER OIL. With HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea.



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

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. M. FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

Country People! That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Usters, are invited to call at A. BEAUVAIS, before-goods dealer, in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

I. A. BEAUVAIS, 190-ST. JOSEPH STREET-190. \$66 and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine.

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BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS CO. Church, School, Fire-alarm, Ring-bell, low price, various sizes. Catalogue with 100 illustrations, prices, etc., sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-28