

Lost and Found.

I lost the brook as it wound its way
Take a thread of silver hue:
Through greenwood and valley, through meadows gay,
Toss hidden away from view.
But I found it again a noble river,
Sparkling and broad and free,
Wider and fairer growing ever,
Till it reached the boundless sea.

THE RESUSCITATED SWEEP.

AS TOLD BY MICHAEL MORAN (ZOXIMUS), THE BLIND
STORY-TELLER OF DUBLIN.

About fifty years ago my uncle, one Con Doherty, was out of work, and do what he might he couldn't get another job at his trade.
He was a chair-maker, a good one too, and it was seldom he was out of a place, but at this particular time he was out of work. It was a cold winter too, and his poor wife and family began to feel it, until Con determined to take anything at all to earn a crust. So he got hold of a paper to see if he could find something to suit him.

instructed, and if you come to look at it as I do, you'll find there's not much harm in it, as we bury them again. The only thing is we have to do it quietly, as the friends of the dead don't like it.
However, if you wish I'll give you a month's trial in the dissecting room, and then you'll get to know what I'm saying. I'll be in the room, and if at the end of that time you don't like it, why, we can part. But, recollect, not a word of such a thing to anyone.
"Och, as to that, sir, don't be afraid. I'll be dumb, and I'm thankful for the place, because, you see, sir, I'm pretty hard up, and any honest way of getting a penny for the family I'll be willing."
"Alright," says the doctor; "what's your name?"
"Doherty, sir; Cornelius Doherty, No. 9 Clarendon Court."

"Leave it myself," roared she. "Do you think he's a fool to have it of his own accord, as such a thing was possible, and I after giving him a decent burial?"
"Alright," says the doctor; "what's your name?"
"Doherty, sir; Cornelius Doherty, No. 9 Clarendon Court."

Mr. Johnson made for the table where the sweep was, in order that Doherty wouldn't be found out; but the old doctor roared, "Not that one—leave him for an examination of his head—looks like an apt subject. Take that one over there," and he nodded toward the slab where old Con was shaking with fright.
Well, of course they went in that direction to carry over the body, and had just reached the bench, when all of a sudden my uncle Con flung off the sheet, jumped down off the table, and ran as hard as he could pell round the room, crying out, "The devil a one o' me'll stand there to be meddled with!"

knowledge of the writer in March, 1864. Its details in several particulars are unusual and thrilling. It will be necessary to state briefly, for a full understanding of this recital of facts, that at the time mentioned the writer was Adjutant of the Draft Rendezvous of the States of Delaware and Maryland, which was located in Lafayette Square, Baltimore.
At that place all the recruits, conscripts, substitutes and re-enlisted men of the two States were received previous to being forwarded to the front. The officers of the regular garrison were those who had been disabled by wounds, and represented from ten to fifteen different States.

President MacMahon never endeared himself to the political heart by associating with knaves and scots; he wasn't popular among "the boys"; and, consequently, we don't hear anything of his reelection to office. The MacMahon movement is not "booming" in France.

Mouth of Mary.

Written for the Catholic Record. Behold again the time is here. The brightest time of the year; The earth is green, the sky is clear. It is a time which denotes four. It is the month of Mary. Mother of God, in heaven crowned. Scatter thy precious gifts around. I think I hear the swelling sound Which in heaven is always found. In this, the month of Mary. O Queen, beloved to me now in prayer; And daily praise thee more and more. Thou Virgin, pure, who Jesus bore, We honor, love, all but adore. Thee, in the month of Mary. Then hear, O Queen thy servant's prayer. And never cease thy friendly care. Until thy love and bliss we share. Brothers, where all's bright and fair, As in the month of Mary. J. A. S.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL KINGSTON.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION.

From the Kingston White.

Last evening the examinations of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' School was concluded. As on all the preceding evenings there was a large attendance of the parents of the children, and others who were interested in education. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien was present, and during the evening he questioned the scholars quite critically. Fathers Carbutt, O'Reilly, Spratt, Twoloy and Walsh were also present. The pupils examined last evening were those composing the first section of the first class. This is the senior class of the school, and consists of fifteen young lads, ranging from twelve to sixteen years of age. Under the careful training of the Brothers they have surpassed their years in learning, and we were surprised to see that in problems that often puzzle their older heads they were quite at home, rattling off the answers with great expertness. The class presented a very favorable appearance upon the platform, they being arranged according to size, the largest in the middle. The programme for the evening was physical geography, (the tides being the subject taken up), history, (ancient and modern Greece), book-keeping, the copy books being exhibited. In book-keeping they were found to be expert, and we may in future expect much from the lads in the way of competent accountants. There was also rhetoric, punctuation, algebra copies, (the work done being in Radical's), and geometry. In this latter study the boys appeared to be well versed, and their answers were clear and explicit. Under the supervision of Mr. Carbutt, during the course of the evening the following assisted in presenting a programme that interested the company:—Master E. Dolan read an essay upon 'Youth'; he handled the subject in an excellent manner. Patrick Lawless gave a humorous, yet never tedious, description of the early days of the school. The piece was entitled 'Up in the Morning.' He recited in a clear voice, and was applauded at the close. A recitation by Thomas O'Regan, entitled, 'Live Within Your Income,' was good, while the conversational of Masters Lawless and E. Dolan, and the recitation by Master Paladino read a short sketch on the drawing class, tracing it from its infancy until the present time. The oil painting class, which has only been formed since December last, showed the proficiency it had attained under the instruction of Mr. Moore. The school room was beautifully decorated with their work that speaks for itself. At present there are 110 pupils engaged in drawing and painting. The little lads of the school, those who were under twelve, appeared in a dialogue entitled 'The Standing Army,' and made quite an impressive display. Some little knowledge in the various branches in which we have been examined. Your presence here in such numbers proves conclusively that our education is to you a matter of no little importance. Though we have felt shame at our many blunders, yet we have been greatly cheered and encouraged by the pleasant smiles and other kindly marks of approbation which you have greeted us, whenever our boyish attempts have been successful. If we have afforded you any pleasure during these exercises, we shall feel amply repaid for the mental labor we have undergone, while at the same time we will seize our books with renewed vigor and endeavor, as far as possible, to master their contents. In striving to advance ourselves intellectually, we hope we shall not forget to improve ourselves morally and socially, and thus, by fulfilling our duties to our neighbor and to ourselves, we may hope to obtain, in the end, the reward promised to the good and faithful servant.

Bishop O'Brien made a few remarks, and called upon Father Twoloy, Chairman of the Separate School Board, to speak. He eulogized the Brothers for the excellent manner in which they were giving the boys, and advised the parents to be careful in taking their children away from school without a proper understanding as to what they would be engaged in after life. Father O'Reilly also expressed his pleasure in being present. The boys in the school were as far advanced as in France and Ireland, and he found that this school was fully up to the standard. After a few words from the Bishop the audience dispersed.

It must be highly gratifying to the parents of the pupils to notice the steady advancement made by the latter in this excellent school, in the different branches of education, embracing, as they do, all the courses of study that will render a youth competent to take his stand in life as a good and useful member of society. The discipline and careful moral training now maintained at this school cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the after lives of those who attend it.

THOSE BENTHEIGHT ROMAN CATHOLICS.—An Anglican clergyman bears the following testimony:—"When in the course of my parochial rounds, I meet with the lower order of people who have been dragged with tracts and Bibles, I find the most profound ignorance of Scripture and the utmost neglect of godly living. They know that Christ was born, because at Christmas they get gifts and a better dinner, but they take little or no notice of the fact. Of the doctrine of the incarnation they know nothing as Chinese; they know that Christ died, because Good Friday is a holiday and they hear the bell toll, and they have heard the Protestant formula, 'Christ died for me' which is not true. Also they know little of the faith that these benighted Roman Catholics who are supposed to have no Bibles, and who may be many of them have not, I can discern at once that they have been taught Church doctrine and Bible truth and can understand all I may say to them."

AN EXAMINATION INTO THE CAUSES OF DEPRESSION OF THE WORLD'S TRADE.

IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES.

Birmingham, April 9, 1879.

M. Maurice Block, the eminent French Political economist, has lately published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an interesting study of the economical crisis now prevailing throughout the world. His wide knowledge enables him to take a general view of the causes of the unexampled duration of this crisis, and to foreshadow, perhaps, some of the results. A summary of what he says will be read with interest and profit in America. The present unprecedented period of depression in all business began in Vienna on the 9th of May, 1878, a few days before the opening of the Universal Exposition, by what is known there and throughout Germany as the "Knick." After the war of 1866, when Austria was freed from the Venetian State) and had made her peace with the Hungarians, with the intention of repairing the disaster caused by war, she turned her attention, to developing her material interests, so little it was found had done, and so not unreasonably in the way of the six joint stock companies with the approval of the Government, which is necessary in Austria, and which, at the same time, gives in public opinion a certain status to the companies, were founded in 1867 and thirty-two in 1868. The progress of speculation is shown by the fact that 141 companies were started in 1869. In 1870, on account of the war, the number was somewhat less, being 101; in 1871 there were 175; in 1872, 276, and in the four months of 1873—before the "Knick"—154 companies were established. Although of these 1,085 companies 62 were definitely started, a capital amount of \$100,000,000 was paid in, and the stockholders took engagements to the amount of \$1,680,000,000. Of course some of the companies were financially sound, but 135 soon failed and others have never yet paid any dividend. In this way a large amount of capital was taken from its ordinary channel in industrial commerce and agriculture.

THE GERMAN KRACH.

In Germany a similar increase of speculation had been going on. One of the results of the revolution of 1848 had been to free industry in Prussia from superannated laws which shackled it, and manufactures had gradually increased up to 1871. Owing to the saving habits of the Germans much money had been laid aside. Many emigrants had gone to America, and through their communications with their families considerable sympathy in the United States was felt in Germany, so that when the American loans were placed in the hands of the war of secession the Germans readily invested in them. These were sometimes so low that the amount of money gained was enormous, and the fever for speculation so started reached a very high point after the Franco-Prussian war, when it seemed as though floods of gold were pouring into the country from France. Speculation, however, was attended with its usual concomitant, dishonesty, and the scandals which arose in the granting of concessions to railways—which were founded not so much for the purpose of being constructed as for Bourse manipulation which was going on in the country from 1871 to 1873. In this way a large amount of money was expended in the Chamber of Deputies. These, together with a great number of stock companies—which had been founded at the rate of only about thirty a year between 1851 and 1870, and reached 225 in 1871 and 500 in 1872 shook public confidence in the stability of the money market, and led to the formation of a speculative capital to create a fictitious prosperity. Therefore people had to content themselves with their real resources, which had become insufficient.

