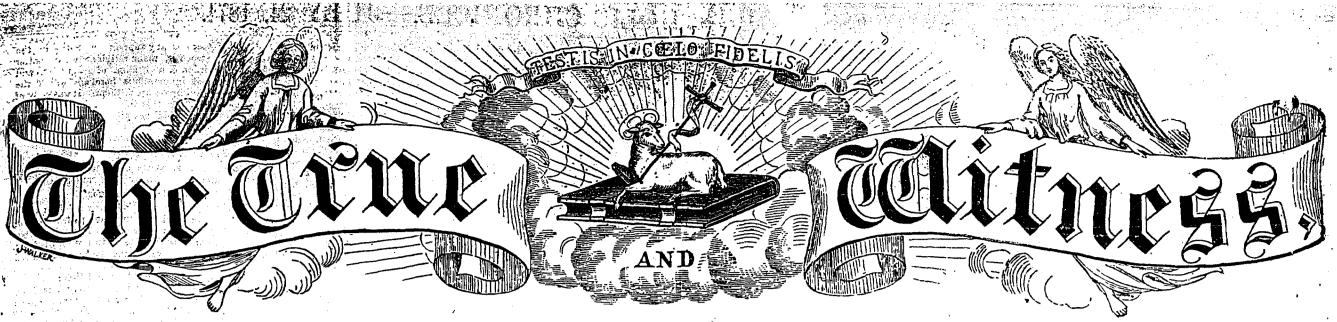
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WITCH OF OAKDALE: THE OR.

WAYS OF PROVIDENCE. ТНЕ

(From the Calholic Telegraph.)

CHAPTER XIII.---REPENTANCE.

A few weeks had passed since the destruction of Rabenfels' castle; the air of the late autumn became chilly and cold, when early one morning the bell of the graveyard of Netter-shausen rang slowly and mournfully through the Mindel Valley.

"What solemn sound was that?" asked Knight Gassler, lying sick and wounded in a patient, answered sulkily:

carry the body of the dead Barge Tnev place. The gloomy procession will pass here. Do you hear the deep and solemn song of the black-robed pall-bearers ?" The knight raised himself, as well as he could to the window, while the deep sounding burial hymn rang mournfully upon his car, leaving, with the slow sounds of the bell, a strange impression in the knight's breast. With a deep drawn sigh, and fully exhausted, Sigismund sank back upon his hard couch, while an exclamation of deadly terror trembled upon his ashy lips. The Fish Veit seemed to participate in the knight's convulsing agitation. For he also stood rebuffed and deeply moved by this solemn scene, and gazed with a vacant eye upon the haggard face of his companion in sin. A deep silence reigned in the miserable hut till the burial song had died away, and the bell had ceased its ringing. "Now the unmerciful grave has taken the booty in its cold embrace," murmured at last the knight, and wiped his hollow hand across his cold brow. "What think you, Veit ?" he asked, looking with an anxious gaze at him of Costnitz, and laughing with despair, "will the coffin soon claim this body as its victim ?" "Sir Knight, you speak in fever heat," replied the formerly pseudo monk with quivering lips, betraying only too well the cold terror that had taken possession of his conscience. Then he asked, to bring the conversation upon other topics: "Shall I relate to you what happened at the conflagration of Rabenfels? You have been lying unconscious ever since, and this is the first day that you have regained your senses." "Ah, I know what happened there better than the Veit of Costnitz," replied the knight, "but oh, what would I give if it was not so. Then my heart would not be so heavy, as I have to feel its weight now in these days of sickness. Woe be to me, I can not forget a moment that I see the imploring spirit of my Edeltrudis, my cast off wife | Sky high blazed the fiery tongues, and the wailing ories of the servants rang woefully upon the awfully illuminated night. ' Lucinda had cast herself into the abyss of fire; I am the only cause of her terrible death. Eliza called loudly, while her disarranged hair floated wildly down her shoulders, for hor beloved sister; she also never re- atonement for my acts of horror, and offer few of the enemy escaped; I saw them taking please the Almighty, put which, under present turned from the burning castle. But I had stolen the Count's boy; he should feel the his mercy will return to me a healthy, strong hills. Who knows, but they may be calling had we camped at Strassbourg when, after a hills. Who knows, but they may be calling had we camped at Strassbourg when, after a high upon the the despised suitor to his mother's. arm, and heal me of my wounds !"

of the old hag, and yet I tried to pass her. But fant daughter, to a band of gipsies. Seek day with the quickness of a thought she snatched and night; and if you find her take her in the boy from my arms. A terrible blow from your care and educate her in a good Christian her magic hand made me lose my balance, and the next moment I lay at the bottom of the Also my wife, if she should be among the livdeep ditch .- At that instant the roofing of the ing still, you must incessantly search for. Tell castle broke down with a thundering noise. I looked up, when oh, terrible! Death, why her again, if not here, yet in the land of mercy was not that the last moment of my miserable and peace. But I am joining in the great war existence? I saw the spirit and heard the voice of my cast off Edeltrudis! Senseless I sank into the filth of the ditch and only awoke on the evening of the next day, when my exclumations of deadly agony betrayed to you my whereabouts and brought you to my rescue."

when I saw the ghastly features of the old

witch before me. My feet trembled; I was

"Verily," the Fish Veit interrupted him, "no honest person would have suspected that you had made the muddy ditch your resting place. And by my poor soul, you may thank your stars that you only broke one leg and escaped without further injury. You might have broken your neck or your back, and then, farewell to you forever."

"I have thought of that myself," muttered the knight with a choking voice, and looked musingly into the black eyes of his companion. "And if it had happened, what would have become of me? Veit, Veit, the burgomaster of Nettershausen lies also buried! When I hunted in the dense forests a short time ago, he was with the crowd of my jolly huntsmen, as bright and healthy as the deer that crosses with lightning speed the deep ravine of the forest. The burgomaster is-dead !"

The knight lapsed into silence. The Fish Veit gave no answer, and, lost in the contemplation of the past, he bound the wound on the

"Veit, did you understand the song of the pall-bearers? 'he who lives right has a happy future awaiting him; but he who lives in sin will be doomed to an awful eternity ?' Will we continue in our bad deeds? Shall we in phrates the desert of Syria is almost a dead the future lead such a life as we have in the space; and it seems as if the curse of the Allonely shepherd's hut, broken down in body past? I, for my part, am steeped only too mighty, who changed the beautiful plains of and soul; and Veit Jurgen, who attended the deep in my many misdeeds. The funeral and Siddim, as a punishment for the many deeds of the hymn of the carriers have recalled in my its inhabitants, into sulphur, pitch and salt, drank and gave the rest to his comrades. memory the many damnable actions of my past was still resting heavy and pressing upon this They sang German songs and drank till they master of Nettershausen to its final resting life. I hear the wailing of my child, whom I great sandy surface. No blooming flower, no could sing no more. Then their heads became place. The gloomy procession will pass here. had torn from the loving arms of a despairing verdant tree; all dreary and desolate; the heavy and eleepy. They turned their eyes to mother. I see Edeltrudis, whom I cast unmercifully from me, kneeling before my feet, out or have become stagnant pools of sulphur- not able to say any thing to be understood. her hands raised in supplication ! And then -what horrible acts I committed at Rabenfels! The storm of that terrible night, which the Almighty sent, to make a better man of me. I abused for the base passions of my soul. Lucinda dead ; Eliza buried beneath the ashes, and the boy in the arms of a witch, and-I cast down upon a miserable couch, by a horrible fever that tears asunder my black soul .---Ha, Veit, the burgomaster of Nettershauson only a short hour ago entered the cold ground, and his soul has confronted its Judge.'

"Another duty is yours, Veit; and if you do not fulfill it you will never find rest for your your care and educate her in a good Christian manner, till I return from the holy conflict.her that I have repented, and that I will see shield and weapons at his side. against the infidels, and, perhaps, the rare for-tune will be mine, that I may save the noble Count Walter, the hospitable friend whom I betrayed, from the threatening and poisonous javelins of the Saracens; that I may crave forgiveness at his feet, and if he will not forgive -oh, it is so hard to forgive-I will find my last hour in the midst of the wild battle. May God the Lord, watch over us and turn the bad

we have committed to good." Not many days had passed when one cold morning the Fish Veit of Costnitz entered into the smithshop of Hans Netter and ordered a fine armor for a noble knight. Gassler's condition had improved from day to day, his broken leg bid fair to become strong and stout within a short time, and his health had regained most of its former vitality.

From the stable of the dead burgomaster a fiery war horse was purchased, and the cold winter was hardly giving way to early spring when the knight one fresh morning, armed to the teeth, vaulted into his saddle. Once more at parting Gassler laid his mailed hand upon the shoulder of his companion, who was looking up to him with sad cyes; once more he told him of his solemn duty, and wished him, while hot tears trembled in the strong man's him with his gaze till he was lost to his view in the far distance.

CHAPTER XIV .- THE BATTLE IN THE DESERT. From the Red Sea to the banks of the Eu-

"You may be right," replied the lord of mourned its loss, for you know full well, my Rabenfels. "I honor your caution; the good Kuno, how a true knight esteems such tokens awfully frightened by the sudden appearance poor soul. You have sold my child, my in- success of it has been proven." Then he gave of affection. We had, on the whole, a very command that the crusaders should take their bad voyage. Who dare deny it? At that rest beneath the palms and satisfy their appe- period, also, the monk who appeared to be tite on figs, dates and whatever the tropical such an enthusiast for the holy cause, proved to climate produces; but the armour should not have taken unasked leave of absence. It was be cast aside, and every man should sleep with a first-class piece of knavery. We traveled the coat of mail on his body, and the helmet,

Peter of Jenkendorf interpreted this command of the count to all the warriors, composed of many German clans, who had crowded under the banner of the noble Walter. And while Peter gave himself all possible authority he admonished them very severely, to be ready immediately, as soon as the least cloud of dust would show on the horizon.

Not half an hour had passed, and Peter became restless in his laziness, and the fresh water of the easis would not suit his throat, that was accustomed to stronger liquids. He crept nosiclessly into the centre of the crusaders, so that he could not be seen by the count, who always called hin "brother frivolous," and took from his breast pocket a small flask, while a cunning smile played around his lips. "Comrades," he whispered, and cast a shy glance towards the place, where the count and the page were engaged in carnest conversation. "gaze and behold what I have captured, One of Mahomet's bloody warriors lost it while mak-ing his escape. I saw him, before the battle commenced, take a good dram from it, and by the double tiger upon my coat of arms he cut right and left with his weapon like an infuriated beast, and he landed one upon the forchead of our noble leader that would have ended badly, had not Kuno at that instant been on hand to break with his shield the terrible right leg of the knight so tight that the latter eyes, success in his seasch. Veit handed to stroke, and kill the rascal upon the spot. Now, became uneasy, and prayed the former to be more gentle with his wounded limb. At last the knight continued: make him strong and eager for the battle, will not tear a German warrior asunder ! Brethren,

let us enjoy its contents. Vivat our home and what we have there to love and cherish, Drink, and believe in the great Peter 1 We will gain courage like true knights from Suabia's beautiful land."

With these words he put the flask to his lips,

through France; we expected reinforcements there and got them. Encouraged by new hopes we soon reached Northern Italy. From the Gulf of Genoa we embarked, and landed, after a short voyage, safe and sound on the coast of Sicily, where we stayed over winter. But when, in the following spring we sailed from its shores and after we had gained the high sca, a terrible huricane swept the larger part of the fleet into a watery grave ; and only a few

of the Franklin knights gained the coast of Africa. Exposed to the attacks of the Bedouins we strayed through the Wildernesses of Arabia petrea. And when, after a thousand of dangers, we had gained the main body of the army of the crusaders, at Hebron; when hardly the hope, like a bright star entered our hearts, that we could soon show ourselves to the King of Jerusalem, Baldwin II., to adore with him in the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, our Lord and Saviour, we were soon after a hot and terribly contested battle with the Saracens, again cut off from our brother warriors. and driven into the wilds of this desert, and, if God in his mercy does not interfere, a miserable death will soon be the lot off us all."

The count relapsed into silence. The page had not a word of comfort, and looked with a trembling eye down upon the ground. But more melancholy than before, Walter of Rabenfels recommenced :

"A bad presentiment, that misfortune has come upon my home, makes my soul tremble. An awful dream of last night is the cause of it. I saw Lucinda kneeling before my picture in the hall of my ancestors. 'Walter,' I heard her call, 'dear Walter, send your spirit into the form of this painting or we are lost ! Hell has opened its jaws to devour all, your home and those you hold most dear.' At that moment a terrible monster, half man and half dragon, smote its bloody wings, and the castle with all its beloved inhabitants was crushed to death. An awful cry awakened me from my dream, and the battle with the Saracens com-

The knight ceased in his speech, and gazed with a look of despair upon his broken limb. the deep-felt pangs of his conscience. At last he muttered in an undertone, a hot tear stealing from his black eyes.

"What is to be done?"

At this moment the grey head of a venerable old man appeared at the little window. The knight trembled with affright. - Then rang the voice in the deepest bass :

" Miscrere nostri, Domine, secundum magnum misericordiam tuam / Sir kuight, the cup of your bad deeds is full to overflowing and yours is a terrible punishment. Your evil actions have been as numerous as the leaves of these treest and what you did at Rabenfels the Omniscient only knows. Mend your evil ways, repent your sins, become a better man and seek forgiveness and grace at the feet of the Redeemer of the whole human race. In large throngs the German knights wander to Palestine! Make the solemn vow to follow them, if God permit you to regain your health. At the holy sepulchre you may kneel down and had not rebounded from the stout leather-shield weep, on the summit of the Mount of Olives pour your many sins into the chalice which the Lord drank to the last drop for our redemption. I will pray for your poor soul! May God have mercy on you!" And the next in-stant the venerable man had disappeared.

The knight burst out in scalding tears, and Veit was equally moved by this solemn admo-monition. Then trembled the pale lips of Gassler, "Yes, I will go to the Holy Land, in

Hardly had my foet touched the drawbridge, mund would return. But the latter replied : while resting."

ous water. And when, here and there, from the beautiful valleys of Arabia Felix a variegated bird strays into this desert, he sinks soon, upon the sand, becoming a welcome prey to the will make any man, unaccustomed to it, drowsy bloodthirsty hvena.

Only a few charming places, well known as the oases, greet the weary wanderer as he traverses the desert, as pleasant and delicious resting places. The Arab calls such a garden, as

if planted in the wilderness by some fairy hand, "*El Wahat.*" He holds the sweet spring, that refreshes and invigorates every surrounding refreshes and invigorates every surrounding down into the high grass to cool off and the flower and bush, in such high estimation that he builds large basins of stone that not a drop leader. The beinds delicious water may be lost. He leads The the meantime the noble Walter of Raben-""What has happened? Has some evil spirit Veit himself kept an ominous silence, a sign of he builds large basins of stone that not a drop leader.

the stream through metallic pipes into a large receiver, that every pilgrim may refresh him- tion which he carried on with his trusty to horse, I say, the Saracens approach !" self, and, praising the Almighty for his great favor, continue his journey.