THE WAR OF 1870-71.

Living had long been cheap in Germany and wages corresponded when the war of 1870-71 changed old habits. That war caused a sudden and a determination to employ the domestic material, it also compelled the temporary closing of many factories and foundries. Stores had become exhausted; it was necessary to replace them, and people began to work with vigor, although with no great success. The war naturally resulted in a great rise of prices, and as this was a rise which the demand and in part the money which was being remitted by the funds arising from the war indemnity. Manufactures were founded, shops were enlarged, machinery and tools were renewed. People went on without hindrance, for they got the prices they asked, and they did not bargain as to the payment of workmen. It is needless to say that wages and salaries followed closely the rise in merchandise and provisions. Employment and workmen in 1871 and 1872, acquired habits of luxury, many of which they had to give up in subsequent years, as we all know how hard it is to return to a standard of living or even submit to a few privations. It was, of course, impossible to return purely and simply to the economical situation that existed before the war; wages were lowered, but provisions remained drawn out, factories were closed in the winter months, by which means many cases of unemployment, and thus, by the punishment well deserved, for the rise of wages had not been a stimulus to progress. The better they were paid the worse they worked. All evidence agrees in attributing the diminution of German exports to the falling off in the quality of the manufactures.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

According to M. Block the country worst off in England, though she lags far behind in her industrial constitution, it will be able to overcome its difficulties, but not without strenuous efforts. He calls attention to the great decrease of exports and the increase of imports. The United Kingdom sells much less of its products now than formerly. In 1873 the diminution in exports, as compared with 1872, was about \$19,000,000; in 1874, as compared with 1873, the diminution was 66,000,000; in 1875, 80,000,000; in 1876, \$124,000,000; in 1877, \$15,400,000; and in 1878, \$20,000,000. Adding these together we find a total loss of over \$219,000,000, which puts England at least ten years behind. The fact that England at least ten years behind, the same. It is necessary for people to give up expensive habits which they have acquired, to reduce expenses in everything and even to submit to reductions in wages when unavoidable causes render them necessary. This is not accomplished without difficulty. In 1878 there were 224 strikes, of which only three were successful; in 1877 there were 177 strikes, with about equal success. In the iron trade it is almost self-evident that the welfare of the workmen, as well as the manufacturers, depends upon the prosperity of the trade. In some instances the workers have tried to force the rate of wages by mutual agreement according to relations determined by the price of the product in the most important markets.

FALLING PRICES AND REDUCED WAGES.

When in the north of England a ton of iron is worth £20 the workmen receive for his work—"piddling," for example—13s. 3d. per ton. When the price falls to £8 14s. his wages are only 9s. 9d. per ton. Now, for this very reason, the wages for 1873 they have leaved about one-half—that is, they are only about half what they were in that year. In Scotland the wages of the miner bear relation to the price of pig iron. In 1859 the price of a ton of pig iron was 51s. 9d., and the wages 3s.

per ton. In 1872 the price suddenly rose to 101s., and reached 117s. 5d. in 1873. Increased wages followed the movement, and the rate went up to 7s. 3d., 6s. 6d. a day. This was the culminating point. After that there was a constant and rapid fall; and in October, 1877, the price of pig iron was only 43s. 9d., and the wages were reduced to 2s. 9d. a day. The published reports of the stock companies by which many of these advances were carried out at other times, and as it has in other places; it is certain that the farmers experienced a sensible loss in their harvests. Mr. Caird estimates this deficit at twenty-two per cent. in 1875, twenty-four per cent. in 1876, and thirty-six per cent. in 1877. What, however, is especially aggravating in these same years, is that the cattle have diminished. In 1874 there were estimated to be in England 6,125,000 head of horn cattle. At the end of 1877 there were 4,270,000 less. In the same triennial period out of 30,314,400 sheep, 2,153,000 were lost. The rural population was therefore obliged to reduce its consumption of manufactured goods, and the banks most in relation with the cultivators were able to notice that their savings, if any, were very insignificant.

COTTON GRADE AND PRICES.

In the cotton industry it is not so easy for the workmen to see that their wages should be reduced in consequence of falling prices. Even where the market they are unwilling to accept the reduction of wages insisted upon by the employers under that form; but, laying the cause to overproduction, wish to keep the same proportionate wages and work a less number of hours, in the hope that after the difficulty is over they will again work full time. The fact of the market is measured by the margin—that is, the difference between the price of the manufactured article and the raw material. In 1874 a pound of cotton yarn was worth 41d. more than a pound of raw cotton; in 1875 only 31d. more. As 21d. cotton cost 31d. in 1874 and 11d. in 1875. If these figures do not speak for themselves it is only necessary to look at the table of dividends paid last year in forty joint stock companies in Lancashire. Of this number fourteen paid no dividends at all; others gave only a small dividend, and a quarter of what had been distributed in 1877.

Passing over what M. Block says about the depression in the United States, we find that France enjoys a privileged situation in the commercial world, and is scarcely at all affected by the stagnation of trade which is complained of elsewhere. The exports have slightly diminished from \$750,000,000 in 1875 to \$675,000,000 in 1878. But it is only the exports of raw products which have diminished; for the exportation of manufactured articles has not only increased in 1878, but in 1877, was nearly 24 per cent. more than in 1876, and is paid only on business or consumption, are greater than the estimates, and the public funds are at a high figure.

PERIODICITY OF CRISES.

An ingenious explanation of the recurrence of crises, or alternating periods of prosperity and depression, is given in the *Storia* of the Journalists. Commercial crises every ten or twelve years is that the vigorous activity of a generation of merchants and manufacturers is scarcely of longer duration than the interval between the recurring periods of depression. In few establishments or works are more than two persons employed for ten or twelve years, the red director and managing of the concern. Some die, others change their position, and others again make their fortunes and take things easily. Younger men come in—men who have not had sufficient experience or learning to be wise—and they fill their period of office. Besides this theory, which is very ingenious, and others which ascribe the periodicity of sun spots—which are thought to occasion famines—a coincidence that cannot be entirely proved—there have been many circumstances to aggravate the crisis, such as the stagnation of the effects of the famine which has raged in China and India, the economical calamity has had two completely independent seats—Europe and America.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CRISES.

Although the Franco-Prussian war was by no means the starting point of the European crisis, it gave to it definiteness of character. It was the cause of the tendency to speculation, but probably it would have been purely a financial one, whereas the war made it an industrial crisis. The war interrupted the production of all great countries, besides causing an enormous destruction of material and tools, and the demand had to be repaired as soon as peace was declared. The demands coming from the two countries directly engaged in the war of 1870-71 were supplemented by the orders of the Russian and American railways, which were then being pushed on with great rapidity. This naturally resulted in a great rise of prices, and as this was a rise which the business appearance of prosperity, coinciding with the intense and feverish speculation, people began to enlarge their factories and build new ones. When everything was ready orders were less frequent and competition more keen, and the price of the products fell. Every country had its peculiar complication, which made business languish still more. But the two countries in Europe where labor complications exercised the greatest influence were not, as might be thought, Russia and Turkey, but Germany, which by 1871, had reached the end of her long driven for, and England, a country of proverbial wealth.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

The five milliards were a *Nessus* ship of Germany. Abundance of money in the country, busy speculation in all ways, caused an enormous increase in prices and wages. Certain wages doubled and more in less than two years, coming naturally, by the extraordinary demand for labor, but greatly increased by speculation, which competed with real and solid production. The manufacturers, however, were so burdened by current orders that no price frightened them. Workmen were greatly in demand, and had to be paid, as being exigent, a desire to hold their share of the cake. The great progress of socialism added greatly to this. Workmen profited greatly by this conjecture, getting better paid, working shorter time, and, as has been proved, doing their labor not so well as when they earned less wages. But they did not profit by it in lettering very extraordinary demand for labor, but greatly increased by speculation, which competed with real and solid production. 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LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Hot water heating a specialty at McLennan Lothian & Fryer's 244 Dundas Street.

CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the new Catholic church at Westray, will be consecrated on Thursday next, by His Lordship the Bishop. A sermon will be delivered by Rev. P. P. Cooney C. S. C.

PASSED.—We are pleased to notice that Mr. John W. Campbell of St. Thomas, has passed his third and fourth years examinations before the College of Physicians and Surgeons without an oral, and has now, license to practice the healing art.

Mr. J. R. Hickok, Agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, publishes a letter received by him from the firm which he represents, cautioning the public to beware of impositions that are being practiced upon them by "unscrupulous parties."

NEW ALTAR.—Next Sunday His Lordship, Bishop Walsh, will consecrate the New Altar lately erected in the church at Strathroy, and also administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. His Lordship will preach on the occasion, and in the evening the Rev. Father Cooney C. S. C. will lecture on the Bible. The choir will be assisted by some excellent vocal talent from a distance, amongst whom will be Miss Hughson of St. Thomas.

MOORE CENTENARY.—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns the Irish Benevolent and St. Patrick's Societies, intend celebrating the centenary of Ireland's immortal bard, which occurs on the 25th inst. Arrangements have been made with Rev. Mr. Cardinal of Hamilton to deliver an oration. The Rev. Mr. Carmichael has the reputation of being a most able and accomplished lecturer, and a gentleman possessing very liberal ideas. We hope Irish of all creeds will turn out in full force on the 25th to do honor to the memory of a man whose genius is admitted in every part of the civilized world.

C. M. R. A.—Mr. T. A. Bourke, Supreme District Director of the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association, organized a new Branch in St. Thomas, on Tuesday evening last, with the following officers: Spiritual Director, Rev. W. Flannery; President, John Doyle; 1st Vice, J. J. Hamratty; 2nd Vice, Peter B. Reath; Rec. Sec., Hugh Daly; Assistant Sec., Peter Smith; Financial Sec., John Lalay; Treasurer, John Bellis; Marshal, Timothy Kelly; Guard, Stephen Corbett; Board of Trustees, Messrs. James O'Shea, James Scallion, Wm. B. Reath, Bernard Montague and John Lalay. The Branch opened with a membership of 22. London has also made application for a charter for a Branch. The organization now numbers three thousand members, and is increasing at the rate of one hundred and fifty a week. The Branch in Windsor which is known as No. 1 of Canada, now numbers eighty members. All parties desiring information in regard to the association will please correspond with T. A. Bourke, Windsor Ont.

THE FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETY.

The installation of the officers of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society took place Tuesday p. m. in St. Peter's School House, before a large number of its members. The Society had received an acquisition to its membership from the effects of the mission lately given in St. Peter's Cathedral by the Rev. Fathers of the Holy Cross. The following officers were installed: President, Mr. John M. Kary; Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Wright; Recording Secretary, Mr. John Toomey; Financial Secretary, Mr. Stephen O'Dwyer; Marshal, Mr. Henry Sullivan; Steward, Mr. Edward Cowan. Executive Committee, Messrs. Phillips, McCann, Mulroony, and J. Halpin. The installation was performed by the Rev. Father O'Keefe, Chaplain of the Society.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

Office of the Singer Manufacturing Co., 84 Union Square, New York. J. R. HROCK, AGENT, LONDON, ONT. DEAR SIR.—We see that certain parties are circulating papers that are false and can be proven so by the sworn affidavits of men who are reliable. We would caution the public to beware of those unscrupulous parties. Each machine sold in Ontario by the Singer Manufacturing Company, through our authorized agents, and known as the New York Singer Sewing Machine are shipped direct from the Company's factories to their head office at Toronto, and then distributed to our Branch Offices. We can warrant every machine to be new, and has the Company's brass trade-mark on arm of each machine manufactured by us; also, that the machines manufactured in our Glasgow Factories are just as good as the machines manufactured in our Elizabeth Factory, and we guarantee each machine for five years, and can supply our customers with machines from either the Glasgow or Elizabeth Factories.—Yours &c., THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 34 Union Square, New York.

THE INQUEST.

Stratford, May 5.—This evening, in the Town Hall, the coroner has opened an inquest into the cause of the death of Thos. Dolan and Francis Pigeon. After the jury had viewed the bodies and the scene of the disaster they returned to the Hall, and the Court was opened.

The first witness called was Dr. Hyde, who described the appearance of the bodies after death. He was of the opinion that the explosive was dynamite, or some similar compound, and not gunpowder, as there was no odor of gunpowder perceptible on the bodies.

Mr. Donoghue, agent for Cosgrave & Son, Toronto, described the positions in which Dolan and Pigeon lay when he found them dead in the yard. He was of opinion that the responsibility of the men's death rested on the persons who had shipped the explosive in a careless manner. Andrew Porter, who is suffering from a wound in the head, said that gunpowder could not produce such an effect as followed this explosion. He had seen dynamite exploded, and it had a different effect than gunpowder.

Wm. Simcock gave evidence as to his wonderful escape by crawling under a car. He described how, on coming from beneath the car, he found the body of Dolan and also that of Pigeon. The car which contained the explosive had been in the freight shed, and it was after it had been removed and while it was in motion that it exploded. Several of the men on the engine had been injured. He was about sixteen yards from the car when the explosion took place. His coat was torn off by the concussion, but he was not otherwise injured.

The inquest was then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

For first class Plumbing go to McLennan, Lothian & Fryer's 244 Dundas St.

SERMON BY MONSIGNORE BRUYERE.

We call the attention of our readers to the following discourse delivered some time ago by Monsignore Bruyere on the Protestant rule of faith. It will be found to be a direct refutation of the sermon delivered by Bishop Holloway at the official appointment of Bishop Sweeney to the Anglican See of Toronto.

Is the Bible, as interpreted by private judgment, the Rule of Faith appointed by Our Blessed Lord to lead men to the knowledge of Truth and to Salvation.

BELOVED BROTHERS.—From every side the question is asked: What shall I do to be saved? I feel every one says, that I have an immortal soul, and I know not what shall be its lot for eternity. I believe that the Christian Religion is the way of salvation. But men are so divided about what Christian Religion is, that I am puzzled what side to join. I beseech you, then, tell me what I must believe and do to be saved.

This question need not be asked by the members of the Church which has existed from the day of the great sacrifice of the cross was offered on Mount Calvary, and whose existence at this hour is still as clear as light at noon-day. The adherent of the Old Church the way of salvation is plain and easy of access. He has only to listen to the voice of that Church which we are all bound to obey under penalty of being looked upon as heathens and publicans, that Church which is the pillar and ground of the truth, that Church, which the powers of darkness will never succeed in overturning.

But the non-Catholic, who has not such unerring a guide to lead him to the knowledge of truth, is perplexed and confused by doubts and conflicting opinions. To the question—what shall I do to be saved—he is answered—consult the Scriptures, search the Scriptures. The Bible, the whole Bible without notes or comments—behold the only true rule of faith. The follower of the so-called Reformation has read the Scriptures for the last three hundred years, and he is now as far from a satisfactory solution of his doubts as he was when he first cast his eye upon them. He has searched the Scriptures, and has not yet found out what he must do to save his soul. Meantime hundreds and thousands of human beings die daily, not knowing whether they are on the road to heaven, or whether they know it, that if they are walking in the way marked out for them by their Creator and Master, they run every risk of losing their souls for ever.

Now, beloved brethren, I trust it will not be deemed presumption on my part, if I attempt to say that our separated brethren, who hope of their eternal salvation upon an assumption which has never been proved, and cannot be established by any amount of argument or sophistry. The dead letter of the Scripture is not, and never was intended by God as a guide to eternal life. The written and sacred word of God, Scripture and Divine Tradition, as interpreted by that infallible tribunal established by the Saviour of mankind, the Church of all ages—behold your guide, your teacher, who will lead you to the knowledge of all truth. I may be permitted to say that the man who reads the Protestant rule of faith, the Scripture as interpreted by individual reason, was only one among many pretended discoveries made by the so-called Reformers, sixteen centuries after the world had been christianized. It has neither common sense, nor history to support it. To convince the sincere and earnest enquirer after truth, that the Protestant rule of faith does not and cannot lead to the knowledge and belief in true Christianity, I need not appeal to his judgment and good sense.

Look at the case it stands plainly before the eyes of the whole world. I beg to quote in reference to this subject a writer of one of the Tracts lately published in New York. "One sect of Protestants," says the writer, "reads the Bible and believes that Christ is God and man; another reads the Bible and thinks that Christ is only man, denying his Godhead. Here is one denomination who profess that it is plain from Scripture that all men are born wholly depraved; and from the same source it is affirmed by a large and intelligent class, that men are born altogether good. The Calvinist tells you, only the few, the elect will be saved; and the Universalist answers by saying, no one will be damned. One Protestant preaches that a man only believes aright, he will be saved, it matters not what he does; and another maintains that it is no matter what a man believes, if he only acts rightly. One sect asserts that the only way to be baptized is by immersion in water; and another says, it is enough to be sprinkled with water while a third declares that water at all is necessary, Baptism being altogether spiritual. The Shaker says no one ought to marry; the common Protestant says that a single life is unnatural, and a man ought to marry, but only one woman at a time, and marry an other only in the case of a divorce from the first; and the Mormon assumes, on the authority of the Scriptures, that a man may marry as many women as he likes, all at the same time, provided only he takes care of them all." In truth, it would take a volume to enumerate the endless contradictions and confusion among those who all profess to take the Bible as the only rule of faith.

Now, I say all these sects profess alike to have derived their religion from the Bible; but clearly the same Holy Spirit cannot have guided them all in their interpretation of this sacred Book. It cannot surely be the same spirit which teaches some that Our Lord Jesus Christ is God, others that he is a mere man. Yet, who of all these dare say of the rest that they have not prayed for the help of that Holy Spirit; and if they have prayed, and not received, what becomes of the Protestant's theory? These are some of the difficulties which have driven so many honest men into the gulf of despair, seeing the impossibility of forming to themselves a system of Religion by the simple reading of the Bible. Many have now fully acted out the principle of the "Bible and the Bible only." Having rejected one by one the various doctrines heretofore held by their fathers, they have settled down on the broad basis of pure rationalism, a system which has done away with every idea of a revealed Religion with the very foundation of Christianity. Such is now a-days the Religion of nearly the whole of Protestant Germany, Switzerland, the United States, and of those in Faith, who, for the sake of a name, still choose to call themselves Christians, though they have long since scattered to the winds every fragment of Revealed Religion—these are the bitter fruits produced by the dangerous rule of faith—the Bible, the Bible alone, as interpreted by private judgment.

It anything more were required to bring conviction to the mind of the sincere enquirer after the truth and show the fallacy of the boasted rule, I might here point out other serious difficulties which the system of private judgment is utterly inadequate to solve in a satisfactory manner. For example, how can the believer in the Bible alone, by his own individual reason, prove that the Bible he holds in his hands is the Word of God? Why do Protestants believe in the Bible? It is but reasonable on their part, seeing as they do their own belief in the Bible alone, to make very sure their own grounds of belief in the Bible itself. What becomes of the whole belief of a Protestant, if the Bible be not the Word of God? Yet Protestants leave this very point, so all-important to them, unexamined for, and disclaim it without a shadow of proof. This reason, however, for neglecting so important a question is not very difficult to discover. They cannot establish the divinity of the Bible without being compelled to admit that the authority on which their belief in the Bible rests is the Catholic Church; an admission, however,

which can scarcely be expected from them.

Again, can a Protestant, from the mere study of the Bible itself, prove to himself its genuineness, I mean that its several books were really written at the time and place at which the protestant have been written, or by the persons whose names they bear? Still less could they prove to themselves its truth, that its historical parts are the records of real events, or its prophetic parts the records of true prophecies. A believer in the rule of Protestant faith, "The Bible, the Bible alone," may gaze upon his sacred pages all doom's day, and will be as much in the dark, in the end, as when he commenced his study.

Again, if the genuineness of the Scripture could be as satisfactorily proved from its own pages, all this would be no means prove its inspiration. There is nothing in the face of the various books of the Bible to prove that they are inspired. Not a single passage can be quoted, from the first chapter to the last of the apocalypse, in which the writer declares himself to be writing from inspiration.