At one of these restaurants, formed by nature, a corps of Frankish crusaders had taken their resting place, after the hard exertion of a skirmish, in which they had beaten and re- gence, no reports from home have ever reachpelled a large body of Saracen warriors, who ed me, although I have often sent word by had attacked them unawares in the hot desert. The leader of the corps sat at one of the springs washing the blood from a slight wound trustworthy account of the valleys of home. upon his brow. Beside him stood his page, For the last two months we stray through this who laid a dewy pieces of cloth upon the inhospitable descrt, cut off from the main army wounded spot, then poured from a small bottle of the Frankish knights, and troubles and a few drops of cooling balm upon it and pre- hardships have more than doubly increased pared to bind the wound of the knight.

"By the cross of my sword." muttered the wounded warrior, "I would now be the prey of a hyena if the lance of the quick Saracen with which you at a very opportune moment protected my face. I owe you my life, my tion and future salvation." trusty Kuno; but what can I do for you in this country ? I will surely not forget it, when we see again the friendly kills and dales of home."

"Do not mention this slight service, noble Count of Rabenfels," replied Kuno, the page. "Verily, I did not do more than my duty reful that the Musselmen do not surprise us. A there my blood and life to the Lord, if he in to flight upon their fleet horses over the sandy

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springs of the old shepherds' times have dried the right and turned them to the left, and were

"Oh, my poor brethren," stuttered he of Jinkendorf, "we have got ourselves into a rather clumsy fix! I think that once I heard weary and dulled by the poisonous air, down of it, that the Turks love a certain drink that

> and sleepy. This may have been that infornal stuff. To us Christians it seems, that it has not proved very palatable. And what will noble-ahem- lord say-when- ahem- he find us in-this interesting-condition?

> The terrible and all-powerful Peter shook once or twice his head; then he laid himself

fels was lost in deep and interesting conversasquire; the topic was the sweet remembrances of the far-off home.

"About two years have passed." said the count, "since I left wife, child, sister, in fact, all I cherish dearly in this world. No intellireturning pilgrims; and often familiar faces arrived here; but none are able to give me any during these weeks."

"Do not give way to despondency, dear sir," replied the squire, "and think that we have un-dertaken to carry all these hardships and sufferings in honor of Him, who once, at not a very distant place from here suffered for our redemp-

"If that confidence had not possession of my soul," replied the count, his eyes faithfully raised to the blue sky above, "despair would soon overpower me, my trusty Kuno. Indeed. it took no little manly struggle to leave a hearth where one has tasted so many sweet and peacequired of me. But I think we must be watch- ful enjoyments. To part from wife, child and sister, to follow an uncertain object that may circumstances, seems very doubtful. Hardly

menced, in which we proved so successful.

"Our victory may put to the blush and anihilate your ominous dream," consoled, with a smile, the page; but no pleasant smile was evoked from the dark features of the count.

At that moment there arose upon the far-off plains a dense cloud, that gained with every moment larger volumes, indicating its fast approach.

"What I have feared will happen," exclaimed the squire, and sprang from his seat to prepare the crusaders for the hostile attack.

In a moment the hero of Rabenfels sat solid and steady in his saddle, his lance in a ready, advanced position, and rode towards his men to give his commands.

But how shook his knightly frame when he down into the high grass to cool off and the saw how Peter of Jenkendorf and his comrades

of the desert bewitched my people? Forward !

The crusaders soon gained their steeds, but the narcotine had had a very dulling effect upon their brains. Hardly had the count time to fire them on to valor, by recalling to their me-mory the many valiant deeds of former dates, when the Saracens had advanced within the throw of a lance to the casis.

The voice of the hostile leader rang through the clouds of dust, threatening death and vengeance: "By Mahomet, the great prophet, those we seek are here! Down with the Frankish dogs! By the beard of the prophet, give them no quarters !"

This was the battle cry of the Turks. Then arose the war hymn. Being by far superior in numbers to the Christians, about ten Saracens would send their sharp arrows from their bows upon a crusader. At first the strong shields of the Franks withstood the flying weapons of the enemy; but in the long run they would not last. Many an arrow found a weak. spot in in the breastworks of the Germans and and mortally wounded one, here and there would sink down from his steed. The Count noticed that the imminent danger would increase with every moment, if a desperate hand to hand conflict would not bring about a victorious termination of the battle.

"Brothers," he thundered with his heroic voice, and, if his vizer had been open, the flashing eyes would have appeared to send forth darts of fire, "will we stop here and let our-Vengeance of the despised suitor to his mother's. hand! - With curses upon my lips and thoughts of terrible revenge in my heart. I crossed the Court-yard to gain the outside of the coastle. Hardly had my feet touched the drawbyidge token of sweet remembrance as a talisman. I trong and brawny hand ! Remember your · - • • • •

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE. JULY 24, 1874.

Home, and every one you love and cherish there. Forward, my men, in the name of God, and to the honor of the Holy Scripture !"

Hardly had these exclamations of encouragement escaped his lips, when, suiting his word but stated that his present weakness would not alto the deed, like a furious tampest he burst forward and dashed, upon his rearing steed, into the very centre of the Musselmen ; right and left he swung his ponderous and trusty The host became pacified, gave the Veit a glass sword into the ranks of the infidels, every stroke of the best cider and invited him to take a place betelling its awful tale of instant death !

But soon, too soon, the strength of the Christian warriors relaxed, owing to the enervating effects of the opiate of which they had partaken. The men were paralized and unable to withstand the incessant attacks of the agile Turks. These were not slow to perceive and take advantage of the weakened condition of the Franks; they surrounded the inferior forces of the Christians, and the valiant Count who, with his trusty squire, was still bravely contending against his opponents, suddenly found himself a prisoner in the midst of the Saracens. The leader of the band mockingly cried :

"By the beard of the Prophet, you Christians have been defeated by the stratagem of a true believer. You have become intoxicated with the contents of a bottle which one of us dropped in order to take revenge for a wound received in a former skirmish. We knew that you do not refuse any kind of beverage, and, She remained and said : by Allah, you have been caught in the snare most beautifully." .

F He then turned deferentially to Count Walter, and in a tone of admiration addressed him:

"I admire your valor, Christian! But the Bashaw of Damascus, to whom we will conduct you, will not, surely, have much thanks for you. You have killed his only son."

The leader of the infidels then gave orders to bind the prisoners two by two upon the captured horses, and amid wild rejoicings the troop took its way through the desert towards Damascus.

The Bashaw, an old man of three score, with silvery white hair and beard, ordered the captured Franks to be brought before him.-He surveyed the stately form of the Christian warrior with a long look, and said, moodily:

"By Mahomet, our greas prophet, I might have you executed forthwith, wurderer of my only, dear son. But that would not be satisfying my revenge; you would be at rest in the grave while my heart is continually torstured by the remembrance of my beloved heir. Therefore, if you live, as my slave, you may feast your soul with thoughts of your home, your wife and child whom you never shall behold again as sure as I am a descendant of the great Prophet."

But with fearless candor Walter retorted :

"In the heat of the fierce combat who will ask for names and titles? And was not I moreover, the challenged party? Had I fallen who would have consoled my unhappy widow in far-off Suabia ?"

And the count relapsed into a dignified silence, frem which no questioning of the Bashaw could rouse him. The latter gave a signal, and with scornful mockery the retainers cast an old and worn garment over the shoulders of the noble count, thus dooming him to perpetual slavery. The Bashaw now turned his face towards Mecca to pray for his son .-This was a signal to remove the prisoners. The fc'lowers of Count Walter were led off to assist in the crection of the public buildings, but he himself and his page Kuno were led as slaves into a fearful dungeon,

CHAPTER XV.-THE GIPSIES.

The course of our simple narrative, gentle reader, again brings us into the silent and romantic valley of the Mindel, over which kind nature with a lavish d so many and varied attractions. If IS ENTP

dancer, a lurge bumper of the best applewine: Why, man what ails you? In former years you would always be one of the first to enter the ring in such a contest."

The Veit confirmed the landlord in his opinion, low him to participate; that a heavy snow storm had surprised him upon the highway, and that he felt in his system the early approach of a dangerous sickness.

neath the great fir. In the meantime the musical performance of the gipsies had been brought to a close ; the chief of the chestnut colored people entered, while singing a jovial song, the bar-room of the host, to have a carousal. Every one followed,

not even the host stood back. And if the music in the barn was intolerable, the noise, laughter and confusion in the room became perfectly unbearable. Only the little maid remained, and raising her

beautiful, clear eyes up to heaven, murmured :

"Oh God, give help to this poor, forgotten child." The Veit saw the maiden kneel down, and heard a most fervent childish prayer break from her lips. The words were so full of niety and sublime innocence, that tears stood trembling in the eyes of the old Veit. He moved noiselessly forward and accosted the maid. She became very terrified and tried to escape; but Veit took hold of the child's arm and said :

"Fcar me not, little innocent, and remain. You have moved me to tears and I am very much surprised to find such a picus being in a wild horde of

gipsies." The open-hearted words gave the child courage.-

"That prayer is beautiful and reminds me of golden times. Mother dear, taught it to me, and I recollect that I had to pray it daily; but since I have lost my mother, I can only pray it when I am alone. They laugh at me and even mock me." And the child's eyes filled with tears, but the stranger consoled her and said :

" Poor little one will you always remain with these people ? Their minds are wicked and their deeds are bad. Come with me."

The child hesitated. "With you? Why? Ah, I remember-a man like you-a dark dressed man it was who carried me away and sold me to these gipsics 'Let me fly. Your intentions are bad." But the man tried all his persuasiveness to win

the girl: "You hear only curses and shameless ter and the woman returned by the highway to the speeches. In the end you'll even forget God; but rustic residence of the old witch. I'll conduct you to a place where you'll learn to henor and love God every day more and more. And many a neat work will be learned by your hands, and you will grow up to become a good and handsome lady, as the Lord wills it and as it pleases all good men."

Then the child whispered with a pleading eye: " Why, good old man, will you not lead me back to my mother ?"

"Oh, if I only could, my dear child," he returned what a joy it would bring to my heart. But I know not where your mother is. Be consoled, my darling, we may ere long find her and then how happy she will be to press her long lost child to her joyful heart. Ha, the band has ceased its noisy carousing; will you follow me? you must decide quickly, or they will be upon us, and you will be lost for all cternity.

The maid gazed with innocent eyes deep into the face of the man who appeared to be so interested in her flight, and asked with a clear voice :

" May I trust you, strange man ?"

"As I hope for mercy at the hands of the Almighty," replied the Veit openly, and accompanied the truth of His speech with a solemn gaze to heaven. "Well, then," said the child resolutely, "I surrender myself to your charge and that of my guardian angel. Take the poor waif, dear old man, and conduct it to good people."

"Come, child, quick," whispered he of Costnitz, and lead the way. The maiden followed, a little lute under her arm.

A few weeks passed, and one early morning the Fish Veit, with the child on his hand, stood before and rang the bell. A veiled sister appeared at the iron grating and asked the wanderer :

is a place of refuge for the persecuted and oppressed. upon the grave of the old Witch of Oakdalerhte

leading from the bills of Oakdale to the village of Nettershausen. It was the same form as of old ; we know the old woman, she is the dreaded Witch Trude. With a heavy step she crossed the threshhold of the shop and entered.

"God's greeting," spoke the witch to the workmen "Can you tell me, good men, where I might find Master Hans? I have to order a full suit of armour for which, if it suits, he will be paid in solid coin." Hainz, the foreman, stepped forward, put his rusty cap under his arm and said, while a certain uneasiness at the presence of the witch made his voice

trembie "Master is gone to Ursberg, to pay his yearly rent; Hans Netter is expected to return every moment."

Gertrude took the proffered seat and soon the stout figure of Master Netter darkened the entrance. He appeared not a little surprised to receive such an early visit from the old woman.

"You must have left Oakdale at an early hour, he addressed her, as she advanced to meet him. " Not earlier than it behooves a good, healty body

to rise," was the reply. After a pause, Master Hans asked,

"What is your wish in Hans Netter's sooty forge ?"

And Trude returned in short and curt words : "Weapons I want, Master Hans."

The eyes of the black man dilated, and with an open mouth he brought out the words :

"Weapens, weapons, and for Gertrude of Oakdale ?"

The brown face of the old woman became distort ed with a grinning smile:

"What think you, Master Hans of the iron-hammer? Has my boy not become a stout young man? I'll wager two bright silver coins that my boy can vanquish any one of your strong blacksmiths in a wrestle.-But the boy must away from here, with finely tempered weapons of steel. Shall he waste bis strength here in this wilderness? No, that must not be. Old Trude knows too well that noble blood courses in his youthful veins." Then she spoke to the master: "All the armour of a knight, who is on the point of confronting the foe, I must have, and of the very best quality : and also in as short a time as possible. If the work is well done, if it does credit to its maker, then I'll pay you well, in silver coins, as only Trude of Oakdale knows how to pay." The master took an exact measurement of the

youth's stout and well-built form, and then the lat-

Under the old fir tree she stopped, and confronting her adopted son, she said :

"My dear Otto, soon I'll behold you clad in the shining armour of a brave knight ; and the moment, when you step out of the years of your boyhood and for which event you have waited so long, will arrive with to-morrow's carly sun. You will then enter your seventeenth year. But this time of joy, in which I will see you as a knight clad in a heavy ooat of mail, with shield, lance and sword, will bring a deep sorrow to me. We must then part, my dearly beloved child. The solitary woman's cot at Oak dale is no longer a place for your strong body that is able to grapple with any enemy. At first I untertained the idea to let you enter the service of some noble knight, and when you had shown yourself worthy under his tuition and guidance I would have had you knighted at the grand tournament of Augsburg. But I fear that your pure heart and your good conscience might be harmed in the company of loose and frivolous companions, and I kept you

at my side in the harmless solitude of our mountain home. But now it is time. You must be away from here, far away to strange lands. Palestine calls every brave arm, every strong knight! The cross of our Redeemer beckon's you. Up, my son, no longer the society of an old woman for you! Brave deeds in the furious battle shall stamp you what the tournament of Augsburg could never have accomplished."

Proud and beautiful in his manly vigour and strength stood the adopted son before old Gertrude. The fire of youthful courage beamed in his sparkling eyes. The old woman was well pleased and the high portals of a nunnery in Northern Bavaria, tenderly kissed his brown, high forehead. Then she continued :

"I have done for you, dear Otto, all that was in my power, and when in the golden future you bar-"They say," replied the Veit, " that this convent | vest the sweet fruits you will drop a tear of thanks

ing a thousand years that she was not only the source and fount of all spiritual benefits, but the security of more fragile thrones, and the only sure basis of temporal order. Her authority, they considered, did not impair but fortified their own. And therefore they were eager to maintain friendly relations with her. Were they mistaken in-this policy? It seems not. At all events their conviction, which they often proved by giving the highest offices in the State to ecclesiastics, has been singularly confirmed and justified by the fact, more evident to us than to them, that as long as they respected her, authority no one disputed their own. The era of revolutions only began with the so-called Beformation. It will never be closed again while the world lasts, till it is finally superseded by the brief but crushing despotism of Antichrist. The same disbolical outburst which overthrew the Altar undermined the Throne. When men were told that they were free to judge the things of God, they logically concluded that a fortion they ware to judge every-thing else. They have less doubt about it now than ever. But when they say that the Church is the natural enemy of the State, and that the spiritual authority cannot co-exist with the temporal, they lie. All history proves that they lie. In pagan times the same man was Cæsar and Pontiff, but they both fell together. In Christian times, up to the epoch of the so-called Reformation, the sceptre was held by one man and the crosier by another; and the first was in the spiritual sphere subject to the second, as Theodosius was to Ambrose. Yet Ambrose, while forbidding the Emperor to enter the house of God, was the first to admit his authority in his own. It was because each respected the office of the other, and knew the limits of his own, that they dwelt in mutual love, and the world had

It is true that between the third and the sixteenth century there were sometimes dissensions between the two powers. But the exception only proves the rule. The conflict which occasionally arose between the spiritual and the temporal authority was one in which the latter was so manifestly in the wrong that it always ended by pronouncing judgment upon itself. In the quarrels of bad princes with the Church she has always found her justification in their own confession. Greedy or arrogant, and moved by covetousness or vanity, to usurp the things of God, they quarrelled about investiture, or they deprived Sees of their Bishops in order to appropriate their revenues; but the motive of their revolt was so transparently evil that they became ashamed of it themselves. If Henry II replied to the admonition of St. Thomas. "It is not lawful for thee to do this thing," by precuring his assassination, at least he did penance as a criminal; if Louis XIV. pretended to confirm false doctrine by in our veins that is working to this hour, and his roval authority, he found grace a little later to will work more powerfully still from this exhibition confess his folly to the Vicar of Christ.

Nothing, then, is more evidently false than the revived pagan opinion which most journalists are endcavouring to popularise in our day, that the only way to avoid a conflict between the Church and the State is to subject the one to the control of the other. If they contrived to live for a thousand years in mutual affection, but mutual independence, it cannot be the fault of the Church if they do so no longer. She is still what she always was, and always will be. Like her Founder she knows no change. For many years the present German Emperor lived in harmony with the Catholic Bishops and people of his realm, among whom he counted his most intimate friends. They are what they were, though he is not. He has been persuaded to adopt the impious doctrine that religion is a department of the State, and that conscience should be subject to the police. And most of our English journals, without fully approving the Prussian legislation, are quite of his opinion as to the relations which ought to subsist between the Church and the State. The one must be the serf of the other. "The idea of a State Church," says the Daily News, "is in mo-dern times entirely that of a National "Church. It is not that of an ecclesiasticism sustained on behalf of persons who accept to the full rigour of its definitions all its sectarian dogmas, and none other than these." A National Church, it affirms and affirms truly, has nothing to do with definite truth, and has no authority to teach it. Like the Church of England,-which teaches that even the Apostolic Sees "erred in matters of faith," and therefore disclaims for itself an impossible immunity from similar errors, -it is only a cesspool into which all the turbid shot convulsive agony through my entire frame, streams of human opinion may conveniently drain, made me shake the triangle indeed. A second intill the whole filthy mass is mingled together. The true "idea" of such a Church, which we quite agree may be fitly left to the supervision of the civil magistrate, "is that of a public institution, the benefits of which and the concerns of which are to be freely open to all classes of the people. The State Church, according to the theories of most Englishmen, never is closed, never can be closed, against anybody." Its chief officers were evidently of that opinion when they admitted a Unitarian to communion in Westminster Abbey. "The State may permit such a Church," adds the Daily Telegraph, "a certain freedom of speech, provided it does not go too far," just as the State may safely admit that the London and the North-Western Railway is entitled to exercise a certain authority over its porters and its clerks ; but the Sinte cannot surrender the right to determine, in cases of dispute, where that authority ought to begin and end. It must deny such anthority to a Church as firmly as to a jointstock company. In other words, it must deny Christianity. Such is the logical result of the principles of the Reformation." Having made the individual conscience the supreme arbiter of truth, and rojected all authority in the spiritual sphere, it has reserved nothing from man but the privilege of error, and abandoned him, after the fashion of ancient Sparta, to the coarse and vulgar tyranny of the State. He is no longer a Christian, but only a citizen. Such is the popular doctrine of our day, and the Church, it is openly contended, must be a docile slave, in order that the State may be as irrespossible despot. It is proposed, then, that we should revert to Pa canism, of which the supremacy of the State was the only fixed doctrine, Already Mr. Mill and others have told us that its moral code was far superior to that of the Gospel ; and now we are assured by our most attractive journals that the State has far higher claims to respect "than any Church whatever." That this is true of National Churches, which are only creatures of the State, we freely admit. But there is one Church which is not National, which the State did not found, and has therefore no right to govern. It may do so by brute force, as it is now doing in Germany and Switerzland; but in doing so it is making war against Christianity, and brute force applied to the things of God is impotent and doomed to inevitable failure. The combat however, has begun, and we must all take our part in it, on one side or on the other. There are some who think that the present conflict, which is a direct result of the so-called Reformation, is the beginning of the end. Others are persuaded that the end is take the trouble to write our epitaph. But among not yet, and that the Church is on the eve of another triumph over the gates of hell. God will decide! there is one kingdom, differing in its origin and con-stitution from all the rest, in the world but not of it in a judgment to come, and desire to have their portion in the hopes of Christians and the promises of Christ, may see in the circumstances of our times, way to young and joyous spring, and the world was way to young and joyous spring, and the world was awakening to a new and fresh life. Flowers bud-ded, and birds skipped joyously from one bushy belong to it and share its immortality. Has this kingdom been, on the whole, the friend branch of the forest trees, to the other. The strokes will be swept away in the coming storm. The at this time to ask the question, if there never was Chrlitian's place is not there. National Churches before. For many centuries the prophecy was ful- are, by there very nature, a formal denial of the

mothers." The princes of this world believed dur- ciple," that there is any supreme authority in the world able to teach it, make religion a mere matter of private opinion or a gnestion of geography, and court the most ignominious bondage which the State chooses to impose upon them. It was only of the Church of Peter that the promise was made. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against her."___ London Tablet.

FROUDE'S ENGLISH NOVELS.

WHAT AN ENGLISH HISTORIAN GALLS HISTORY-ANOTHER TRIUMPHANT ORITICISM BY J. P. PRENDERGAST.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

"For six days afterwards Wright was left in a cell without covering, with nothing but a pailet of straw, without any medical assistance. There he rested on his knees and elbows, unable to rest on his back or side, and " his bowels could be seen convulsed and working through his wounds."

Now for Mr. Froude on this transaction :

Among the gentlemen whom history has been pleased to gibbet for his share in these transactions was Mr. Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, the High Sheriff of Tipperary. This gentleman (says Mr. Froude) did by decisive measures effectually break the insurgents' organization in Tipperary ; so that when the rebellion came, the most dangerous county in Ireland lay motionless. They were not gentle measures. He used the whip freely, and he made one mistake which has not been forgotten. A man named Wright, of Clonmel, was suspected of connection with the United Irishmen. The suspicion in all likelihood was well founded. (Conclusive evidence to the contrary was given on the trial. But what cares Froude? you cannot go wrong in hanging or flogging an Irishman.) On searching him a letter was found in French. Fitzgerald did not understand the language; but his mind, like that of everyone else, was full of the expected French invasion. The letter, though utterly innocent, was treated as an evidence of guilt, and Wright severely flogged. He prosecuted the High Sheriff afterwards, and recovered £509 as damages. Filzgerald has been rewarded with a black name and with the score of foolish historians. The English Gov. ernment, though generally too proud to remember good service, yet so far acknowledged Fitzgerald's merits, that they paid his fine and created him a baronel.

And thus perpetuated at once his infamy and their own! So conscious were they, too, that these cruelties were universal, that they passed an act of indemnity for them. From Derry to Tipperary, from Tipperary to Cork, such scenes were enacting continually from 1795 till the end of 1799. And instead of extracting the "poison fangs," as Mr. Froude boasts, they have rather implanted a poison of "English ideas."

What Irishman but remembers the death of Peter O'Neil Crowley, slain in arms at Kilclaoney Wood, in the county of Cork, on the 31st of March, 1867arms taken up through the rancour engendered by the outrage committed on his uncle, Father Peter O'Neil, who was flogged with the same cruelty and the same outrage upon decency as Wright, in 1799, more than sixty years before.

Father Peter O'Neil (for his account is in print), after stating that he was arrested on secret tales of his sanctioning murders of which he was totally ignorant-tales probably extorted by the "English cat"-goes on : "Immediately upon my arrest I was brought to Youghal, and without trial thrust into the black-hole of the barrack.

"In that dungeon I remained from Friday till Monday, when I was brought out into the ball-alley to receive my punishment. I was wrapped and tied up ; six soldiers stood forth for their work; some of them right-handed, some left-handed, two at a time (as I judged from the quickness of the lashes), and relieved at intervals until I had received two hundred and seventy-five lashes, so vigorously and so deeply inflicted that my back and my shoulder-blades were quite bared of the flesh. But I had not hitherto shaken the triangle-a display of feeling which, it seems, was anxiously expected from me. To accelerate that spectacle, a wire rat was introduced, armed with scraps of tin or lead. Whatever were its appendages, I cannot easily forget its power. In defiance of shame, my waistband was cutfor the finishing strokes of this lascerating instrument. The very first lash, as it renewed all my pangs and

you will follow us, we will ascend with you the top of a flowery hill, which is called Oakhill. But first we will step into the beautiful little village of Fairview and in the inn of the "Golden Star" we will refresh ourselves with a cup of good Rhenish wine.

Now we are at the top of the hill. Below us we see the clean streets, the neat white houses, and the blooming gardons of the thriving village. On the other side of the Mindel we perceive the convent of Ucsberg. From our elevated standpoint we can see for miles and miles upon every side. Up stream our eyes beholds tall church steeples raising their spires like mile posts to the azure sky, and neat little hamlets half hidden among trees; while up stream our vision is attracted by numerous tall castles, surrounded by immense forests and extensive grounds.

The sixth spring after the luckless confisgration at Rabenfels had heralded its coming in the Mindel valley; the warm weather of April brought out from their winter quarters the roving bands of gipsies, which then infested the country in even greater number than at present. At that time there stood at the intersection of two cross-roads a large inn kept by a wealthy farmer. In the large barn of the inn mirth and jollity hold high carnival. Tambourines rattled, guitars thrummed, fiddles squeaked. and above all the musical chaos was heard the deep growl of a basoon. The gipsics, men and women, girls and boys, dressed in the most checkered and outre costumes, were executing one of their characteristic dances, and soon the servants of the innkeeper, catching the fever of the dance, joined them in their revels.

From the road which led to Augsburg a lonely wanderer had approached slowly and unperceived and was looking with a curieus mien upon the laughable antics of the crowd.

"Ab, behold the Fish Veit of Costnitz," a voice behind suddenly exclaimed. He turned and beheld the stately proportions of the jolly host of the "By my troth you are just in time; Golden Star. "By my troth you are just in time; for where mirth and pleasure reign that is the right element for you," continued the innkeeper. " Come on, come on l There are plenty of girls here. One of them will certainly condescend to honor the handsome Fish Veit with her hand for the dance." But Veit held up his finger warningly and whis-

pered into his car :

" Easy, casy, my good host; do not, I pray, be so liberal in the use of my good name. I have reasons to keep it concealed from the gipsies. Pray call me Veit if you have occasion for my services."

" Very well," returned he of the Goldon Star. "But will you not favor us with a dance now. Go quickly to the barn. I say, see yonder, what a beautiful little danseuse sits upon those boards; one should judge that she were waiting especially for you. The maid can hardly be over the age of ten, but what matters it ?"

The Veit appeared not in the least vexed by these bantering remarks, for at that moment he had a full view of the girl's face, who had raised her veil to bring her beautiful waves of golden hair into order. The joyous surprise of a sudden discovery soon colored the cheeks of the Fish Veit with a deep erimson, that again gave way and left his whole face

let me advise you to drive it: away by a joint out jumper state, accompanie of an intermed into a positive of the most accomplished | built youth, approached the forgo from the highway shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nursing | Christian Faith; because they deny, as a first prin- shutters of every house were up-for thus the dance. I have set a prize for the most accomplished | built youth, approached the forgo from the highway shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nursing | Christian Faith; because they deny, as a first prin- shutters of every house were up-for thus the let me advise you to drive it away by a jolly old

See here venerable sister, stands the poor di of a knight, a lonely orphan. The maiden is inno. cent as a dove, and pure as a lillie, but this helpless being might be dragged by a bad world into the abyes of ruin. Therefore, please to give her a quict place in one of your cells; cducate her as it pleases the Lord, and when the time of happiness and sweet hopes come I shall return, praising the All merciful and thanking your noble hospitality, to conduct her back to the hearth of a loving mother.

After a moment or two the nun replied:

"Wait a short while, I will deliver your request to the abbess."

With these words she hurried through the long corridor, ascended the winding stairs and was soon in the presence of the reverend and mild prioress When she had heard the request she smiled p'easantly and replied :

"It is always just, Sister Marianna, that we hear such prayers. The maiden shall find an asylum within the walls of our conuent. You probably remember what I related to you sometime since .--When my home, the castle, was consumed by that terrible element-fire-when crying and despairing I ran through the wide, awfully illuminated balls, and when I saw their ceilings giving way beneath the all consuming flames, then I promised in my heart, if ever I should greet life again, to offer my-self in a convent to the service of the Lord and receive all female orphans, every poor widow that would apply, in my motherly care. The God of mercy heard me; I found a little gate through which I reached the chapel, and with an easy leap through the window I gained freedom. But, oh, what the fate of all the loved ones at Babenfels has been, I never could ascertain. My sorrows made me leave the place of desolation and here, at last, I found the wished for peace of soul and heart. Disguised as a pilgrim, I made the long journey, reach-ed this haven of earthly tranquility, made myself known and was received with manifest pleasure .--But now speed ye, and accept the child."

Sister Marianna bowed and hurried down to the great portals.

" Nay the Lord bless your entrance, dear daugh ter," she said, "the abbess is well pleased and has easily granted for what you prayed ; but you have no need to give way to crying. You will find the ab-bess a good and loving mother."

With these words Sister Marianna kissed the brow of the maiden, and offered her hand. Now it be-came time for the Veit to take leave of his recovered charge, and tears rolled down his brown cheeks when he bid her, for the present, farewell.

"Farewell then, Johanna," he said, "be a good child and live in the sweet hope, that when at some future time I shall find your father, mother, or some other loving friend, I shall appear again at this gate to bring you back to them."

CHAPTER XVI .--- THE KNIGHT OF THE "BURNING CASTLE."

Years rolled on ; the cold winter had again given covered with an ashy paleness. The host gazed upon him with distorted eyes and exclaimed : "Have you a sudden attack of the ague? Then "Have you a sudden attack of the ague? Then stout juniper staff, accompanied by a tall and well filled which said of the Catholio Church, "Kings One Church of the Apostles' Orsed, and of the

When you were still a child I inculcated into your heart the sound principles of love to God and your fellow-creatures. I taught you, as soon as your mind was capable of understanding, to distinguish the bad from the good. I taught you, and kept your mind as well as your body busy at many many things, that may become useful to you at some future day. Gito, my boy, to day I confess it to you with a joyful heart, you have been a good child and have brightened my lonely home. When you returned from school, arts and entertainments awaited you, from which you learned to gain ad-vantages for the future. What cares and troubles did I not subject myself to ? Every herb and plant, the smallest roots, flowers, fruits and the bark of the trees, out of which many a wonderful medicine may be prepared, I have shown to you ten, may twenty times, till you knew their respective qualities and power, and how to apply them in cases of sickness, on man and beast. Besides you have strengthened your young body in the hot sun, in the terrible weather, in the heavy snow storms, in the wild hunting parties, in wrestling and other manly contests with many a strong artisan and inhabitant of the valley. And you have, above all, preserved the honor of a brave and good youth, without a blemish upon your soul, the crown of all wise speeches and noble decds, the Christian mind of a faithful heart. You may go, my dear child. I feel from the first moment at parting, the pleasant and sweet day of the future, when you will visit your old weak mother in the rustic hut at Oakdale, as one of the bravest and best of Suabia's illustrious knights. (To be Continued.)