Lastly, where is the man who, acting upon the Protestant rule of faith, the Bible interpreted by private judgment, will ever be able to find what is called the true canon of Scripture, that is, which books are to be accounted as really inspired, and which are not? In the first place there were many writings in the early days of the Church, believed by many to be inspired, which the Church has since rejected. In the second place, of the books which all Protestants as well as Catholics now believe to be the Scriptures, several were long doubted about in early times, though at last received by all as genuine Scripture. Now the admission of some books and rejection of others was done only by a decision of assemblies of bishops, who, whilst using all the means which the most enlightened wisdom could suggest as likely to bring them to a right conclusion, yet, at the same time, mainly relied on the guidance of the Holy Spirit who as priest himself had presided over the assembly, which the Protestant rule of faith should lead them into all truth. And this decision is adhered to by Protestants, because, doubtless, they instinctively feel the insufficiency of their rule of faith, the Bible alone, to settle this all-important question.

The above difficulties, inherent to the Protestant system of private judgment, are simply pointed out by me at present, without an attempt to press them further. Time does not permit me to treat them at full length. I beg leave to refer the sincere enquirer after truth to some of the standard works on this subject, which are every where to be found, except perhaps in Protestant libraries.

One word more about the insufficiency of the Protestant rule of faith, the "Bible alone without note or comment," and I will bring these very important remarks of mine to a conclusion. The Saviour of the world came down from Heaven to give us a rule of faith, "It is the will of God," says the inspired writer, "that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of truth." The rule, therefore, or system which will lead them to the knowledge of truth, must be a rule for all time, all places and all men without exception. Here comes the Protestant rule of faith, which the Protestants themselves, they must have it to read, and they must be able to read it. How far did it, then, in this matter with all Christendom for fourteen hundred years, after our Lord's coming? For during the whole of this period, the printing was not yet known, and if men are to multiply by the slow and laborious process of transcribing, they must of necessity have been very scarce. The number of souls without any adequate means of salvation must have been beyond reckoning. That every individual should possess a copy of the Bible, so as to be able to study it in private, was out of the question, even among the rich. And as to the poor, to whom we are told the gospel was preached, what was to become of them? Does it seem likely, then, that Our Blessed Lord who, being God, foresaw all things, should have left the vast numbers of learning their faith? Yet, so it was if the Protestant principle be true.

And even now that Bibles are so plentiful, can every one read them? And of those who can read, every one is able of understanding even the plainest of the sacred Scriptures? Here, how is that outside of the Church scarcely two individuals can be found to agree exactly on the meaning of the plainest passage? Even in the life time of Martin Luther, thirty-seven different interpretations were put upon the short and simple sentence, "This is my body." The history of the early days of the Reformation is well known by the simple reading of Holy Writ is well demonstrated by the well-known incident related in the eighth chapter of the Acts. The reader is there introduced to Philip, one of the seven deacons ordained by the Apostles. By command of an angel of the Lord, the eunuch approached an eunuch of Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians, who was sitting in his chariot, and reading Isaiah the Prophet. "Thinkest thou that thou understandest what thou readest," said Philip. Who said, "And how can I, unless some man show me?" And he desired Philip that he might sit with him. The explanation of Philip having satisfied the eunuch that the prophet had reference to Christ Our Lord, this man who the moment before knew not of whom the prophet spoke, on the spot believed that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and asked for Baptism. In consequence of the above touching incident, I am permitted to say that the treasurer of Queen Candace knew nothing of the Protestant rule of faith—the Bible alone. Evidently he was not Protestant, since he candidly declared that he was utterly unable to understand the Prophet's saying, unless some one explained the inspired writing for him. Our separated brethren would undoubtedly find it to their advantage were they to imitate the humility and sincerity of this convert to Christianity. The infallible teaching of the Church, the guardian of the Holy Scriptures, would save them a great deal of trouble, and remove many doubts from their mind.

But without further pressing this argument, suffice it to keep in mind the warning of the inspired writer. Alluding to some of the writings of St. Paul, the Blessed Apostle St. Peter, in his second Epistle, does not hesitate to say that in those Epistles of St. Paul, "There are certain things hard to be understood, which the unlearned and unstable work, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction." So much for the plain and easy Protestant rule of faith, the Bible, the Bible alone, without note or comment.

Now, if anything more was wanting to open the eyes of our separated brethren to the danger of their position, I would simply call on them and say—Look around you and see what is going on in the Protestant world. A divided Christendom split up into a thousand private sects, the one body of the Protestant rushing headlong into the abyss of infidelity and irreligion; behold the lamentable results of the disastrous rule, the Bible, nothing but the Bible interpreted by every individual reason. If, therefore, the rule set down by our separated brethren to lead men to the knowledge of truth has signally failed, is the vessel which carries up upon the tempestuous sea of the world to be left without a rudder to steer it? Was it in accordance with the merciful designs of the Saviour of mankind that men should be abandoned by Him, and allowed to grope their way in darkness as best they can, without a glimpse of light to guide them amidst the shoals and breakers which surround our poor humanity?

No, such is not the will of our merciful God. He will that all men should be saved. Therefore He has provided them, with adequate means to save their souls. The Church, the ever-living Church of

Christ, instituted and organized by Christ Himself she is the tribunal established by Him to settle all differences in religion. She is the bond of peace, so named by the Apostle St. Paul, because it is her office to bind all Christians together in one harmony of faith and love. "Be careful," he says, "to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace; one body and one spirit, as you are all called in one hope of your vocation; one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism." In order to guard against all confusion of the doctrine He has left us, in this His Church, a perpetual succession of orthodox pastors, by following whose teaching we may all believe alike and believe right. The Church, speaking through this body of legitimate pastors, is the living rule of authority in all questions pertaining to religion. Our Lord has made it obligatory upon us to obey her authority and believe her doctrine. For He it is who said to the first ministers and missionaries of that Church: "He that heareth you, heareth Me; and he that despiseth you, despiseth Me;" and also: "If any man will not hear the Church, let him be to the heathen and the publican." And again, after giving His commandment to go and preach the Gospel to the whole world, He adds: "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be condemned." The meaning of all this is, therefore, that the voice of the true Church speaking through her legitimate pastors, is the rule of faith presented to us by Christ Himself, by following which we will come to the knowledge of truth and be saved—a blessing which I wish you all from the bottom of my heart—in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

McLennan, Lothian & Fryer, 244 Dundas St. are practical sanitarians.

QUEEN MARY AND FROUDE THE HISTORIAN.

There seems to be no end to Mr. Froude's peculiar tripping, by which he unhappily stumbles over the boundary of history into falsehood. Father Burke in America lifts him up from several of these in matters connected with Ireland and the Irish. Mr. Freeman has since that found him floundering in a quagmire of untruth respecting St. Thomas of Canterbury, has picked him out of it, given him a good shaking for being so senseless or so malicious, and put him on his legs again; and now another writer, Mr. Louis Weisener, has detected him at his usual perversion. It is a habit of Mr. Froude to refer to his own statements, and to quote from some shelf in some foreign and not much frequented library or archive, without special reference to book or shelf, gives an air of research to his writings, and makes it easier for his critics to allow many of his statements to pass unexamined into common acceptance rather than to contradict them by appeal to his pretended sources of information. Now and then he is found out. One of the prevailing estimates of the character of Queen Mary of England, as given by her foes, is that of a morose, melancholy jealous and revengeful disposition. It had been the potential rancour of the reforming party of the sixteenth and following century, and more just historical research, had begun to place Mary's character in a more favorable light. But Mr. Froude "to the rescue" of the general tradition. He pretends his own contemporary authority, and indeed his own acknowledgment of this evil disposition, made to one of the ambassadors at her court. He affects to discover this in the manuscript correspondence of the ambassador Renard where he is made to say that she had told him that the execution of a religious heretic of that melancholy which had weighed upon her from childhood, that it was now rolling away that she had never known the meaning of happiness, and that she was about to be rewarded at last. Mr. Froude's confident word supported by a reference to two volumes, which few ever saw, of manuscript correspondence in his volume VI, page 122, gave a renewed sanction to the dying lie, and made Mr. Froude look learned. A recent French writer, M. Louis Weisener, has made the "Youth of Queen Elizabeth" the subject of a book. In this he refers to two volumes, which few ever saw, of manuscript correspondence in his volume VI, page 122, gave a renewed sanction to the dying lie, and made Mr. Froude look learned. A recent French writer, M. Louis Weisener, has made the "Youth of Queen Elizabeth" the subject of a book. In this he refers to two volumes, which few ever saw, of manuscript correspondence in his volume VI, page 122, gave a renewed sanction to the dying lie, and made Mr. Froude look learned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. MONTAGNY, Importer and Wholesale dealer in Fruits, foreign and domestic, Smoked Fish, Game, Oysters, etc., City Hall Buildings, Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Removal.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical engineer of sewing machines, has removed to 233 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Peacock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Peacock Bros., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Reppe and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article suitable for first-class houses, and as low price as any other houses in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MERRAY & CO., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 129 Carling Street, London.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

We beg to call the attention of wholesale merchants and merchants generally to our large and rapidly increasing circulation. We venture to say that no paper ever started in Western Ontario obtained such a hold upon a community in so short a time as the RECORD. The circulation now exceeds 2,000. We can give proof of its efficacy from several merchants in London, both wholesale and retail, who have already benefited considerably by using the RECORD as an advertising medium.

THE WAY OF GOD.

The late Curé of Lourdes, Mgr. Peyramale, said to one of his penitents:—"When God sees a soul is faithful and generous, He has His eyes constantly on it, for He reserves it for Heaven, and counts on making it one of the most beautiful stones of that eternal city. To shape it He uses the chisel and the hammer, and spite of its planks, submits it to cruel blows. If it remains faithful amid all these afflictions, He rewards its fidelity by redoubling them, and if it is still constant and generous, He puts it to still harder trials. If still it does not abandon Him, He is ready to accept everything, what does He do to show He is pleased and satisfied? He sends it those almost intolerable tortures, which he gives only to noble and heroic hearts; and they are the best reward. He treats it like His Son Jesus, for He regards it as truly His child, and He loves it too well not to lead it with what is most precious on earth—sufferings, humiliations, afflictions. But in this class of pains, that soul unites itself to God for eternity. What should that poor soul, afflicted, desolate and tortured as it is, what should it do? It should hold fast to the truth that God loves it, and never willingly doubt it for one instant."

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

London Markets.

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, May 8.

Receipts of produce on our markets during the past week were small, we must not expect large markets just now. In consequence of the lateness of the spring farming operations are backward and until seeding is finished the markets will be meagrely attended. A very large crop of oats has been planted this spring. The fall wheat looks remarkably well and would be considerably benefited by a warm shower of rain. Prices remain at about the same for all kinds of grain.

Hay is dearer on account of its scarcity.

There is a good deal of sheep, quite a lot going off at the moment, but remains the same.

The supply of meats of all kinds are fully equal to the demand.

Vegetables of all kinds as well as plants and flowers are still in abundance.

The following might be said to be the general prices:

Table with columns for GRAIN and FLOUR AND FEED. Items include White Wheat, D.O.B., Red Fodder, Spring Wheat, Oats, Beans, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Flour, and Feed.

Table with columns for EGGS, STORE LOTS, BUTTER, CHEESE, and MISCELLANEOUS. Items include Eggs, Store Lots, Butter, Cheese, and various other goods.

Table with columns for SHEEP, CATTLE, and PIGS. Items include Sheep, Cattle, and Pigs.

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Vesper Music.

BY A LADY VISITING THE CHAPEL OF THE SACRED HEART.

Now the evening shadows lengthen and the twilight touches fall. Dim and softly while we watch them o'er the pictures on the wall. And each saintly figure bending, seems rapt in earnest prayer. While the music of the anthem floats upon the Sabbath air.

IRISH NEWS.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

ULSTER.

The Dublin Freeman of April 18th, says:—"The staple trade of Ulster continues very depressed, and no symptoms of real improvement can at present be reported. In yarn little or no change has taken place during the past week. In the home trade a little more business has been done, but both the cross-channel and home trades are very quiet. In line yarns there has been no change in price, but in common descriptions of tow the prices are irregular, and there is a feeling among purchasers that there should be further reductions. Stocks of yarns generally have not increased, but this can be accounted for by the fact that production still keeps small. In lines, bleached and finished, the home business has been rather better during the past ten days, and there is a symptom of improvement in the Continental department, while in America a fair demand has been no improvement. In the Ballinacorney linen market there offered lower prices, but manufacturers hold their goods, as the pieces offered would not cover cost, even at the low prices of yarns and very low wages. The production is expected to be very small for some time. In yarn manufacturers are only buying for present wants. As to the stocks held by the trade generally, they are, on the whole, under the average, though the turnout of the bleach greens has been large for the past two or three weeks."

Sir James Amosley Stewart, Bart., of Fort Stewart, who died on April 13th, is succeeded in the title and estates by Augustus A. T. Stewart, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and eldest son of the late William Augustus Stewart, Esq., formerly captain in the 58th regiment, by his wife, Anna, daughter of the late William Malloy, of Blackfort, Esq., county Tipperary. Sir Augustus Stewart, the present, and ninth baronet, was born in 1832, and is unmarried. He has four brothers, viz., William Malloy (is married and has two sons), James Augustus, Robert J. (major 66th regiment), and Harry Hutchinson Augustus (captain 9th regiment).

On April 14th Portadown was the scene of an outbreak of riotous intolerance on the part of an Orange mob, and so far from the local police having endeavored to prevent it, they only helped it by their action. An Orange life and drum band, backed by an Orange lodge, and having a crowd of disorderly and yelling roughs for a queue, marched through an exclusively Catholic district of the town. There was no provocation, nor any pretence whatsoever for the aggressive proceedings. They (the roughs) then proceeded to smash the windows of the Catholics, to curse the Pope, and to beat and stone all Catholics whom they came across, as if it were their duty to do it. They were then ordered to keep by the traditions of their fathers. There was a large force of police in the town, who endeavored to restrain the rioting as much as possible, but made no attempt at the beginning to induce the Orange mob to choose another route for their outing. Had they done so, as a similar force did lately in Belfast, the mischief would have been doubtless prevented. The simultaneous nature of this piece of aggression on the part of the Portadown roughs with a similar outbreak at Lurgan is remarkable.

A Home Rule and Tenant Right demonstration took place on April 14th at Killybeg, county Cavan. About 15,000 persons were present. Among the speakers were—Rev. John Boylan, Messrs. Farrell, M. P.; Fay, M. P., and Biggar, M. P.

A young man named O'Neill was killed by his horse in Cockstown on April 12th. The horse ran away, and throwing the young man down, broke his skull. The man's brother is also seriously wounded.

LEINSTER.

On April 14th, the Dublin and Wicklow mountains were white with snow, which was very deep in the ravines. On Easter Sunday the snow fell at intervals, and in flukes as large as chestnuts. The whole mountain country was white with a deep and heavy coat of snow.

The Freeman's Journal announces that the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop Designate, of Ardagh, left Ireland on April 14th, en route for Rome, where it is most probable he will receive consecration before the close of the present month. He is not likely to return to Ireland till about the middle of May.

Dublin witnessed such severe weather as that which prevailed during the past few months. Since the first of the year three thousand two hundred and nine bodies have been laid under the earth in Glasnevin Cemetery alone. In the week which ended the 13th of January the number of interments which took place in the cemetery was 257, which largely exceeded the previous weeks for a considerable number of months. The weather in February was evidently more severe upon the human constitution than that which the country was ever visited with before Christmas. From the week ending the 13th of February there has been a gradual and steady decrease in the number of burials. The number of interments in Glasnevin Cemetery during the last four months were as follows—January, 972; February, 900; March, 722; and April up to 540. In the first week in January 243 funerals drove to the cemetery, and in the first week in April they had declined to 152.

Sir Erasmus Borrowes, who resides near Ness, county Kildare, has just been paying a visit to his property at Derrykeary, in the neighborhood of Abbeyleix, Queen's county, and has, without any solicitation, given a reduction of 15s. per cent. on the current half year's rent to his tenants at that place.

Owing to the retirement of Lord Robert Montagu and The O'Connor Don from the Home Rule party (and owing to other circumstances) a belief has grown into existence that some more determined Parliamentary attitude will be necessary to restore the spirit of vigor and united effort among the Irish party. Concerning the recent proposed alliance between the Irish and English farmers, it is said that some of the English farming associations are dubious about the matter, but the majority are in favor of the proposed combination.

Mr. George Johnson, who is proprietor of the steam saw mills near Monte, discharged two of his workmen recently for some irregularities. Immediately afterwards he received a letter threatening him with death if he did not take the men back into his employment. On receipt of the communication Mr. Johnson took the very decided step of giving the remaining employes, twenty in number, notice of his intention to close the mills, and on April 17th he carried out his determination by ceasing to work them, and announced his intention to leave the country. Mr. Johnson is an Englishman.

The town of Ennisceorthy has been thrown into a state of alarm owing to two cases of small pox which have occurred, one in the town itself, and the other in the fever hospital adjoining it. The farm of Ballygullick, situated in the south of the county Wick, has just been sold by public auction by Mr. John Walsh, auctioneer. The farm contains 60 Irish acres, held under a lease of 27 years to run, at a rent of £105, with landed estates, title. There are about four acres under oats, one and a-half under beans, ten acres under barley, and the remainder, forty-five acres, under grass. The tenant's interest was knocked down to Mr. Michael Murphy, of Greystoblin, for £1,000, not including auction fees.

The committee of the Moore Centenary celebration resolved on April 14th, to exclude reporters from their future meetings and to supply the newspapers with so much of their proceedings as they think fit to be published. They also resolved to seek the aid of the Dublin Corporation in carrying out their programme, and to ask the railway companies to carry passengers at reduced fares on the day of the celebration.

MUNSTER.

A conference of landed proprietors took place at Kanturk on April 12th, with reference to the expediency of constructing a line of railway from Newcastle West, county Limerick, to Kanturk, so as to connect the two existing lines. The Earl of Eglintown and Colonel Alworth were present. Mr. J. Sullivan, of Carrigrohane, Limerick, who attended to urge the promotion of the line, stated that if the owners of the property through which it would pass were not willing to take shares, in return for the value of the land that would be taken, the project would fall to the ground, for sufficient funds could not be raised to effect such a purchase, and then a line would be made via Clonroche. The Earl of Eglintown expressed himself in favor of the project, and a resolution proposed by him pledging the landowners of the district to give it all reasonable countenance and support, was passed unanimously. Colonel Alworth read statements relating to the traffic of the district, with the object of showing that the line would be a financial success.

A woman named Mary Foley was found drowned, on April 14th, at Castlesutton, near Doneraile. The body was found in a pool which was only nine inches deep. There is no suspicion of foul play, as it is said deceased was slightly subject to apoplexy. The deceased was the mother of the sporting whipper of Ryeecourt (Doneraile Foxhounds).

Mr. Cordes Hawkes, of Passage, while recently driving down the back road to Monkstown, saw crouching in a field a woman with seven children, most of the little ones suffering from some skin disease, and with no shelter but the wooden tester of a bed. On enquiry, the woman stated that she had been thrust out of her house by the farmer with whom her husband had been employed, and that, on account of the diseased state the children were in, she found it impossible to get lodgings. Mr. Hawkes sent some relief to the woman, and through the intervention of a friend she ultimately got refuge somewhere in the neighborhood of Monkstown, but only after she, with her miserable brood, had passed three nights in the condition in which she was first discovered, which, under such furious cold as that which prevailed lately must have involved fearful torture. The constabulary are making enquiry into the matter, so as to ascertain whether there were illegal acts connected with the eviction, in which case the culprit will certainly be made to suffer.

The electors of Mallow have signed a requisition to Mr. John G. McCarthy, M. P., for that town, asking him to effect a reconciliation between them and their parish priest, and to induce the latter to suffer the Christian Brothers to continue teaching the Catholic school in that town. The people still keep possession of the schools, though the Bishop has written a peremptory letter to give them up. The people say that they will be as firm and tenacious of their rights as the Bishop is of his, and that as they contributed nearly the whole of the three thousand pounds the schools cost that the schools belong to them. It was principally through his suggestion and persuasive eloquence that the Brothers were introduced there. The Bishop admits that he owes a deep debt of gratitude to Malloy for all that they did for him whilst curate, and parish priest, and Bishop. The people say he can repay that debt by ordering the Brothers' return to the school until some little differences between them and the hierarchy are settled by the Sovereign Pontiff. A large meeting of the parishioners was held on April 13th, to protest against the Brothers being sent away. There were between seven and eight thousand present, with three banners and three bands.