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The world was not made yesterday, nor the kingdoms of the world either. Both have a history, and most of us know at least its outlines. If many of them, including some which seemed most stable in their power and majesty, have wholly passed away while others have already changed their original form and are now menaced with chaos and anarchy, there are still a few of respectable antiquity, and o which the foundations have not yet been subverted though no man can tell what will be their ultimate fate. Judging by the catastrophe which has overtaken the rest, it is more than probable that dissolution awaits them all. That is the inevitable climax of human things. They are only for a time, and the chief occupation of our race is to write, or to read, the epitaps of the dead, and to ponder the memorials of things which once were and now are not. Tomorrow or the next day we shall ourselves be of the number. It is even possible that no one will so many things which are fleeting and transitory which was before them all, and will outlast them all. The Catholic Ohurch, which is God's kingdom

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fliction of it penetrated my loins and tore them excruciatingly; the third maintained the tremulous exhibition long enough-the spectators were saisfied."

Led back to his cell, threatened at intervals by the Orange captain with a fresh flogging and even hanging if he did not confess, and shown, the more to terrify him, two men hapging from a gallow, "their bodies so bloody from flogging that I thought they had red jackets on," and a third halter unocupied ready for him, he signed a paper saying that he deserved what he got."

And the confession thus extorted by the English ' cat" will, no doubt, be accepted as conclusive proof of his guilt by Mr. Froude, though he quickly pro-cured papers, whereon concludes Father O Neil: "I cured paners, whereon concludes Father O Neil: wrote a formal protest against what has been extorted from me, that, should I be executed, this protest might appear after my death."

Remember, Irishwomen of Ireland, England and America (and teach it to your children), that it was thus the English treated Catholic priests and the husbands, brothers, lovers of Irishwomen in '99 and we have this most popular English author beast ing of these scenes and threatening their return, with out any reprehension from any English review of newspaper, though almost all have reviewed this work! Could Europe (England excepted) produc the like?

But to return to Father Peter O'Neil. He wa not hanged, but released after five years imprison ment. His grand-neice, who had married a respec able farmer, had a son called after Father Pete O'Neil-Peter O'Neil Crowley, born in 1832, bu educated by Father O'Neil, as the child's father TA dead. On Father O'Neil's death, the boy inherited all that the priest was worth, including his residence Temperate and laborious, after a day of toil h passed his evening in study. He was the best of brothers; religious, for he belonged to four Chris tian societies. Well versed in the history of h country, and ever mindful of the dreadful floggin of his uncle, he was imbued with the deepest half of England. At the Fenian outbreak he form one of a party of four that retired, when the plot we betrayed and their plan destroyed by Corydon treachery and Massey's terror, to Kilclooney Wood After some days they were surrounded by soldr

and police, but refused to surrender, and made desperate resistance. Retreating into the centre the wood. Growley stood facing the military, threw hin self down in order to reload.

Driven, at length, by repeated volleys from h to tree and to river's bank, a bullet pierced hi While writhing in the water in his death strugs Crowley raised his gun to his shoulder, but a b from the butt of a soldier's rifle dashed it from hand into the stream. The military surgeon the absence of a priest, red the last prayer in Crowley's own prayer book, which he always card with him, and he died admired even by his capt for his coursge. His corpse was carried to Mitche town, which is thirty miles from the gravey where they afterwards buried him. Through this long course thousands accompanied or met hearse (though as long as it was light the people sisted on carrying the body themselves); yeu men strewed his path with flowers; the wind

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JULY 24, 1874.

henored the victim (as he may be called) of the English and Orange brutalities of '98.

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One word more and I shall have done for the present. That these brutal floggings, were and all, are truly "English ideas," are now evidenced, not merely by their being advocated by this most popular auther but by witnesses sworn and giving evidence in court (not depositions taken behind the backs of the victims by their tyrants, such as Mr. Froude so often relics on), and submitted to cross-examina-

In 1966, we have them flogging and "hanging tion.

"From six in the morning to six at night we were flogging," says oze of the witnesses, on the inquiry by the Jamaica Commission, the Acting Provost Marshal. And, shame to manhood, flogging women | "Women also were flogged," he continues; " except those in the family-way were to be sent to a midwife to see if they were in the family-way. The women were flogged with a regimental cat, every man was flogged with a wire cat. The flog-gings were a awfully severe, 100 lashes (before hanging) were a common number of for men, and thirty for women. Altogether 439 men and women were hanged ; the number flogged not less than 600." "The writhings in agony under the 'cats,' " says

an officer, " was terrible to behold."

Yet Governor Eyre was welcomed on his return from this scene with a public dinner at Southampton by the Mayor (in the chair), the Earls of Shrewsbury, and Talbot, and Cardigan, and others; and the Rev. Professor Kingsley, an author as popular as Mr. Froude, lauded him in a speech after dinner, and declared in it that Governor Eyre was possessed of that spirit which (among other things) had made us fathers of the United States, and conquerors of India. And the gallery was filled with ladies to greet this flogger of their sisters.

To show further how really these bloody practices are " English ideas," the Grand Jury of the city of London, in spite of the charge of the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, threw out the bill against Colonel Nelson, engaged in the scenes.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The second of a fleet of boats which Lord Howard of Glossop is building at his own expense for the purpose of working the deep sea fisheries off the Irish coast, has been launched. The boats are built on a most improved plan.

IRISH JURIES -The Attorney-General and the Chief Secretary have brought in a Bill further extending the operation of Lord O'Hagan's Juries Act of 1873. It will be remembered that the Act was limited in force to the 11th January, 1876. This extension. however, does not apply to section 3 and 8, which will fall into disuse in January next year.

GALWAY ELECTION .- Dr. Ward has been elected member for the ancient borough of Galway by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Monaban The latter polled only 288 votes, the former 726, giving Dr. Ward 438 votes more than were cast for his antagonist. This election has been carried on with so much care and caution that a petition is not talked of.

TRIPLE BIRTH .--- The wife of a laboring man named Timothy Finucane, residing at Linnaw, gave birth to three sons a few days ago, all doing well. It is only fair to mention that she was successfully attended to by Dr. Donal O'Sullivan, of Carrig House, Lixnaw. We wish this gentleman every success through his professional career .- Tralee Chronicle.

HEALTH OF ARMAGH .--- We are gratified to be able to announce that fever now has altogether disappeared from the city of Armagh, and that, generally speaking, the health of the district is excellent, Too much credit cannot be accorded to Dr. Gray, the medical officer of Armagh Dispensary District for the energetic manner in which he discharged his public duties during the prevalence of the recent epidemic.-Armagh Guardian.

LORD MANDEVILLE .- On Wednesday last the employes of his Grace the Duke of Manchester enjoyed a holiday, in celebration of the coming of age of his Grace's eldest son, Lord Mandeville. The demesne in Trandragee was thrown open to the workpeople. and, with the aid of cricket, athletics, and a plentiful supply of refreshments, they managed to spend a very pleasant day .- Banbridge Chronicle,

ANCIENT SPEAR HEAD,-We have just se

his gifted colleague, the Major. Dr. Ball failed to please the critical sense of the House, but the Marquis of Hartington's speech is said to have improved his position with his party and given him fair chance of the leadership should Mr. Gladstone decline to resume the post. The debate is pronounced to be, on the whole, worthy of the imperial import-ance of the subject. The crowd of politicians in the House was very great throughout, and amongst the distinguished strangers present was Sir Charles Gayan Duffy.

A STRANGE CASE -On Tuesday Mr. Hamill, Q.C. Chairman of Roscommon, was occupied in the courthouse of the county town in hearing a case of great interest arising out of electioneering proceedings in Athlone for some years past. A large number of parties were processed for the recovery of sums varying from £20 to £50 on foot of promissory notes which had been disconnted by Sir John Ennis formerly M.P., and who has contested the representation of Athlone for many years past. It was alleged by defendants that it was understood that the bills would never be taken up, but that they were given as bribes on the the part of the plantiff, it was contended that the bills were discounted simply to accommodate the parties. Two solvent sureties signed each note, and in some instances they were renewed to prevent a lapse of liability by the operation of the Statute of Limitations. After evidence and arguments of counsel, the Chairman granted a decree in each case, believing that the transactions were bona fide, and not entered into for the purpose of securing votes. Notices of appeal to the Judge of Assizes was lodged.

A VOICE FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC .-- Mr. John Martin, M. P., has received a letter from Edward Murphy, James Cronin, Thomas Meagher, James Burk, and Thomas Barret, Lonsdale, Rhode Island, U.S.A., covering a remittance of eight bounds, six shillings, the subscription of 166 Irishmen of Lonsdale to "the National Roll" of the Home Rule Association. The writers say that when some time since the Council of the League issued an appeal to the Irish exiles "the world over," they thought the "National Roll" would be established in those towns and cities of America in which the Irish race was most numerous. They regret to add that they have been disappointed, that they have waited in vain for some party to inaugurate the movement in New England. Accordingly, the Irishmen of Lonsdale, a "small factory village in the State of Rhode Island," determined to "set the ball rolling, A few weeks ago a great Home Rule demonstration was held in Lopsdale, commencing with a procession through the village, and winding up with a public meeting. At the meeting resolutions were passed approving of the Home Rule movement, and as the result onhundred and sixty-six men became members of the Lonsdale branch Home Rule Association, and have forwarded their names and subscriptions to the National Roll. Such a message from beyond the seas is a cheering and pleasant encouragement to the workers at home .- Freeman's . Journal,

MONSTER IRISH BANNER FOR MELBOURNE .-- Messis. Fry and Fielding, the eminent poplin manufacturers Westmoreland-street (Dublin), have just completed perhaps one of the most magnificent banners ever produced. This work of art and industry has been produced for " The Society of St. Patrick." Melbourne, Australia, and is now on view at the gallery of Mr. A. Lessage, 40 Sackville-street, under whose directions the various details of the decorative work of the banner were carried out. The designs which appear on either side of the banner, have been drawn and painted by Mr. J. F. O'Hea, on whom they reflect much honour. The ground on which these designs are produced, in oil colour and gold embroidery, is composed of superfine green tabinet. supplied from the looms of Messrs. Fry and Fielding. The banner which is twelve feet long, by ten wide, bears on one side the colonial flag, exquisitely wrought in gold and silver. In the top centre the words "Erin go Bragh" are represented in Celtic characters. In the centre there is a noble fulllength life sized representation of St. Patrick preaching in full canonicals. This figure, as a work of art deserves the warmest praise-is admirably drawn and charmingly coloured. The sunburst, the oak, fern, and national emblems are splendidly wrought in gold embroidery. On the converse the Irish harp occupies the centre, and is decorated with genuine precious stones most ingeniously and most effecti-

vely inserted. It is guarded by a fine representation of the Hibernian wolf dog: and in the wreath of oak, ferns, shamrocks, &c., are to be seen the very highest efforts in the art of embroidery. The banner, which is a splendid production, is deeply fringed with gold bullion lace, and bears high testimony to the skill and taste of Messrs. Fry and Fielding, by whom it was produced. It will remain for exhibition at Mr. Lessage's for a week, after which time it will be forwarded to Australia as the grand insignia in all public demonstrations of the Society of St. Patrick in Melbourne, which num bers amongst its members thousands upon thousands of Irishmen and men of Irish descent .-- Freeman's Journal. If it be true that the Home Rule party can bring forward no new arguments in favor of the measure, they at least can fairly retort upon their opponents that they cannot adduce much that is novel in hostility to it. But they are able to make palpable the weakness of their case in one remarkable manner. They deny that Ireland is in favor of Home Rule. The sentiment of a country, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is that of the majority of the inhabitants. It certainly does not mean that a section of the country holds a different view. England, for instance, adopted free trade, and became its champion all over the world; but that fact did not preconceive the supposition that every Englishman was a free-trader. On the contrary, for long years after the revolutionary measure passed the minority was so numerous and powerful as seriously to challenge the possession of power with the advocates of free-trade. As a minority, the Protectionists in England were enormously more numerous in proportion to the population of that country than the anti-Home Rulers are amongst the people of Ireland, yet they could not alter the fact that England was regarded in favor of free-trade. This weak cry was met by Mr. A. M. Sullivan in a fashion that ought to crush it for ever. Ireland has already given con-stitutional proof that she is in favor of Home Rule -not in a languid and passive, but in earnest and energetic fashion-by the election, under the most bers in the proportion of three to two. If this leaves room for doubt, Mr. Sullivan challenges a plebiscite, a challenge that we know only too well will not be accepted. For, if it were, it could have but the one result, that of showing that Ireland never relin-quished her claim to or her passionate longing for the possession of a separate and independent legislature. Despite of all the wise remonstrances made against this feeling it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise. The mere permanent discontent of Ireland is in itself an argument against the Union, if there were no other; but the discontent is only a collateral proof that the measure was as evil in its results as it was foul in conception and execution. It was devised by a minister whose falsehood was the most conspicuous feature of his policy towards Ireland, and carried into effect by the intrigues of a shameloss assistant. It was opposed by all that was virtuous in the land; it was supported only by the them as something given by God to sell. We are told that since that fatal day Ireland has been pro-

surpassed for brilliancy in Europe. And how is it constituted—there are proposals for greatly enlarg-with us now, under the benign influence of the Act constituted—there are proposals for greatly enlarg-of Union? Why genius seems to have perished out ing the representation of the clergy, and oven for of the land-to have undergene a blight such as the potatoes did. In legislation, when we compare the Parliament of Ireland with the Imperial Parliament, we contrast a period of eighteen years and one of nearly three-quarters of a century. During the first there took place a *rapprochement* between Catholic and Protestant such as the Union ruptured, and such as hus never been completely restored. That

eighteen years comprised a second Relief Bill. It took more than thirty years and all but a rebellion to obtain a third from the Imperial Parliament .---Trade progressed during the period of the Irish Parliament; in three-fourths of Ireland it has withered under the English. Mr. R. Smyth, the member for Londonderry, produced the statistics of cattle export to prove how much we have benefitted; he ought to have supplemented them by an account of our import of grain, and by the statistics of cultivation. We, no doubt, produce more meat to be caten in England, but we consume less of it within our own confines. But what a folly it is to speak of the purchase of Irish cattle by England being due to the Union. Does the English butcher demand a certificate of citizenship from the ox he kills? Would he not purchase Irish beasts if Ireland had a separate Parliament? Why there is no Union between Holland and England, or between France and England, and yet it draws its supplies from these countries just as freely as from Ireland. But men like Mr. Smyth would perhaps argue that but for the Union we should not have the cattle to export. It is not very clear that it should be so, but if it is the case what are we to conclude but that to the Union it is we owe it, that beasts have been substituted in this country for men? There is, indeed, no doubt that under the blessed system which has prevailed under the Imperial Legislature the population of Ireland has been largely diminished to make room for cattle. This species of progress cannot be denied, but it leaves for us the ugly question to be solved, if it continues where shall the Irish people be found? Decrease of population coupled with decreased cultivation of the land-with the return of a vast quantity of the surface of Ireland to the original wilderness, cannot, by any species of argument, be made to appear a sign of prosperity. But the people in-creased too fast, we may be told, for a safe and sound condition of things, and hence the dread calamity of the famine. But again, it was under the Union was given the greatest impulse to the system of absentee lords, the multiplication of middle-holders, and the extravagant rents paid by the tenants who plunged into early and reckless marriage on polatoes .--Wherever we turn we see the blighting effects of Ireland being handed over to the control of a country too conceited and egotistical to understand her. The temper of the three-quarters of a century is illustrated in the intolerance against which Colonel White found it necessary to make his spirited protest. The criticism which he deprecates is not con-