A large meeting of the Clare Farmers' Club was held on April 15th, at Ennis. The expressed feeling was most determined and decided on the necessity of active co-operation among the farmers. A committee was appointed to attend at the Central Tenants' Defence Association in Dublin. The present and position of the farmers, the heavy depression of the times, and the urgent necessity for prompt and determined action was discussed.

The Rev. Andrew Newport, P. P., Corcaidare, died on April 16th, after protracted suffering. Born

in Ennis, spending the early years of his sacred ministry as curate there, his name is a household word; and the intelligence was received with undisguised sadness.

Two of the largest salmon ever taken in the river Shannon were captured recently with rod and line, on the Doonua water. One weighed 48 pounds and the other 50 pounds. These monsters of their species must have given some hard "play" before they were landed.

On the recommendation of J. Patterson, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools, a premium of £6 has been awarded out of the Carlisle and Blake Fund to Miss Anne Dawson, principle teacher of the Killoa National School, county Limerick, for the satisfactory state of her school during the year 1878, in respect to efficiency, order, moral tone, cleanliness, &c.

The Very Rev. P. O'Malley, P. P., V. G., of Nenagh, died on April 17th, in the 78th year of his age, at his residence, Summerhill. The very reverent gentleman was a native of Limerick. He entered Maynooth College in 1819, and after a distinguished course became a member of the Dublinoye establishment, in which he passed three years. He came on the mission in his native diocese in 1827, but after a few years he exchanged into the diocese of Killoe, and became successively parish priest of Mount Shannon, Shironoe, Scariff, and finally of Nenagh. To the last named parish he was appointed, with the dignity of Vicar-General, in March, 1872, by the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan. Dr. O'Malley was a remarkable figure among the priesthood of the south of Ireland. Among his brother priests he was especially in the King's County, and he was always held in very high esteem by the members of other dioceses. During his time in Nenagh he was remarkable for his constant devotion to his duty and his unceasing attention to the wants of his flock.

CONNAUGHT.

A serious disturbance has been caused in the county Galway through the over-zeal of a Protestant missionary agent to gain proselytes. One hundred of the constabulary were drafted into Clifden to preserve the peace, and the missionary had to be guarded by six policemen. Thirty-one persons have been summoned for riot at Cladaghduff on the occasion of the attack on McNeese, the Scripture reader, and the two policemen who were escorting him to church on Sunday night. One of the peasantry who took part in the riot has been arrested.

Twelve of the parties tried before the Recorder, Mr. Henn, & C. for riot at Ballygan, were found guilty of preventing the process-server from serving processes on the tenantry on the Baggot estates, at present, in dispute, and were sentenced on April 12th to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. Three women found guilty were allowed to stand out on their own recognizances. The Recorder administered a strong admonition, warning the people not to violate the law.

Snow fell heavily throughout Galway on the night of April 12th.

In the Cathedral, Tuam, the ceremonies of Holy Week were carried out with great splendor. On Holy Thursday his Grace Archbishop McHale was the Celebrant of a High Mass; Rev. P. Lyden, Deacon; Rev. M. Henry, Sub-Deacon. The Very Rev. President of St. Jarlath's, Father Kilkenny, was master of ceremonies. His Grace the Archbishop went through the labors of the week with wonderful endurance. He sang a forty days' indulgence in honor of the Virgin Mary. The sermon on the Real Presence was eloquently preached by the Rev. John Flatley. Father Coyne, preached on Good Friday the Passion in the Irish language.

The Irish Times of April 18th says:—"For the last week there has been a heavy frost at night all through Connaught, and as a natural consequence vegetation has been laid low, or its progress down, owing to the severe weather."

On Easter Monday night there was a grand ball and supper at the Mechanic's Institute, Middle street, Galway. Mr. Ferdinand presided at the supper, and several toasts were proposed and eloquently responded to. Upwards of one hundred ladies and gentlemen—the youth and beauty of the town and vicinity—graced the ball, which was artistically decorated by the members of the Society.

On April 6th, Captain E. F. Powell, North Mayo Militia, was proceeding to his residence, which is distant about three miles from Castlebar, on a car, when his horses became restive and threw him to the ground. He sustained injuries of such a serious nature that he never rallied, but expired shortly after the occurrence. Dr. M. O'M. Keott was in immediate attendance, but all that medical aid could do was utterly fruitless to restore animation. Deceased was to have joined his regiment at Ballina next day. He was influentially connected, and leaves a wife and two children.

Mr. Robert Henry Powell, of Ballinavilla, brother of the late Edward A. Powell, seeks election to the office of High Constable for Carrowbarony, rendered vacant by his brother's death.

General and Mrs. Sewall, of Camden, New Jersey, U. S., have been on a visit to Ballina. The General was born in Ballina, and at an early age emigrated to the United States where he commenced a distinguished career. He revisits his native land after an absence of thirty years.

On April 17th, the beautiful chapel of the Convent of Mercy, Westport, was the scene of a solemn and imposing ceremony. The Rev. Catherine Madden (in religion Sister Mary De Pass), daughter of Francis Madden Esq., Nurseries Ballinacree, was received into the order by the Rev. P. Caulfield, R. C. A., in the presence of a large number of the friends of the young lady.

Mrs. Kilkelly, the wife of Mr. Edmund Kilkelly, Castlebar, and sister of the Rev. Edward Thelma, P. P., Carraheen, died at her residence on April 12th. Her demise was deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends. On April 14th, at eleven o'clock the remains were borne to the church, where Solemn Requiem Mass, *cum pontifice*, was celebrated, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Anthony Waters, celebrant; Rev. Father Lyons, deacon; Rev. Father Butler, sub-deacon; Very Rev. Canon James McGee, master of ceremonies. The Right Rev. Dr. McCorack presided in pontificals. At two o'clock the funeral service being performed, the remains were conveyed from the church in a beautifully mounted oak coffin covered with immortelles, through the town, borne on the shoulders of the people. No fewer than eight thousand persons followed the melancholy cortege.

"Never mind, sunny, the rain makes boys grow," remarked a Massachusetts tramp the other day, when he took a silk umbrella away from a lad in the midst of a rain storm.

His Eminence the Archbishop of Rheims following up the thought of his predecessor, Cardinal Gonsset, intends to erect a statue of Pope Urban II, who inaugurated the first crusade. This statue is to be erected at his birthplace, the manner of his ancestors, the Gauchers de Châtillon, whose descendants have played a prominent part in the history of France. A committee is to be formed for this purpose.

LORD FRENCH ON THE HOME-RULE MOVEMENT.

The following letter has been received by the honorable secretaries of the Home-Rule League: Elm Park, March 29, 1879.

To the Hon. Secretaries, Home Rule League.

The Gentlemen: You will oblige by adding to the general fund of the Irish Home-Rule League the enclosed sum of ten pounds upon my part. As regards the long-continued illness of Mr. Butt, the medical certificates of his gradual recovery have relieved the public mind very much from the general feeling of great anxiety in that respect. It is, therefore, still very gratifying to revert to the influential letter which in the first week of the present year was addressed to the editor of the Freeman's Journal by the great Archbishop of the West of Ireland. It seems, however, nearly superfluous to remark that, after perusing that important and impressive letter, all Irishmen with patriotic views at this trying period should feel deeply gratified by the beneficial advice so admirably given by that venerated prelate, whose paternal anxiety to promote remedial measures for the benefit of his oppressed countrymen and whose enlightened efforts to regain the just advantage of an Irish Parliament have been invariably evinced with invaluable ability during half a century.

The Irish popular party have also a reason to reflect, that in addition to the advice regarding other matters of importance, the patriotic prelate has likewise stated, "Above all, even with the sacrifice of what may be deemed by some public duty, let the views of the able and learned chief of the party receive from all the consideration to which they are entitled." It is also highly gratifying to reflect that the Irish Home-Rule cause is likely to be advanced by the admirable letters which have been published within the last few months by one of the inviolable members of Parliament, who represent Galway County, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, whose political discernment and true patriotism may be justly regarded as the beneficial result of his practical ability and Parliamentary experience, combined with a cordial sympathy for the chief portion of his countrymen, who are still so much aggrieved by misgovernment.

I may remark that some political observers, after due reflection, feel assured that before two years have elapsed the majority of the Commons House of Parliament will be obliged to acknowledge the immense importance of the fact that the enormous increase of Parliamentary business has produced an alarming accumulation of arrears, and that such a grievous disability must be exceedingly injurious to many public interests of great importance throughout England and Scotland, as well as Ireland. It seems evident, however, that no kind of half measures will provide an effectual remedy for this lamentable deficiency in domestic legislation. The friends of the Irish national cause may therefore reasonably expect that even on this ground all dispassionate and right-thinking representatives, who duly appreciate the necessity of improved legislation, will eventually be impelled by a sense of public duty to include the advantage of a domestic Parliament which would at once effectually relieve the imperial legislature from the present increasing incapacity, and ensure the benefit of improved legislation, while this readjustment of the Parliamentary union between Great Britain and Ireland would finally secure desirable feelings of contentment and goodwill throughout the United Kingdom. It seems desirable to include the advocates of the present movement, for Home Rule in Irish national affairs should sometimes recall due attention to the modern course of political events within the realm, as those events certainly evince that within the last fifty years, by well-organized exertions and a long-continued course of legal agitation, in despite of influential opposition, unjust prejudice, and unfair dis-advantages, many important measures have been achieved for the public welfare.

It is not also a very notable fact, which has been frequently observed, that even a few years before those long desired measures were enacted, many influential parties still insisted that such measures were impossible, or that if attainable such measures would prove highly injurious to the interests of England? Nevertheless the friends of those great measures had often good grounds for rejoicing that the national advantages which invariably accrued from these political achievements were in a few years generally acknowledged, even by some parties who had opposed their enactment. Under existing circumstances, therefore, the Irish popular parties who understand the course of public events should not be discouraged by any display of public duty of Home Rule according to the loyal and enlightened principles of the Irish League, should not be disheartened by defeat, but they should rather derive encouragement by reverting to the recent history of those remarkable events, which indicates that the cause of Ireland can likewise be brought to a successful issue by justifiable means.