fined to the Dundrearys of the Guards' Club, but is the tone adopted by men who affect culture and politics, and even by the newspaper press. In the latter case it is the dishonest resort of those who are worsted in argument; in the majority it is the emanation of that besotted pride which prevent Englishmen from understanding that other people may know better what is really good for them than an English assembly. In their belief of the sacredness of British institutions they know nothing botter than to resist a reform based alike on reason and justice than by bawling out "disloyalty," "rebellion," " treason," and all the fine noun-substantives of that order which do duty for argument.-Cork Examiner, July 2.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH. -On the 19th instant, in the grounds attached to St. Mary's Priory, Fulham-road, His Grace the Archbishop laid the foundation-stone of a new church to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The imposing and solemn ceremony commenced at half-past three p.m. At that hour a gorgeous procession emerged from the Priory Convent, and proceeded through the grounds to the place where the stone was temporarily erected preparatory to its being laid. In the procession walked his Grace the Archbishop and a if he would favour us with some proofs of the above The members of the va ties present were attired in the habits of their different orders, and all the rest of the clergy wore their richest vestments for the joyful occasion. His Grace the Archbishop was attired in full pontificals, wore his jewelled mitre, and carried his crozier in his hand. He was supported by His Lordship the Bishop of Southwark. The priests of the Servite Order (including Father Bosio, Prior of St. Mary's, and the Rev. Father Appolloni and the rest), were in immediate attendance on the Archbishop. The most complete arrangements were made for the ccremony. All the windows round about the neigh-borhood of the Priory wers filled with spectators, who appeared to take the most profound interest in the proceedings. An immense and distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen thronged the enclosed building ground. Amongst them were many members of the English aristocracy, also some of the richest as well as the poorest. The inclement weather which prevailed lately had all disappeared on the day in question, and heaven itself smiled on the good work which was to testify in in this unbelieving age to the doctrine of the Incarnation. The pure sun shone resplendently, reflecting a bright radiance from the gold embroidered vestments of the clergy, and imparting brightness to the distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen who stood in respectful attitude araund. The Earl of Gainsborough, accompanied by his daughters, the Lady Edith and Lady A. H. Bellingham, were foremost amongst the spectators. The Earl of Denbigh, and other aristocratic visitors, whose names we did not hear, were also present. The rite adopted by the Church on all such occasions, was then gone through, the hymns being chanted by the clergy present, and joined in by many others of those present. The foundation-stone bore the following inscription : "Fratrum ordinis servorium B.M.V. coenobir Londinensis sedis—sacreæ cordibus sacratissimis Jesu et Mariæ per do centibus decatæ Lapis Auspicalis ab Henrico Edvardo Manning, Archiepiscopo, Westmonaste riensi die festo S. Juliana virg-an. MDCCCLXXIV rite lustratus et felicitur positus fratre Juanne Angelo mondani ordinem prae dictum moderante."-Catholic Times. THE ANGLICAN RUBRICS.-The ritual or rubrical contest in the Anglican Communion has entered on a new phase, the Archbishop of Canterbury having stated in the House of Lords that he has obtained the consent of the Government to the issue of Letters of Business to Convocation, with a view to a revision of the rubrics; and the Bishop of London having introduced a bill empowering the Crown to give legal effect to the decisions at which that body may arrive, after they have been laid before Parliament and Parliament has not objected to them .---This step is evidently intended in deprecation of the clerical opposition to the Public Worship Bill, for which Archbishop Tait claims the innocen character of a measure simply intended to facilitate the enforcement of the new law, without deciding in any respect what the law on these matters is .-The remission to an ecclesiastical body of the settlement of the latter question will doubtless render the Bill which has just passed the Lords less offengressing. How? Is it intellectually? Alas, alas 1 sive to the clergy; and the transformation of the Think of the time when we could spare a Burke and measure in the hands of Lord Shaftesbury, who has a Sheridan to the English House of Commons, and practically secularized the proposed tribunal by still maintain a Parliament at home which, consi- substituting a fixed judge for the Bishop and his day last the prayer for the High Court of Parliament

ing the representation of the clergy, and oven for admitting the laity-will arrive at any settlement of the rubrics which will be satisfactory to the extreme parties; whether, if such settlement is not satisfactory to them, there will be a considerable secession in either direction; and whether the two Convocations will be got to agree, are matters about which it is impossible to prophecy.

Dr. Fraser, of Manchester, has been, as our resinata inventus would say, " pitching into" Popery and Ritualism. We have no objection, but why does he couple together two things which have so little in common? Perhaps, however, he is fond of contrasts. It is true that the Church Review accused us lately of calling its friends ' sham Romanists;" but this was a calumny, and we fear a wilful one. We have never once, even by accident, made such a mistake. They are not sham-Romanists, but the most real and genuine of all Protestants. It is probable, however, that Dr. Fraser's audience does not make such nico distinctions. Anybody who talks about "the Chutch," whether he means the Church of Peter or the Church of Barlow, is equally distasteful to them. They are more familiar with cotton than with theology, and there is, if possible, more shoddy in their creeds than in their yards. We suspect that Dr. Fraser, with the best intentions, is as little able to prevent their adulterating the one as the other.

His own teaching seems to us a little confused. After a compliment to the piety of "the persecuted Cameronians," who would certainly have been more surprised by it than we are, he observed, in a sort of commercial language, adapted to a Manchester audience, that " to any honest-minded man, who could undertand that two and two made four," he would say, "Look to your Bible!" They have probably looked at it very often, and they have discovered that an acquaintance with the elementary rules of arithmatic, even when supplemented by such honesty as prevails in Manchester, hardly suffices to interpret its mysteries. They, no doubt, agree with Dr. Fraser, who is evidently better able to understand the Bible than all Churches and all Saints, and enjoys a complete immunity from their unfortunate liability to error, that nobody "could find in Scripture any authority for the Sacrifice of the Mass, or for the demoralizing and corrupt practice of Confession." He added that nobody could find there a good many other things which millions now in heaven did find, but which, as Dr. Fraser told his hearers, are repugnant to " that branch of the Catholic Church of Christ to which they belonged," and of which he is himself, unlike "the persecuted Cameronians," such a distintinguished ornament. When, however, he advised them not to "read bitter controversial papers, whether Rocks, Records, or Church Times," he said the only profitable word which we can discover in his discourse .- London Tablet.

CANON LIDDON AND THE POPES - To the Editor of the Tablet.-Sin,-Will you kindly favour me by in-serting the following letter which I have forwarded to the Guardian newspaper. Canon Liddon has, I suppose, greater weight and influence at the present time, and deservedly so far as learning goes, with High Church and Ritualistic Protestants, then almost any other man living ; and he ought to be called to secount, if he is correctly reported, for the amazing assertion he has ventured to make. At least it should not be allowed to pass without some kind of protest. It is another proof of what a state of desperation he and his friends are in at the extraordinary position of affairs in the Established Church.

(To the Editor of the Guardian.)

SIR,-I have just read in the report (the Church Times) of the great meeting held in St. James's Hall on the Tuesday of last week, the following words in the speech of Canon Liddon :- "We do not for one moment wish to be committed to the extraordinary and unhistorical dogma of the simultaneous infallibility of fourteen or fifteen self-contradicting Popes" lie means, of course, by "contradicting," Popes who have contradicted each other and themselves, in dogmatic decrees of faith or morals, delivered "ex-cathedra." For if he means anything else, it would, I need not say, be beside the mark. The Canon, as his published works show, is a learned theologian; would it be too much to ask him large number of the clergy (regular and secular.)- surprising assertion? I am myself what he would nearly to Jackson street. Third and 4th Avenues call a Roman Catholic, and I trust he will forgive me when I say that he cannot prove it; and that it he could, he would have done so long ere this, for the simple reason that his doing so would have gone farther as he knows full well, than anything else he could do, to settle the minds of Anglicans and to justify their position. Or at least, he would have told his hearers and the world at large the names of the "fourteen or fifteen" Popes, and where to look for the proofs of what he states respecting them. Knowing, as Canon Liddon must know, how many works have been written in answer to difficulties brought against the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, from the history of three or four (no: fourteen or fifteen) Popes-works written by theologians as learned, to say the least, as himself-is it not, I may ask, a matter of surprise that he has ventured on such a statement without any proof or attempt at proof? As I write only in the interests of truth, I trust you will kindly favour me by inserting this letter in your valuable journal.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. M. W. Kenilworth. Englishmen have so completely exhausted the vocabulary of derision in speaking of the Catholic church, though it is God's greatest work on carth, and all their own forefathers belonged to it for a thousand years, that it takes a man of genius to invent anything nev. This dificult distinction was reserved for an ex-Chancellor. Lord Selborne; who dislikes "the Sacrifice of the Mass" almost as much as Dr. Fraser, and vituperates the Ritualists who have attempted to "substitute it for Holy Communion,"-which neither he nor they have ever received, -considers "Romanism," by which he means the religion of St. Anselm, St. Bernard, and St. Francis of Sales, "a mischlevous form of Latitudinariarism," This has at least the merit of novelty. That a member of the Church of England which profes.es a dozen contradictory religions at once, and is equally courteous to them all, should venture to use such language is surprising ; but as Lord Selborne is not addicted to jokes, we must suppose that he said it scribusly, and is prepared to justify it before any tribunal, whether in this world, or the next, partiticularly the next. Peor le discovcred long ago that Jeremy Taylor borrowed his best sayings from Catholic sources, and Anglicans understand so well that sanctity does not exist out of the Roman Church that they are humbly content to reproduce, with or without heretical "adaptations," what her saints have written. It will, however surprise many to hear that a book supposed to be so purely English and Protostant as the Pilarim's Progress is simply a translation from a Catholic work of the fifteenth century, of which the real author was "Guillamme de Guileville." It appears that, beyoud his own ignorant interpolations, John Bunyan whose genius was so eloquently applatded the other day by the Dean of Westminster, had nothing to do with it! The curious fact is revealed by Mr. W. I. Stracey, in a letter to the John Bull of the 20th

Church, and at the Parish Church in the evening. Our contemporary adds that "this prayer has been omitted during the services of last Sunday and the Sunday before in several of our local churches, this proceeding being the result of a meeting of the ritualistic clergy of the town, and designed, we suppose, to express their detestation of the fact that the House of Lords had passed the bill in question by large majorities."

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THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON MIXED MARRIAGES -----His Lordship, the Bishop of Liverpool, administered Confirmation on Sunday afternoon in the Church of St. Walburge, Maudlands, Preston. In the course of his discourse, his Lordship said that there were children of Catholic parents who went to Protestant churches to receive the sacrament of marriage. Oh, shame on Catholics such as these! They were's disgrace to those ancestors who shed their blood for their faith. They were the disgrace of the days in which they lived, and they ought all to be ashamed of them. They should pray that God in his mercy would not smite them with his vengeance for the scandal which they committed, and the sin of which they were guilty. If his hearers knew of any who committed that sin, let them not imitate them, lest they should share the punishment which awaited them. Would they be surprised that the children of such marriages were, as a rule, bad Catholics? A short time ago he was told by a priest, who had it from the lips of the chaplain of one of the convict prisons, that of all those who were under his care, * passing as Catholics, there were few indeed who were not the children of mixed marriages .- Liverpool Post.

FROUDE AND KINGSLEY .- The following epigram is going the rounds of the "common rooms" at Cambridge. We should explain that at his recent inaugural address as rector of the University of Edipburgh, Mr. Froude ascribed a want of veracity to clerical writers, and on the same day his friend, Canon Kingsley, who was resigning his professor-ship at Oxford, dwelt on the proness of historians to indulge in fiction.

> " Froude informs the Scottish youth, That parsons have no care for truth ; While Canon Kingsley loudly cries That History is a pack of lies.

What cause for judgment so malign ? A brief reflection solves the mystery; For Froude thinks Kingsley a divine, And Kingsley goes to Froude for history."

In London, a woman named Emma Maclean has been committed for trial on the charge of murder she having allowed a child entrusted to her charge to die of neglect.

UNITED STATES.

The death of the Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va., which had been anticipated for some time, for which he, indeed, had during his whole life made preparations, and which for many months past he always regarded as near at hand, occurred on Tuesday, July 7, in St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore. Full of years and honors, respected by the world no less than by the Church, at the close of a long life when, as he said himself just before his death, " his work was done," he sank to rest, fortified by all the rites of the Holy Church and by all the consolations which a sishop of the Church of God can have on his deathbed when he reflects that he has fought the good fight, and having finished his course there is laid up for him the reward of eternal life. Bishop Whelan was one of the oldest of our American prelates, having been consecrated Bishop of Richmond in 1841. He was transferred in 1860 to Wheeling, W. Va., when, as his suggestion, his diocese of Richmond was divided into two sees. When he assumed charge of the diocese there were only two small churches within its limits .- R.I.P. -- Brooklyn Cathlio Review.

Chicago, July 15 .- The limits of the fire are as follows :- On Clarke street, No. 535, which is above 12th street, on the south side, and above Polk street on the north side. On Dearborn, the southern limit is near 12th und northern Polk street. On Wabash Avenue Harman court forms the southern boundary, the northern limit being between Jackson and Van Buren streets. On State street the southern limit is Harrison Court, the line extending on the north are burned nearly their whole lengths. The fire burned a number of houses on Michigan Avenue, but has not damaged that street to a great extent. The residence of Horace White, editor of the Tribune, was destroyed; his books and furniture were saved. Several children are supposed to be burned to death. The business portion of the city is mostly untouched. Most of the people burned out are of the kind who don't insure. The Relief and Aid Society, fortunately, have on hand nearly a million dollars, and their organization still exists, and is in working order. The principal buildings burnt are, the First Baptist Church, temporary post-office, First Methodist Church, two Jewish synagogues, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Day's Sewing Machine building, Aikins' Theatre, Wood's Hotel and Mishigan Avenue House. The fire originated in a building used for storing rags, adjoining an oil factory, between 4th Avenue and Clark street on Taylor's. There was a stiff south breeze blowing so that by the time the flames had consumed the small dwellings and buildings filled with oil and reached State street, where there were substantial business houses, they were like the heat of a furnace. ANOTHER FIRE -- CHICAGO. July 15, 8 p. m.-Another fire broke out about 4:30 pm., in the North Western part of the city, in the vicinity of the junction of Milwaukce and Uhicago Avenue. Fifteen or 20 buildings, comprising stores, saloons, planing and carpenters' shops, were burned in a short time, the flame being fanned by a brisk Northwest breeze and fed by inflammable material. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, and by most vigorous efforts succeeded in checking the progress of the fire before it did further damage than already stated. Considerable excitement prevailed for, a time, and a repetition of the scenes of last night was teared. The fire originated in Dugan's smokehouse. in the rear of his packing stores, Nearly an entire block was burned, but the buildings were most of an inferior sort. One planing mill was destroyed with some valuable machinery and patterns; loss about \$60,000. During the progress of this fire two attempts at incendiarism in the same neighborhood were discovered and frustrated; in one case kerosene was used. Another alarm was sounded from the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street about six o'clock p.m., but the fire there was soon, subdued.

possession of Mr. J. Wilkin a spear head, found in Ballymacualey Bog, near the Cairn, by a man ramed Toner, twelve feet below the surface. A bone handle was attached by two rivets, but was not preserved. The instrument is 12 inches long, twoodged, and tapering. The peat has preserved it wonderfully; but it is greatly to be regretted the bone handle was not taken up by the finder .-- Ulster Gazette.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN GALWAY .- The owners of public-houses in Galway have done a creditable act, and one worthy of general imitation. Seventy-two grocers and spirit-dealers-the entire body, we believe-" taking into consideration the many evils social and religious, arising from the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday, agree and promise to keep "their establisments close on that day" henceforth, "and not to sell any spirituous liquors during any part of Sunday." The men of the Citie of the Tribes have recently given no inconsiderable impetus to the National movement in Connaught; they have now struck a good blow in the great cause of Temperance.-Nation.