After duly considering the great constitutional advantage of being represented in the Commons House of Parliament by an Irish national majority of Home Rule members, and after reviewing the means by which within the last fifty years, in spite of great obstacles, many liberal enactments of national importance were accomplished, the Irish popular party may feel confident that, by union and perseverance in a legal and patriotic course of energetic and persevering exertions will in a few years be rewarded by the restoration of an Irish Parliament which would legislate effectually for Irish affairs without causing any violation of loyalty or justice. Believe me to remain yours faithfully, FRENCH.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

In a circular issued last week his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin makes the following reference to the education question:—

We must pray very fervently that God may open the eyes of our temporal rulers, that so they may see the injustice they are perpetrating on our country and the dangers they are preparing for religion and social order by leaving uncorrected our admitted educational wrongs. Seven hundred thousand Episcopalian Protestants even yet hold the University of Dublin, with its magnificent college, a library of two hundred thousand printed volumes and one thousand seven hundred rare manuscripts, richly-stocked museums, a fully furnished botanic garden, two hundred thousand acres of landed property, producing forty thousand pounds a year, with about twenty-five thousand hands of five hundred thousand Presbyterians, fourteen thousand pounds a year are given to Cork and Galway to bribe tepid Catholics into a betrayal of conscience. Four million and a quarter of Catholics have their university, for which they have taxed themselves to the amount of £200,000, but from the state they have received not one farthing—nay, the very existence of their university is ignored. The Catholics of Ireland urge no unreasonable demand, yet their prayer for justice is disregarded. How long will this outrage on common sense and sound policy last?

A French woman on her way to Manitoba had her pocket open and ticket stolen. After learning of the circumstances the managers of the railway provided her with another ticket.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Isn't every policeman an arrest-maker? Prizefighters show each other marked attention. Lament of the sidewalk:—"Everybody is down on me."

Give a mosquito his way and he will soon settle his little bill. The way to dispel mental gloom is to make light of one's troubles.

When you come to a guide board that is illegible—that is a "bad sign."

Why are balloons in the air like vagrants? Because they have no visible means of support.

It is when a woman tries to whistle that the great glory of her mouth is seen without being heard very much.

One editor has gone over to Darwinism. He says money is the missing link between himself and his subscribers.

The beauty of the man's parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

"Is green wall paper healthy?" asks a medical journal. "Not if it is eaten fried. Nothing is healthy that is fried."

"What is the use of trying to lie about it so clumsily?" says the magistrate, benevolently; "haven't you a lawyer?"

"Although I never drink, I think I'm taking a 'drop' now," as the temperance man said when he fell out of a third story window.

That was a clever boy who, when he was given 82 to dig up his aunt's garden, hid a two-bit piece in it, and then told all the boys in the neighborhood. The next morning the ground was pulverized two feet deep.

"Is this Wednesday or not?" said the young clerk. "Yes, Wednesday, sir," said his figurative companion; "there's no such a day as 'not.'" Sensation.

Young man wondering examines phrenological bumps of fellow clerk.

One of our most learned men has worn his head nearly bald trying to invent a machine that would calculate the difference between the weight of a fish when it is first taken out of the water and when it gets into the newspapers.

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

When Longfellow was presented to Mr. Longworth, at Cincinnati, the latter remarked:—"There is no great difference in our names." "Yes," replied Mr. Longfellow, "but 'worth' makes the man, the want of it the 'fellow.'"

A Worcester clergyman recently prayed for the "one who, although hidden from sight, yet contributes so much to the musical part of our worship," ending, "O, Lord, I mean the boy who blows the organ."—New Haven Register.

Mr. John B. Gough, in a lecture in England, referring to the question whether alcohol was a food or a medicine, remarked that in his opinion it was "very much like sitting down on a hornet's nest—stimulating, but not nourishing."

The medium-sized boy enjoys his mornings practicing base ball, and humiliates himself afterwards by teasing his mother for half a dollar to pay for the broken glass next door, with an earnest plea "not to let on before dad."—New Haven Register.

At a festival of lawyers and editors a lawyer gave a toast:—"The editor—he always obeys the calls of the devil." An editor responded:—"The editor and the lawyer—the devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter."

A scientist named Ritter says that 700,000 years ago the sun gave out one-tenth less heat than now, and that in 120,000 years hence it will give out one-twentieth less heat than it did then. This mean subterfuge is undoubtedly a base attempt to bull the coal market.

Among the names of the many base ballists who have secured fame and money by their achievements within the diamond arena, we have never yet seen the name of the Prudential Sun, yet the fact stares posterity in the face that he was the first man to make a home run.

A mildly who had recently joined his ship was interviewed by the captain, who made the trite remark:—"Well, I suppose, as of old, they have sent us the biggest fool of the family." "No, sir," replied the modern Percival Keene, "the fashion has changed since your day."

The messenger brings in a caller's card, at which the head of the department glances kindly, but at the same time his eye is upon a tremendous accumulation of work on his desk. "No," he says, half in regret; "give the gentleman my compliments, and tell him I'm sorry to say I have not been at the office all day."

"Bredin," said an elderly colored preacher in the course of a funeral sermon over the remains of one of his flock, whose head had been caved in by the hind feet of a mule—"Bredin, it ain't no awful strange dat, arter mo'n a hundred years of sawing 'speriment, a cuffed pascion should persist in 'preaching a mule from de 'ar'!"

An old Scotch lady had an evening party where a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady said, when he was leaving, "Tak good care o' yerself, my man, when ye're awa; for, mind ye, they eat puppies in China!"

He was a city clerk, and he was trying to amuse himself by questioning a little girl in a big bonnet. "What do they sell hens for?" he asked. "To hatch chickens," she promptly replied. "To hatch calves?" she promptly replied. "To hatch calves," she said she—and she said it in such a way that caused the clerk to close the conversation.

Not long since, a gentleman was watching the process of packing some hundreds of wooden legs for exportation for the future benefit of the gallant soldiers of the Sultan. "Ah," quoth the moralizer, "these pieces of timber are but so many eloquent protests against the horrors of warfare!" "Exactly," said a bystander—"stumps—poaches!"

Scene—railway arch, Maxwell street, Glasgow; two street arabs are quarreling over a game of pitch-and-toss; an old gentleman interposes. Old gent—"Come, come, you shouldn't quarrel in that way, what have you done, my lad, that he should strike you?" First street arab—"Nothing, sir." Second street arab—"Yer lie! Ye ca'd me a bank director!"—Punch.

A story is told about a certain "Calculating Yankee boy, who on seeing a placard in a shop window, "Five sugar sticks for four cents," went in and calculated. "Five sticks for four cents, four sticks for three cents, three sticks for two cents, two sticks for one cent, one stick for nothing. I say, mister, hand us over one stick." The storekeeper didn't see it.

Having repeatedly fallen a victim to pickpockets, a frequent traveller in the omnibuses determined to go fishing for them, and placing in his pocket-book nothing but a piece of paper inscribed:—"That's where you fooled yourself!" he goes forth on a much-frequented line. After a twenty minutes' ride, disgusted at the absence of any sport, he leaves the vehicle, and mechanically opening his pocket-book sees a scrap of blue paper in it. His note was on white paper! (Chord.) Opening the note he reads:—"Same to you!"

FA. Jet lace is the latest. Grecian or black. Trains may be short dress. Every fashion. Black Broto. The newest. In the back. Some showy or colored. Black tulle recent novelties. Changeable. plain foulard. Japanese styles this season. The season will soon be. Netted jet. Spring scraps. Some of the have tips of. Black silk. black satin for. Passion for many fashions. There is a lack of the. The newest with separate. Long sharp feature in the. White wool plain puffed. The neck over the hand. The passion. corollas form. The mark revival of M. White wool. wories, built. handles. The neck the most of plumes. New par. carved hand. perfume. Some of the. vels have a light pattern. The new for house w. polonaises. Bamboo, thorn, and carved. Eggs, all. quail, quail. the curlew. When the. with long. fit like a. that point, below.

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LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skeelington Ediths.

Jet lace is coming in vogue. Grecian or bertha waists have revived. Trains may be either rounded or square. English country gowns, but for the sash-box, in which stands a soldier in the white uniform of an Austrian infantry regiment. Passing up a broad gravel road, bordered on each side by a closely-shaven sward, dotted with clumps of majestic evergreens, and which extends on your right to a lofty pine-clad hill, with winged pathos music summer houses, known as the Kaiserberg, you approach the house, a plain mansion of white stone, looking cool and refreshing in the sunlight, with its bright green balconies, and its frame work of pine-wooded hills. In front is a wide portico, ablaze with beds of hot-house flowers in all the colors of the rainbow. Flanking the vestibule are two grand hunting subjects in bronze, the size of life, purchased by the Empress at the Vienna Exhibition. You enter the spacious hall, and are told that the splendid antlered heads, each with a little ivory tablet bearing a date, which line hall and staircase from floor to roof, are all trophies of the Empress's prowess in the chase. A capital shot and a passionate sportsman, this is his only relaxation from the cares of State. The apartments of the Emperor are simple enough. Two large, plain rooms, covered with India matting and simply furnished in dark, sober-looking walnut. By his bedside stands, before a plain wooden washstand, a silver crucifix with ivory Christ, the gift of his father, the late Archduke Franz Karl, on his first communion, as the inscription on its base tells you, and which always accompanies him on his travels. On his writing table are lying some coarse Virginia cigars—for he is an inveterate smoker—and on a shelf above is a well-worn military cap, and a few books in several languages. Among them you remark two or three in English, for His Majesty is an accomplished linguist. A long corridor divides these rooms from the apartments of the Empress, still, in spite of her rising family of grandchildren, a sedate beauty. Here an imperial splendor enigmatically. Ante-chambers filled with choice exotic; Louis Quatorze furniture in white and gold; rooms in rose and blue, and pale green silk; Aubusson carpets, gilded mirrors, curious cabinets, and what most attracts your notice, a very fine collection of water-color drawings of Tyrolean scenery. In one of the ante-rooms is lying on a deer skin mat, a huge full blooded English mastiff, a great favorite with her majesty, and her companion in all her journeys. He is supposed to be proficient in German, at least the Empress may often be heard talking to him in English of the purest accent. This royal and imperial hound has a special attendant devoted to his service, a gaily dressed Moor, sent as a present to the Empress by the Viceroy of Egypt, after his last visit to Vienna. As you leave the villa you notice a large swing, with which the royal children amuse themselves; and grazing in a paddock are some half-bred Hungarian mares, who furnish harness for the Empress's delicate coach. The flash of a chasseur's white plume chest in sight, and a moment after their majesties drive past you on their way home in a low open carriage drawn by a pair of grays. A tall spare man, of soldierly bearing, in the light blue uniform of an Austrian general, who does not look much over forty, though he is nearly fifty, with sandy hair cropped close to the head, and turning an iron-gray, regulation military whiskers and moustache, small restless gray eyes, and the blunt features and heavy lips which distinguish the Hapsburg family. This is the Emperor, who, thirty years ago, a bloody revolution called to the throne of Austria. His uncle, the late Emperor Ferdinand, forced to abdicate, named his nephew, then a youth of but eighteen, as his successor. That he has so long held in check the clashing elements and bitter jealousies of the half dozen nationalities which compose his dominions, says much for the patience, tact and dogged spirit of hard work which have carried him through difficulties and dangers where a man of more brilliant ability and impulsive character would have failed. He is master of six European languages, and wins the hearts of his subjects by addressing deputations from Hungary and Bohemia, Austria, Poland and Croatia, each in their mother tongue. In spite of his almost proverbial misfortune in war, he is personally very popular all over the empire; and no one who witnessed the enthusiastic welcome he received as he drove through the brilliantly illuminated streets of Vienna on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession could doubt as to the place he holds in the hearts of his people. At each the Emperor rises with the sun, and after a cup of coffee and a Kugel starts off in an old undress uniform jacket and foraging cap, with a thick stick for a companion, on a solitary horse-ride in the woods. Towards eight the imperial courier arrives from Vienna, and some time is spent in attending to dispatches and papers of State; for Francis Joseph holds the strings of two or three portfolios in his hands, and is anything rather than a crowned puppet. Then, if the weather be fine, he breakfasts with the Empress, and his children in a pretty garden pavilion, which commands magnificent views over the valleys of the Ischi and the Traun. At four he dines, generally on *faucille*. Prosaic and matter-of-fact as the Emperor looks, there is a touch of romance about his marriage. The Empress Elizabeth is his cousin. Her elder sister, now Princess of Thurn-Taxis, was destined for the imperial throne. But the young monarch, on going to Munich to visit his intended bride, was so struck with the beauty and charms of her young sister, that after a ball at the Schloss of her father, Duke Max, he presented the simple young Bavarian princess, then a mere girl of sixteen, with a betrothal, telling her that she was thenceforth Empress of Austria and Queen of Bohemia and Hungary.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

VEAL CUTLETS BROILED.—Broil them on a moderate fire, basting them occasionally with butter and turning them often. Serve with tomato sauce. HAM BALLS.—Take one-half cupful of bread crumbs and mix with two eggs well beaten; chop fine some bits of cold boiled ham and mix with them. Make into balls and fry. SIMPLE DRESSING FOR SALADS.—Mix three tablespoonfuls of olive oil and one tablespoonful of scraped onion with one tablespoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of pepper (mixed), and then add one tablespoonful of vinegar. When thoroughly mixed, pour over the salad. TOMATO SAUCE.—Stew one can of tomatoes, one small onion, twenty minutes, and then strain through a sieve. Put an ounce and a half of butter into a saucepan, and when it boils, dredge in an ounce and a half of flour. When thoroughly cooked, pour in the tomatoes. VEAL CUTLETS.—Cut in nice pieces, season, dip in egg, then in bread crumbs, with a little lemon and parsley chopped fine. Have plenty of grease in your pan; fry brown on one side, then turn over. Make a rich brown gravy in another vessel, and serve. Garnish with parsley and lemon. IRISH STEW.—Take mutton chops, cover well with water and let them come to a boil; pour this off and add more water; then a lump of butter the size of an egg, two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of milk, season; potatoes; and two small onions. Boil until the potatoes are done. VERMICELLI SOUP.—Boil a shill of veal in three quarts of water. Put in a turpion, an onion and one carrot, whole. Boil about three hours. Add salt and a small teaspoon of vermicelli, and boil for three-quarters of an hour. Before adding vermicelli, strain through a colander. Keep adding water if it boils away. BROILED POTATOES.—Take cold boiled potatoes, peel and slice them in slices one-third of an inch thick, dip them into dissolved butter, place on a gridiron over a very clear fire, grill them until nicely browned underneath, then turn them, and when a nice color, put them into a heated dish; sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve hot. ADVICE TO STOUT PEOPLE.—Any medicine or ingredient of any kind taken by a stout person to reduce him in flesh, to be successful would injure his stomach and produce endless troubles, but any person with sufficient will may do it and be benefited. Eat no stews; live on parched corn, broiled meats, little vegetables, no fruits, but drink water, green tea—no sugar or milk; exercise, plenty of water, and no food, is the safe, healthy cure. STEWED VEAL.—Break the shank bone, wash it clean, and put into two quarts of water an onion peeled, a few blades of mace, and a little salt; set it over a quick fire, and remove the scum as it rises. Wash carefully a quarter of a pound of rice, and when the veal has cooked for about an hour skin it well and throw in the rice. Simmer for three-quarters of an hour slowly. When done put the meat in a deep dish, and the rice around it. Mix a little drawn butter, stir in some chopped parsley, and pour over the veal. FOR AN OBSTINATE COLIC.—If you have an obstinate colic, take the following to a druggist, and have him prepare it: R. Pix Liquids, 20 drops. Spts. nit. duc., 1 drachm. Svt. Symplex, 2 ounces.

ISCHL.

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—HOME LIFE AND HABITS OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

You might suppose, from the simple lodge, that you were entering the unpretending park of an English country gentleman, but for the sash-box, in which stands a soldier in the white uniform of an Austrian infantry regiment. Passing up a broad gravel road, bordered on each side by a closely-shaven sward, dotted with clumps of majestic evergreens, and which extends on your right to a lofty pine-clad hill, with winged pathos music summer houses, known as the Kaiserberg, you approach the house, a plain mansion of white stone, looking cool and refreshing in the sunlight, with its bright green balconies, and its frame work of pine-wooded hills. In front is a wide portico, ablaze with beds of hot-house flowers in all the colors of the rainbow. Flanking the vestibule are two grand hunting subjects in bronze, the size of life, purchased by the Empress at the Vienna Exhibition. 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Among them you remark two or three in English, for His Majesty is an accomplished linguist. A long corridor divides these rooms from the apartments of the Empress, still, in spite of her rising family of grandchildren, a sedate beauty. Here an imperial splendor enigmatically. Ante-chambers filled with choice exotic; Louis Quatorze furniture in white and gold; rooms in rose and blue, and pale green silk; Aubusson carpets, gilded mirrors, curious cabinets, and what most attracts your notice, a very fine collection of water-color drawings of Tyrolean scenery. In one of the ante-rooms is lying on a deer skin mat, a huge full blooded English mastiff, a great favorite with her majesty, and her companion in all her journeys. He is supposed to be proficient in German, at least the Empress may often be heard talking to him in English of the purest accent. This royal and imperial hound has a special attendant devoted to his service, a gaily dressed Moor, sent as a present to the Empress by the Viceroy of Egypt, after his last visit to Vienna. As you leave the villa you notice a large swing, with which the royal children amuse themselves; and grazing in a paddock are some half-bred Hungarian mares, who furnish harness for the Empress's delicate coach. The flash of a chasseur's white plume chest in sight, and a moment after their majesties drive past you on their way home in a low open carriage drawn by a pair of grays. A tall spare man, of soldierly bearing, in the light blue uniform of an Austrian general, who does not look much over forty, though he is nearly fifty, with sandy hair cropped close to the head, and turning an iron-gray, regulation military whiskers and moustache, small restless gray eyes, and the blunt features and heavy lips which distinguish the Hapsburg family. This is the Emperor, who, thirty years ago, a bloody revolution called to the throne of Austria. His uncle, the late Emperor Ferdinand, forced to abdicate, named his nephew, then a youth of but eighteen, as his successor. That he has so long held in check the clashing elements and bitter jealousies of the half dozen nationalities which compose his dominions, says much for the patience, tact and dogged spirit of hard work which have carried him through difficulties and dangers where a man of more brilliant ability and impulsive character would have failed. He is master of six European languages, and wins the hearts of his subjects by addressing deputations from Hungary and Bohemia, Austria, Poland and Croatia, each in their mother tongue. In spite of his almost proverbial misfortune in war, he is personally very popular all over the empire; and no one who witnessed the enthusiastic welcome he received as he drove through the brilliantly illuminated streets of Vienna on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession could doubt as to the place he holds in the hearts of his people. At each the Emperor rises with the sun, and after a cup of coffee and a Kugel starts off in an old undress uniform jacket and foraging cap, with a thick stick for a companion, on a solitary horse-ride in the woods. Towards eight the imperial courier arrives from Vienna, and some time is spent in attending to dispatches and papers of State; for Francis Joseph holds the strings of two or three portfolios in his hands, and is anything rather than a crowned puppet. Then, if the weather be fine, he breakfasts with the Empress, and his children in a pretty garden pavilion, which commands magnificent views over the valleys of the Ischi and the Traun. At four he dines, generally on *faucille*. Prosaic and matter-of-fact as the Emperor looks, there is a touch of romance about his marriage. The Empress Elizabeth is his cousin. Her elder sister, now Princess of Thurn-Taxis, was destined for the imperial throne. But the young monarch, on going to Munich to visit his intended bride, was so struck with the beauty and charms of her young sister, that after a ball at the Schloss of her father, Duke Max, he presented the simple young Bavarian princess, then a mere girl of sixteen, with a betrothal, telling her that she was thenceforth Empress of Austria and Queen of Bohemia and Hungary.

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