LORD HOWARD AND THE IRISH FISHERIES. - We learn from the Civilian that Lord Howard, of Glossop, has decided to build and equip a fleet of boats at his own expense, for the purpose of carrying out the deep sea fishery of the Irish coasts. The vessels, of which one has been already launched, will be fitted with every modern appliance for safety and comfort, and provided with patent logs, leads, a barometer, and a first class time measurer, while commodious cabins fore and aft give accommodation to the crew. It is a noble gift of Lord Howard to the fishermen of Ireland ; and we hope that they will show, by their enterprise in carrying out the deep sea fishery, that they appreciate the generous offer. - Catholic Opinion.

DEATH OF SIE JOHN RICHARD WOLSELBY .- SIC Richard Wolseley, Bart., died suddenly at his residonce, Mount Wolscley, near Tullow, county Carlow, on Saturday. The melancholy and unexpected event caused deep and widdspread regret, deepened disadvantageous conditions, of Home Rule mem-by the fact that invitations had been issued the bers in the proportion of three to two. If this leaves previous day for a large ball at Mount Wolseley, at which his coasin, Sir Garnet Wolseley, was to have been present. Sir John Richard Wolseley, was a J.P. and D.L. of the county Carlow, a J.P. for the county Wexford, and an extensive proprietor of both countries. He was born on the 24th of June, 1834, served in the Crimea, as lieutenant in 'the 18th Royal Irish, and succeeded his father, Sir Clement Wolseley on the 13th October, 1857. In December, 1859, he married Frances Annabella, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Blennerhassett, M.P., of Ballyscedy, county Kerry. The ability and moderation with which the Home

Rule debate was conducted by the Irish members ap. pear to have made a favorable impression on public opinion in England. Mr. Butt's speech has been greatly praised on all sides, and the Telegraph describes it as a remarkable and in some respects a brilliant effort. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who is fast base traffickers in honor-whose souls seemed to rising to a leading position in the House also commanded attention by his keen and spirited rotutation, of the Marquis of Hartington's argument against the motion, and his speech is said to have displayed rare power. Mr. O'Connor Power, one of the memthough his celebrity as yet does not equal that of dering its numbers, and with all its faults, was not assessors, will tend to help it through the House of was omitted at St. James's Church, at St. Ulement's beach.

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instant.—London Tablet, June 27th. CLERIOLL REVENCE.-The Rochdale Observer reports very singular proceeding on the part of some of the ritualistic clergy of Rochdale in reference to the Public Worship Regulation Bill now before Parliament. The Observer states that on Sun-

Cmosco July 16 .- The bodies of two men and a child was discovered under the ruins of 461 South Clark street last evening and taken to the Morgue. They were victims of Tuesday's fire.

CHICAGO, July 16 .- The complete official list of the New York and New Nugland Co's. on property destroyed makes the total \$2,727.290., Other losses are; \$52,000 in Hamburg; \$47,000 in Imperial, of London; 16,000 in Lancaster, Eng; \$18,000 in Western offices ;\$156,000 in Pennsylvania offices. The estimated total salvage is \$482,320; net loss is \$2,244,970.

NEW YORK, July, 15-Otto Leyres, a German, recently from Florida, shot himself on the Bremen Steamship Co's Dock, Hoboken, yesterday, after engaging passage for Europe. No cause known, NEW YORK, July 16 .- A 5 foot shark seized a baby in Coney Island yesterday, and only, let go when its friends had hauled the viotim on to the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 24, 1874.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY-1874. Friday, 24-Vigil of St. James. Saturday, 25-St James, Ap. Sunday, 26-Ninth after Pentecost. Monday, 27-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 28-SS. Nazarius and Comp., MM.

Wednesday, 29-St. Martha, V. Thursday, 30-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is a complete crisis in the French Ministry. The Duke de Broglie has been seeking to constitute a Cabinet based on the old majority in the Assembly, but it is said he has failed, and that the Duke de Cazes has since been entrusted with the task. The Assembly on the 18th adopted a motion offered by M. Woloeski, regarding the annual redemption of payments by 10,000,000 frances, thus aggravating the Ministerial defeats. It is expected that the new Ministry will demand the postponement of this debate. If it is post. poned the whole Left and the Bonapartists will vote for the dissolution of the Assembly. The new Ministerial cabinet is considered a blow to the Benapartists, who are now without a representative in the cabinet. Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, died on the 20th in his 73rd year. The Times correspondent at Santander telegraphs the probability of foreign intervention in Spain is much discussed there. A special to the Daily News from Vienna says the journals of that city suggest that the European powers collectively urge France to prohibit all French support to Carlists who cross the Spanish frontier on account of barbarities practised by their forces. A Carlist telegram from Bayonne declares Don trating the property of Carlists, whose estates latives of the Republicans slain, and creating a pecial reserve of 125,000 men. Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister to France, was present at a fele given at Avignon in honor of Petrarch. and in the course of a speech took occasion to deslare that Italy was cternally grateful to France, and he rejoiced in being able to give assurances of cordial friendship between the two countries. Cuenca surrendered to the Carlists on the 15th inst.

water itself has been carefully analysed by expert chemists, and found to be remarkably pure. and free from all mineral matter, so common in other waters of the district. These are facts which cannot be called in question, for they are | had given. In obedience to this command the sensible, and have been sworn to by thousands. Before the 8th of February, 1858, from the rock of the grotto in question, which was well known to the people of the neighborhood, no drop of water had ever been known to coze; ever since that day, and at the finger touch of a little child, a large unfailing stream of water has flowed.

A CALLER AND A CALL

2. To this water numbers have had resource in cases of sickness; and an innumerable number of perfect and instantaneous cures are said to have followed its use. These cures, toge. ther with the state of those who used the water have been attested to by numbers of medical practitioners in France; whose names are published in the volume before us, and of whom some may believe, for aught we know, in the miracles, but of whom others are simply men of science who record facts, and seek not to explain them.

3. It is affirmed, and generally believed by Catholics that the above recorded sudden, and, by natural causes, inexplicable flow of water from the and rock, that these cures of diseases by medical men pronounced incurable, are due to a special or miraculous interposition of God, just as the cures which we read of in the Acts of the Apostles, and the accounts of which. if criticised by the light of human reason, are certainly not better authenticated than are the Wonders of Lourdes-are by many Protestants, even in this enlightened nineteenth century, attributed to a miraculous agency.

We of course presume not to lay down the law; but we claim to be permitted to hold our own opinion, in spite of the sneers of Protestants, who have never looked into the voluminous evidence upon which our belief is based. We think that we show more reason in our eredulity than they do in their scepticism, for we at least examine, before we form an opinion. Protestants, on the other hand, assume that miracles in the nineteenth century are impossible, and conclude therefore that the recorded Wonders of Lourdes are false, since no matter how well supported by human testimony -no amount of human testimony can establish the fact of a miracle in our own age.

" THE CHRISTIANS TO THE LIONS !--- Christianos ad leones! It is Archbishop Manning, we believe, who somewhere claims as a fifth mark of the true church, that she is called Antichrist. And in sooth the poor Catholic Church, if we are to believe her enemies, has many and grave sins to answer for. Germany accuses her of thinking more of her God, than Alphonso entered Cuenca on the 16th instant of her King ; of considering the divine law and levied a contribution of £32,000 sterling. above the human. A grave accusation doubt-Two thousand of the garrison fell prisoners in- | less in the eyes of men, to whom religion is a to his hands. Decrees have been issued de- mere engine of State polity, or a mere matter and trampled upon. They who demanded its claring all Spain in a state of seige, and seques of public decency; but hardly a grave charge with those, who believe, that Jesus Christ and will be held liable to a heavy penalty to the re- his teaching are a reality. In human warfare there have been many and great changes. The catapult has given way to the Krupp Cannon. The trireme with its triple range of ears, crawling through the water like a mighty spider has been replaced by the iron clad propelled by steam bearing down upon its enemies like some huge phantom of a dream. But in her taotics against the Church of God, the world has made no progress. The same old rusty weapons, which she used in olden times, she still uses at the present day; Tertullian and Bishop Mermillod; Arnobius and Archbishop Manning have the same old tactics to Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Sent free meet. " Christianos ad leones !" " The Christians to the lions" is the cry of yesterday as of to-day. "If the Tiber overflows to the walls," says Tertullian, "or the Nile does not rise: if the weather is unseasonable; if an similar dirty work in their interests. Enough earthquake, famine or pestilence happen, the said. general ory is Statim Christianos ad leones-"Straight way the Christians to the lions." in-not indeed as an article of faith necessary | Poor Catholic Church ! it has many and grievous sins to answer for. And in Origen's time the same clamor arose upon the least misfortune; the Gods were angry with men on account of the Christian religion. And Arnebius too after his conversion fights the same warfare. He was a celebrated rhetorician, this Arnobius, and a native of Sicca, in Africa, about the time when Diocletian wore the purple .---Educated a pagan, and with the warm blood of Africa in his veins, he chafed as he beheld the progress Christianity was making throughout the world. His profession had obliged him to read both the ancient and (then) modern authors, and he had acquired an extensive knowledge of all pagan theology. But God had marked him out for his own, and by dreams (" somniis compulsus," as St. Jerome expresses the dry, arid rock of the grotto whence no it,) led him to the faith. Like St. Paul, he had long violently combated the Catholic Church, and like St. Paul. he was led by a vision to Ged. The conversion of such a man rapidly increasing in volume, has never since | sould not but have its effect upon the minds of | telligence and wealth-the wealth of absentees ceased to flow at the rate of -- for it has been the men of intellect in those days, but in order excepted -- is in favor of a change -- and is

try his constancy, the good Bishop of Sicca refused him baptism, until he should by some learned work, have given testimony of his faith, and repaired the scandal his former opposition zealous neophyte composed his seven books, "Against the Gentiles," a learned work albeit somewhat wanting in method and equality of style. But the once pagan rhetorician was anxious for baptism and had not time to scan his work with a critical eye, and looked doubt less more to the substance of his vindication than to its polish. He wrote from the abundance of a heart flooded with a new found light, rather than by rule of rhetoric. We can forgive him any number of ineligances. springing from such a cause. In his book he carries the war into the enemies camp. If Christianity is the cause of all your misfortunes, how does it happen that these misfortunes were as numerous, if not even more numerous before Christianity, than since ? and how does it happen, that Christians and heathens suffer from them alike? His was a noble vindication crowned

LC:NG CONCENTING STORES

with a noble reward, a reception into the household of the Faith. And we too would answer the maligners of the Church in like terms. "Ye are Antichrist" you tell us. Well! we are content to remain so, since according to you Antichrist has been from the beginning. By proving too much, you have proved nothing. "Straight way the Christians to the lions !" cries Prince Bismarck, and monks and nuns and priests and bishops are given over to the lion famine, to try to make God's Church more obedient to men. It is a powerful argument these lions, but will not avail. The Church survived the lions of the Roman arena, and she will survive the Prussian lion too .-SACERDOS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS .- A daily contemporary, discussing the late debate and vote in the British House of Commons on the motion for Home Rule, says :---

"The result of the vote on Isaac Butt's resolution providing for a Provincial Parliament for Ireland defeat of the Home Rule movement by a vote of 158 to 61, and the renunciation of all sympathy with it by the leaders of both the great parties in Eng-land-must convince the Home Rulers that their case is hopeless."

Not at all ! Remember the difficulties that attended the passing of the Emancipation Act. O'Connell and his few friends had to contend against an ignorant people, a bigoted Parliament, and an intriguing King. It was only after many angry debates and adverse votes that the Bill passed amidst groans of despair from both Lords and Commons; and when it was brought to George IV. to receive the royal assent, tears of bitter disappointment and rage flowed from his Majesty's eyes. And in that memorable year of 1829, how haughty, how powerful, how durable, appeared the Church as Established by Law in Ireland! To-day, poor thing, it is down in the dust, despised, disestablishment a few years ago, were laughed at just as the Home Ruler arc laughed at now: they were voted down in Parliament by large majorities, just as the Home Rulers are voted down now; but in the end they triumphed, and so shall triumph the friends of Home Rule, not this session, perhaps not the next, but before the dissolution of the present Parliament. The same writer calls Dr. Batt a "demagogue," and associates other hard adjectives with a name honored by intelligent and patriotic Irishmen the world over. And who is this pigmy penny-a-liner who dares to speak so disrespectfully of honest men? He is one of a hundred unprincipled and necessarily corrupt editors (!) who received bread from the late Ministry, to say everything good of their party and everything bad of their opponents, and who are now fed by the present Ministry, to Jo

through these provinces will prove this to any one not pledged to go it blind with the "other justice; it is a crime crying to heaven for yenside."

* * Awfully mad about that ungodly decision which Judge Routhier had the audacity to give in the Derouin-Archambeault case, the Toronto Leader decrees :-- 1st. That Judge allow their greed for gain, their inordinate de-Routhier shall be dismissed ; and 2nd. That no Catholic shall in future be appointed to the office of Judge! This is evidently a bad case of hydrophobia, and the health-inspectors and police officers of Toronto should see to it in time. The unmannerly cur that bit the poor old woman should be shot without a moment's delay. Also, let the New York dog-extermination Act be introduced in its entirety. Young Britons are liable to catch this kind of hydrophobia, and, as prevention is the best cure, shoot all dogs, muzzle or no muzzle, we say. If all Toronto should eatch the Leader's madness, where on earth could the glorious Twelfth be celebrated with becoming pomp and dis-M. J. W. turbance !

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 61.

" THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."-7th Com. Is there nothing then that excuses from restitution? Yes, Christian soul, although the obligation of restitution is, as we have seen, strict and universal, there are, nevertheless, certain things which either suspend the obligation for a time, or remove it altogether. The first of these is physical impossibility. When St. Austin says that he who does not make restitution has not true repentance, and that the sin will not be remitted until the thing stolen, or the injury done, is made good to the owner, he always adds the words, "if he be able." And, in truth, Christian soul, no man can be held obliged to impossibilities. If, therefore, after having been so unfortunate as to injure your neighbor, or to steal from him, you have the thing stolen no longer in your possession, nor its equivalent in goods or in money, you are no longer bound to restitution because you are in a state which renders restitution absolutely impossible. But do not think for a moment, that because under such circumstances you are not at present bound, that therefore you can never more be bound. No! Christian soul, this would be a grave error. Physical impossibility absolves from restitution only so long as it exists; in other words, it only suspends the obligation and does not destroy it. Hence, as soon as returning prosperity or altered circumstances remove the impossibility and render you able to make restitution, that moment the obligation revives as fresh as ever, and you become bound to restitution.

The second cause which dispenses with the obligation of restitution is the free and willing remission of the debt by the creditor. It is on record, that when a certain pious priest had | idle amusement, every unnecessary expense in been robbed of his money by robbers, he called

means. It is a fraud; an extortion; an ingeance, and the duty of restitution still exists, and will exist, principal and interest, until the last syllable of time. Ah! Christian soul, alas! that there should be found men so blind to conscience, and so reckless of salvation as to sire of having to lead them into so great a crime

But what is to be said of those who take advantage of our bankruptcy laws? Are they absolved from the duty of restitution ? I answer that if they have made a full and true statement of their difficulties to their creditors, and if those creditors, seeing those difficulties agree to receive a certain amount, the bankrupt may without scruple accept the compounding, and is for ever absolved from restitution. This is true, even though one or two creditors should declare that they consent only by force of the law, for those creditors are not in safe conscience who hold out under the hope of getting the utmost farthing. This is evident from the intention of the bankruptcy laws themselves. since they are made not only to protect the creditor from the dishonest debtor, but also to protect the honest debtor from the harsh and too exacting creditor ; and to enable the honest but unfortunate trader to begin life again, and to fight down adversity and misfortune. Remember, there are times when things cease to belong to their owner and become common property. In time of war the general of an army may take the farmer's horse, and oblige the farmer himself to work for the common good. So with the bankruptcy laws; for the common good of traders, they oblige the creditor to accept a compound whenever a true and full statement is furnished.

But I have no scruple on this head. I cannot pay my debts. I cannot make restitution, and there is an end of it.

Well, Christian soul, there will be an end of it if you cannot. No one is bound to impossibilities. But take care lest your cannot be in reality will not. "I cannot," is indeed a legitimate excuse both before men and angels, because necessity has no law. But "I will not." is not only no excuse, but it is a crime; it is the consenting to the sin; it is the sin itself. You cannot forsooth ! Well ! there are honest debtors who do all in their power to pay their debts; who retrench all in order to pay all: who give themselves barely the necessities of life in order to pay what is necessary; with these their cannot will hold good before heaven and earth. But, alas! how many debtors are there who can find money to gamble, to smoke, for drink, for amusements, for dress, who yet cannot find one shilling wherewith to pay their debts ? With these their cannot is indeed will not. With these every shilling spent in gaming, every cigar, every glass, every dress is a fresh theft, because a defrauding of

THE WONDERS OF LOURDES: Translated from the French of Mgr. de Segur, by Anna T. Sadlier. D. & J. Sadlier, New York, and by mail on receipt of 45 cents.

This is an elegant little book, which we hope may obtain a large number of readers in Canada. The subject of which it treats is one which of late years has caused much discussion as well amongst Protestants as amongst Catholics: by the latter the Wonders are believed to salvation-but, as amply supported by the best of human testimony, that of eye-witnesses, men of education, of professional ability and unimpeachable integrity; by the first named, or Protestants, they are simply discarded as impossible, and unworthy of serious examination,

1. And yet they are worthy of attentive consideration. It is recorded how on a certain day at a certain well known spot a simple peasant girl declared that an apparition of the Blessed Virgin had heen made to her. How in the grotto where this occurred, the said Bernadette, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, many who came there to scoff, at the bidding, as she herself asserted, of the apparition, kneeling down scratched with her fingers water had ever previously been known to flow; and how immediately from the rock there gushed forth a stream of limpid water, which

Another contemporary, treating the same subject, says :---

"As to the present agitation, it may seem difficult to discountenance it on logical or natural grounds, for the Irish have a right to self-government, as well as other races; but it is argued, on the other side, that the majority are not agreed upon the question nor the precise system to be set up, and that the bulk of the wealth and intelligence of the island is hostile to a change."

The arguments of the "other side" are two big, thumping lies. In the first place, the majority of the people are agreed upon a system of Home Rule, and that system is precisely the one which was set up at the Conference in the Rotundo, and to support which, sixty members, with Dr. Butt as leader, were returned at the late elections. One of them, Mr. Smyth, has since dissented, and pronounced himself in favor of the extreme measure, Repeal, but the voice of the nation commands him either to accept the programme of the Rotundo, or resign. In the second place, granting that the bulk of the wealth and intelligence of loyal Ulster is opposed to a change, certain it is, that in the other three provinces, the bulk of the in-

out after them, saying : "My brothers, I make you a present of that which you have stolen, lest you should be deprived of heaven through want of restitution." And, in truth, he had the power. Every one is allowed to give of his own goods to whomsoever he pleases; and if the goods have already gone from him, he is not obliged to reclaim them. I do not say,

Christian soul, that this remission of the obligation of restitution absolves from all the guilt of the sin. By no means. When the robbers took the priest's money, they were guilty before God of the grievous crime of stealing, and if the priest, by making them a present of the things stolen, did away with the obligation of restitution, he did not thereby do away with the necessity of confession and sacramental repentance. In every crime of stealing we must keep two things distinct-the crime of stealing, and the duty of restitution. Though the duty of restitution be removed by the free gift of the owner, or by any other cause, the sin of stealing still remains, and can only be forgiven by God; through the sacrament of penance, if you like, but no less on that account through God. But in order that the duty of restitution should be done away with, it is necessary that the remission be made by the rightful owner, and with his free and willing consent, not obtained by fraud ro misrepresentation. And here let us take a case by no means uncommon. A well-to-do man owes a debt say of a hundred dollars. His creditor comes to him demanding payment. The debtor knowing the expense of law suits, and that when debts are collected by our courts a small part only goes to the creditor, says to him, "I owe you one hundred dollars I acknowledge, but to collect it you will have to give half to the lawyers and a third to the court. Take fifty, or sue mc. I am doing you a kindness by offering you so much." The creditor knowing, alas! the expense of law suits, and the glorious uncertainty of the law, and having nothing, moreover, wherewithal to fee a lawyer, sits down and writes a receipt for one hundred dollars out of consideration of the fifty. Is this receipt a free and voluntary remission of

their creditors. It is against these that the terrible sentence of condemnation is already pronounced, because they will not take the means to repair the injury they have done.

It is true we can make restitution, but at this moment it would be difficult and incon. venient.

It is inconvenient, you say. And depend upon it, it is equally inconvenient, if not more so, to your creditor to be without it. You have had the benefit of the thing bought and unpaid for. He has paid for it and given it to you, to remain out of his pay, or, if it is a thing stolen, you, not being the owner, have had the use of it for a certain time, and he, the owner, has been deprived of it for that same time. Which, I ask, is the more inconvenienced? And indeed, Christian soul, if you wait to make restitution of what you have unjustly acquired, or for injuries done until it shall appear to you convenient, depend upon it you will never make restitution, because to the man so greedy of money, so bound down by a desire of having, as to have been guilty of theft or unjustice, it must always be inconvenient to deprive himself of what he possesses, it will always be irksome to give up those things on which he has set so greedy a heart. And when you did the injury to your neighbor; or when you took what was not yours; or when you incurred these debts; why did you not then forecast this inconvenience of restitution? why did not the anticipation of the irksomeness of making good the injury deter you from doing it ? No! Christian soul, you are bound to restitution if possible, not if convenient. Use then your utmost endeavors to make it. Retrench all superfluities-deny yourself every indulgence. In making restitution you are not giving what belongs to you, but what belongs to him whom you make restitution; you are giving back what you have had the use of or the enjoyment of for some time; you are returning what you have deprived the owner of since you were guilty of the robbery or since you contracted the debt.

A street car track is being laid down on St. measured-about 5.100 quarts per hour. The to make this effect more lasting, as well as to determined to secure a change. A tour the other fifty? No, Christian soul, by no Catherine, between Bleury and St. Lawrence streets.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, -JULY 24, 1874.

The Quebec Official Gazette announces the appointment of P. S. Murphy, Eaq., as a Catholic School Commissioner for Montreal.

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CARD OF THANKS .- The Sisters of Charity Kingston, return their grateful thanks to the worthy Pastor and generous people of Brockville and Mallorytown, who on a late occasion responded willingly and munificently to an appeal made in behalf of the poor supported in the House of Providence.

We beg leave to congratulate the Ontario Tribune on the appearance of its specimen number, which we have received in due course. The Tribune is published by Messrs. Troy & Co., of Toronto, as an Irish Catholic paper, not connected with any political party in the Dominion, but devoted solely to the promoting the interests of the Irish race. We heartily wish the Tribune success; and in so far as it is permitted to judge from a first number, and its excellent article on Mized Marriages, we venture to predict for our new contemporary a long and brilliant career.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-June, 1874 .- Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

In the current number the serial stories of Alise Lorraine and Valentine and his Brother are continued, and seem to improve in interest. An article on the Poets at Play treats us to some rambling stories about poets and their familiar versification, intended for friends and not for publication. There is an interesting article on Japan, The Romance of the Japanese Revolution, treating of the wonderful political and social changes that have taken place in that empire within the last twenty years, changes too sudden, we suspect, to be lasting, and which may again lead to a wholesale massacre of the foreigners to whom they must be attributed. We have an article on education, Set in Mind and Education, treating of the intellectual training of boys and girls; then follows a re_ view of Victor Hugo's latest publication, Ninety-Three, an historical romance of the days of the Revolution. A political article laudatory of D'Israeli, and as usual somewhat prosy completes the number.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW-July, 1874 .- Last Series .- Our old friend is again before us full of life and vigor as ever. His articles on Gallicanism and Ultramontanism we especially admire; but in his Literary Notices and Criticisms there are in the review of some recent works on Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus some expressions which might be distorted into a bad sense. The following is a list of the contents :---1. Count de Montalembert; 2. Gallicanism and Ultramontanism; 3. Cartesianism; 4. Ontologism, and Psychologism; 5. Constitutional Law: The Executive Power; 6. Conditional Baptism; 7. Early and Recent Apostates; 8. Literary Notices, and Criticism.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ABCHBISHOP OF TORONTO. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Toronto. Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, Apostolic Adminis-

trator of Kingston, etc. To the Reverend Clergy, religious communities and devoted people of the Diocese of Kingston, grace and beneaiction in Our Lord.

You are already aware that the Most Rev. Dr. Horan, the venerable Bishop of Kingston, on account of failing health considered it his duty to place at the feet of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. his resignation of the Diocese of Kingston, which he did by a documentsigned on the first of May last. By letters from his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, P.e.ect of the Propaganda, we have been informed that it has pleased His Holiness to accept this resignation in an audience given on the 28th of May last; and in the same letter; exhorts us to invite the Bishops of our Ecclesiastical Province to proceed without delay to seek for and to propose a good and proper can-didate to the Congregation of Cardinals of the Propaganda, and by them to be proposed to the Holy Father to succeed to the Most Rev. Dr. Horan.

In a matter of such importance, our first duty is to follow the directions of the Ceremonial of Bishops, which prescribes that on the vacancy of a See, "continual prayers are to be offered up to God for the election of a new Bishop, and it is meet that every day, or at least once a week, the Religious of the widowed Diocese should go processionally to the Cathedral church, singing the Litanies, and there should offer up pious and devout prayers with the Canons and the Clergy of the same Cathedral Church, that God would mercifully vouchsafe to grant to them speedily another and good pastor, who would be able and willing to govern the Church, and to procure the salvation of souls with all zeal and piety. As soon as certain news will arrive of the election of a new Bishop, the religions orders going to the Cathedral Church should give thanks to God, and devoutly sing the hymn Te Deum Laudamus."

So far the ceremonial. In accordance with this wise prescription, and to conform as nearly as possible to the spirit of the decree, we enjoin the following prayers : The Rev. Clergy will add the Collect of the Holy Ghost in all their Masses, and will recite with the people the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, either before or after the sermon of the parish Mass. The religious communities will every day make a solemn visit to their chapel, and before the Most Blessed Sacrament recite the Litany of the Saints. These prayers will be offered to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, through the hands of His Immaculate Mother, that he would be pleased to send a Pastor according to his own heart, for his own glory and the salvation of the people of the Diocese of Kingston. Prayer is good, with alms-deeds and fasting. We expect that the people will give liberally, especially these works of charity in which the holy and self-sacrificing religious are engaged. There are poor boxes in every church ; let them be filled with offerings for the poor and the orphan. Many cannot fast, but they can deny themselves little comforts and pleasures, which will go far to move God to mercy.

This pastoral letter is to be read in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese on the first Sunday after its reception. The grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

JOHN JOSEPH. Archbishop of Toronto, &c.

Given at St Michael's Palace, Toronto, on the octave day of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 6th uly, 1874. By order of his Grace the Archbishop.

J. P. O'BOYLE, Chancellor.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY'S PIC NIC AT ST. HELEN'S ISLAND,

The annual pic-nic of this Society was held on Thursday the 16th inst, on St. Helen's Island, and was as successful as could be expected, considering the menacing aspect of the weather. The steamer Montarville was fairly filled on each occasion of its transit. The dancing, promenading and athletic contests were apparently well enjoyed by both participants and spectators. Bishop's Quadrille Band did good service, and among the various amusements dancing seemed "to bear the bell,"

The following is the programme of the games with the number of entries for each, and the names competitors: reessful race THE PIONEER-A Poem, by William Seton, (half mile), in heats, best 2 in 3, silver medal, pre-Kelly. 2. Hop step and leap. 1st \$2, 2nd \$1, 4 entries-1st, S. McCoy; 2nd, T. MacMahon. 3. Boys' race (100 yards), 1st \$2, 2nd \$1, 4 entries-1st, As its name implies this is the tale of the J. Welsh; 2nd, F. Trayner. 4. Race (half-mile), in heats, best 2 in 3 open only to bong-fide members of 12 months standing of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Bridget's Temperance Societies, to be competed for and won two years in succession; silver cup, presented by M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P; 4 entries-Sinclair McCoy. 5. Race (quarter-mile), heats, for Fire Police, silver medal, 4 entries-Fireman Benoit. No.4 Station. 6. Race (half-mile), in heats, bust 2 in 3, open to members of all the Temperance Socicties in the city of 12 months' standing, to be competed for and won 2 years in succession (certificate of membership required); silver cup, presented by T. F. O'Brien, Esq; 2 entries-(Not competed for,

THE ISLAND PARK -The soundings for the new whart at St. Helen's Island have been completed. The wharf will run out to the west, north of Mail Rock. It is to be 150 feet long, supported on three cribs, and will be wide enough at the end for the steamboat to land passengers from both gangways. Two sets of plans are being prepared in the Road Department, for sheds, &c.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE .- During the last two sessions of the Dominion Parliament a select committee has been considering the subject of the short-est practicable route to Europe. Col. Farijano, Hydrographic Engineer, who had been instructed to inquire into the matter, reported that after examining the coast he had come to the conclusion that Passepebiac Bay, in the Baie de Chaleurs, was open all the winter, and that its other conditions made it the best, if not the only harbor which we possessed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, suited for an ocean port, was the nearest and most accessible to Europe, and was at the same time open all winter. We notice now that in view of the qualification of this port the Hon. Dr. Robitaille has formed a company to build the required line of railway to connect Passepebiac harbor with the Intercolonial Railway at or near Metapedia. The railway will open up and develope an excellent district, well suited for settlement. The line will proceed for some distance along the edge of the Baie. Its length will not be very considerable, and as we learn the gradients are exceedingly easy. An engineer has gone to align the rond .- Montreal Herald.

The half-yearly examination of the R. C. S. School was held in their School House, on Monday, July 13th, in the presence of the Rev. J. Brennau, the Trustees, and a number of parents of the pupils. The examination passed off very pleasantly, the pupils answers to all questions, particularly in the higher classes being very satisfactorily ; reflecting great credit on the care and attention bestowed on them by the Teacher, Miss Moran. After examination the Rev. Mr. Brennan distributed the prizes, and complimented the teacher and pupils on the progress they had made during the half year.-Picton Gazette.

IMMIGRATION .- The Free Press gives a detailed account of the immigration to the Ottawa Valley for the six months ending 30th June last. The immigrants comprize all classes, varying from the "gentleman" who has learned no business to the laborer. The nationality of those actually arriving at the Ottawa agency is English, 294; Irish, 210; Scotch, 60; Germans, 110; French, 45; Swedrs, 14. These immigrants have all been provided with suitable employment and, being of a superior class, are all doing well.

QUEBRC, July 18 .- Instructions have been recently sent by the consent of the Crown Lands to Col. Fanjans, a well-known civil engineer, to define in the field the line of the projected Baie of Chaleurs Railway and to complete certain explorations connected with the same project commenced last year under the auspices of the Hon. T. Robitaille. The line in question will traverse that part of the County of Bonaventure extending from the confinence of the Metapedia and Restigouche rivers at some point on the Intercolonial Railway to the town of New Carlisle, a distance of about 87 miles, and will run. through a very fine agricultural district bordering on the Baie des Chaleurs, already well settled.

It is calculated that about 350,000 fect of timber is stuck on the Colonge this season ; it has been abandoned by the men who were driving it. The water has fallon rapidly.

The watchmakers and jewellers of Hamilton have decided to close their place of business every Friday, (Saturday being a busy day in the trade) at one o'clock, to allow their employes to enjoy a holiday. TORONTO, July 18 - A Yorkville constable yesterday arrested fifty-one bushwackers male and female who were sentenced to six months hard labor by the Magistrates.

ORILLIA, July 17 .- Yesterday Henry Lovering's shingle-mills, near Cold Water, were burned. All the shingles were saved through the efforts of the men. Probable loss about \$2,000; no insurance.

THORNHILL, July 17.-The farm buildings of David Smillie about three miles from here, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Supposed loss, \$3,000; partially covered by insurance.

YAMASKA, Que., July 19.-The lightning struck the house of Mr. Louis Prouleaux, in this place, today setting the house on fire and injuring Mrs Prouleaux seriously. The house was burned to the ground.

ATTEMPTED SUCCESE .-- On Saturday night Cornelius MONTREAL BRANCH IRISH MOME RULE Scanlon, keeper of the Bec-hive Hotel, on the corner of Richmond and Victoria-streets, attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of landanum in a glass of whiskey. The act was discovered by a member of the household immediately after its commission, and three of the nearest medical men were instantly summoned. On their arrival Scanlon was well under the influence of the poison, but an immediate application of the stomach-pump, and subsequently of strong antidotes, had the effect of bringing him to partial consciousness. In that state he was removed to the General Hospital, and at latest accounts yesterday was still alive, though in a very precatious condition. The motive for the deed is unknown.-Toronto Globe, 20 inst.

HARVEST PROSPECTS .- It is not often that there have been such good prospects of an abundant harvest throughout Ontario as at the present moment The spring time was late and somewhat inclement but, as very frequently takes place after such a spring, the weather subsequently has been all that. could be desired. Sanshine and shower have so alternated that it would be very difficult indeed to think of an arrangement which would have given even the most fastidious farmer greater satisfaction. From the wheat having been frequently in many localities left during the winter and spring uncovered by snow, and consequently exposed to severe frosts, the general fear was that it would be a total failure. In not as few cases it has actually suffered very severely, but where it has not been entirely killed it has "stooled out" wonderfully, and is spoken of in some counties as likely to be a fair crop. The spring crops, however, are almost without exception splendid ; nay, are generally represented as superior to anything that has been seen for a good many years past. In some districts the hay crop is said to be light; but these case are exceptional, and the general opinion is that there will in this very necessary article be an unusually abundant supply. So far as things have yet gone, the green crops are not an exception to the general promise of abundance. No doubt the bug is said to be had on the potatoes in some localities, but from the complaints on this subject being comparatively limited, we may naturally conclude that things in this respect are not so discouraging as they have often been. The fruit prospects are of the very finest. From all quarters of the Province the same intelligence, comes, and that in brief is, that the orchards never promised a more bountiful yield of all kinds of fruit --- Globe.

THE POTATO BUG -The potato bug has made its appearance in Smith's Falls and threatens to de considerable damage to this valuable esculent. It first makes its appearance as a beetle with wings. This beetle first deposits the eggs on the under side of the leaf, and shortly after the soft loathsome potato bugs are seen, greedily devouring all before them. As the potato crop is now pretty well ad-vanced growers flatter themselves that the damage will not be so great as might be anticipated .- Perth Courier.

Chors.-- A gentleman from Fitzroy brings the good news that the crops present a most encourning appearance in that district. Farmers expect, and are preparing for an unusually large harvest -Pembroke Observer.

The frequent showers and succeeding heat is bringing on the grain crops wonderfully fast; there is a very rapid growth here at the present time .--Pontiae Advance.

A shark twelve feet long was caught in the harbor of St. John, N. B., recently.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Yamachiche, L A L, \$2; Renfrew, P K, 4; Al. bany, N Y, J R, 5; Beaver's Cove, R J, 1; Eganville, McK, 2; Bedford, E McN, 2; Pertneuf, Rev F D. 2; Rigaud, J D, 1.50; Norwood, T M, 2; Granby, J H, 4; Visitation, J B L, 2. Per W D, St Brigid-Self, 2; O D, 2.

Fer J K, Fredericton, N B-Self, 2; Nashwaake, B McG, 2. Per A E McR, Glennevis-D R McD, 2.

DIED.

In this city, after a protracted illness, on the 14th inst., Patrick Gavin, coachmaker, a native of the County Roscommon, Ireland.-R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS



A SPECIAL MEETING of the LEAGUE will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, in the HALL of the ST. PATRICK'S SO-CIET Y, Corner of Craig and St Alexander Streets.

Members and those favorable to the movement are requested to be present as matters of great importance will be brought before the meeting, and interesting communications from Dublin read. The Cards for the signers of the National Boll will be distributed, &c., &c.

JAMES KEHOE, Sec.

TEACHER WANTED.

For the SEPARATE SCHOOL of PERTH A MALE TEACHER, 2nd or 3rd class, new law applications, stating qualifications and salary for next six months or a year, accompanied with unexceptionable testimonials, must be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 1st of August. Duties to commence on Monday the 17th of August next.

JAMES J. CHISHOLM, P. P. Chirman B. Sep. Sch. Trustees. 49-3

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED

For School Section No. 2, Chapcan Village, Co. of Pontiac, a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TERENCE SMITH,

Secretary and Treasurer, School Corporation of Allumette. Allumette Island, July 13, 1874. 3-49

> WM. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT.

HAS REMOVED his OFFICES to No. 191 ST IAMES STREET, over Queen Insurance Company

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

49 St. Peter Street,

Have now and will continue to receive large lots of Choice Dairy Butter, Milwankee and Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheese, Lard, &c., &c., which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers.

Liberal cash advances will be made on receipt of goods consigned to us. Butter and Oheese made a speciality. [July 24, 1874.

THE SUMMER SEASON. GENUINE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE. BISHOP'S GRANULAR CITKATE OF MAG-NESIA.

A full line of popular Disinfectants. B. E. MCGALE, FAMILY CHEMIST,

301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. July 24, 1874.

NOTICE.

FARM FOR SALE or to RENT on TERMS of IMPROVEMENT, in the TOWNSHIP of CARDEN, Lot E 1, 21 in 7th Concession. For further particu-lars apply to M. HEAPHY, Victoria Road Station P.O., or to D. McCARTHY, on the premises. DENIS McCARTHY Р. М. Н. 3m-49



GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MCLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT). No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-01



Esq. New York: P. O'Shea, Publisher. sented by E. Murphy, Esq., 4 entries-1st, Michael Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

first settlements in what was then spoken of as the far west. Putnam is the hero and how he sallied forth from New Hampshire, and laid the foundation of new cities and a new State is the subject of this Yankes epic. It is pleasantly told, and many of the descriptions of scenery are very fine.

LA CREME DE LA CREME - July, 1874 .---J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. Terms : \$4 per annum ; single numbers, 50 cents.

This is a collection of Music for advanced players and can be procured for the small sum of fifty cents which, if bought in sheet form, would cost over \$2.

Contents : -- The Musical Box : Liebich. Flower Song: Lange. Marche a la Turque: Rubinstein. Yc Merry Birds: Kuhc. Always Happy: Merz. Sent free by mail on receipt of marked price.

Rosa D'ERINA-Frin's Prima Donna-gave a Sacred Concert in St. Gregory's Church, Picton, on Sunday evening last, to a large audience of persons who had been attracted thither by the world-wide fame of this truly gifted lady. The Prima Donna. acquitted herself splendidly, and greatly impressed those present with her wonderful abilities in music and song, On the following exening, Rosa D'Erina gave a grand concert in the Town Hall, when the attendance was considerably increased, showing that great interest was being taken by the people. The programme consisted of a variety of songs of different countries, interspersed with other and more familiar songs, which were all rendered in a manner not easily excelled, if approachable. "The Storm at Sea," and the "Bag-Pipes," wore grandly beautiful. Altogether this was perhaps the best musical treat over given here; and it is but fair to say that a large share of credit justly belongs to the Rev. J. Brennan, Mr. J. Redmond and Mr. E. Curran, for their efforts in inducing the Prima Donna to come to Picton. D. Dingman, Esq., kindly furnished a Hointzman Piano-an instrument which Miss Rosa D'Erina particularly admired on account of its su- said a few words, in which he referred to the great perior sweetness and brilliancy of tone,-Picton Gazette, July 17.

THE CROPS .- The condition of the crops in the county of Lanark is most encouraging, and the harvest of 1874 promises to be the most bountiful among the Ottawa Mill owners to shut down the for many years. From the townships of Bristol and whole of the Ottawa saw mills simultaneously some Thorne, we learn that fall wheat, hay and cats are time during the present month to prevent over likely to prove a poor crop .-- Almonie Gazatte.

in consequence of the number of entries not being sufficient). 7. Hunning long leap, 1st \$2, 2nd \$1, 4 entries-1st, S. McCoy; 2nd, Jno. Thomson. 8. Race (200 yards), in heats, 1st \$2, 2nd \$1; 7 entries —1st, J. Driscoll. Numbers 8 and 10 were omitted in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The silver cup was won by Mich. Kelly last year, and if, on examination, it be found that McCoy has not completed a full year's membership, it reverts to Kelly. During the whole day the utmost order and good feeling prevailed, the only drawback to fall en-

Sir Robt. Hodgson, Administrator of Prince Edward Island, is appointed Lieut.-Governor.

joyment being the uncertainty of the weather.

The Government have ordered the construction of fourteen hundred ballot boxes in the Dominion workshops for use under the new system of voting.

Mr. Vankoughnet has been appointed Deputy Head of the Indian branch in the place of the late Mr. Spragge.

Accident .-- A labouring man named James Mc-Keown, had his right leg broken on Saturday evening by a piece of timber falling on it. He was removed to the General Mospital.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS .-- On Saturday afternoon the examination of the pupils of the School of Fine Arts was held at their rooms in St. James street. Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Minister of Public Instruction, occupied the chair. Among those present were l'Abbe Chabert, Principal of the School, and Messrs. Cherrier, Sheriff Leblanc, Mousseau, M. P., and the Revs. Barbarin and Desmasures. After an introductory address by L'Abbe Chabert, in which he spoke of the origin and success of the school, and also of the excellent work done by the pupils. Hon. Mr. Ouimet spoke of the great interest taken in the school by the Quebec Government, and promised that as much assistance as it was in their power should be given to the Institution. Mr. Cherrier afterwards success attained by so new a school, which already numbers 300 pupils. The prizes were then distributed.

To Suur Down .- An arrangement is being made production. 1999 - 1999 1999 - 1999

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GREEN PEAS .--- The guests at Mr. Lyon's Hote were, on Wednesday, 5th inst., treated to green pea the first of the scason, grown by the enterprising proprietor on his own farm. Which of rural ag riculturalists can beat this ?- Arnprior Review.

CHEESE FACTORY IN FITZROY .- The Cheese Fac tory of Messrs. Blanchard & Royce is now in fall operation, and turns out about 6 cwt. a day, with a prospect of a considerable increase. The cheese ap pears to be of first quality; and all parties interest ed appear to be well satisfied.-Almonte Gazette.

EXPORTATIONS .- Among the industries for which Almonte is becoming known throughout the Dom inion, we observe the new one of the manufacture of brick is engaged in to a much larger extent this summer than during past years. Large quantities are being shipped to Ottawa; while the home consumption is rapidly increasing .- Almonte Gazette.

HAMILTON, July 20 .- The Great Western Railway intend running special excursion trains every Satur day to some place on their line during the summe season, making the fare sufficiently low to be within the reach of every body. The citizens look upon this as a step in the right direction, as it will give them a good opportunity to spend two or three days out of the city in the week, and will doubtless become very popular.

The body of a newly born male infant was found sewed up in a carpet bag floating in the harbor las evening. An inquest was held. Suspicious circum. stances point that the child was first probably strangled, as a strip of calico was found tied tightly round the neck and eyes, and the tongue protruded A verdict of found drowned was returned .- Toronto Cor. of the Gazetle.

BETHANY, July 17 .- About nine o'clock this morning, Silas Dickson, while trying to jump on a passing train at this place, fell, and had one leg badly smashed by the wheels of the conductor's van Drs. Turner and Hamilton, from Millbrook, over six miles distant were with him in less than an hour from the time the accident occurred, and hope to save the log, but the man will be a cripple for life. The Ottawa Free Press says, the statement of the American Consul, of the amount of goods exported in the quarter ending 30th June, 1873 and 1874, repectively, shows that the total exports from this port to the United States during the past year have been less by \$213,434,03 than for the year before, the respective amounts being 1872-3, \$704,416.43, 1873-4 \$490.932,30. This falling off is entirely in the lumber trade, and is due to the financial depression and searcity of money and consequently dull markets on the other side. The lumber exports in 1872-3 amounted to \$684,774.85, and in 1873-4 if was only \$453,673.90, a decrease of \$2,271,195. The exports of other articles of produce, however. show a rapid increase, the amount being about double, for the past year, that of the previous year. The general exports, manufactures and produce, other than timber, in 1872-3 was \$19,640.48; and in 1873-4, \$39,238.40, being an increase of \$17,617.92. The hotel keepers of Truro, N.S., have refused to accommodate travellers because of the enforcement of a new law prohibiting the sale of liquors,

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ск. 0-	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.	
rs.	Flour # brl. of 196 fb Pollards \$4.00 @ \$4.25	Star Dia A
he	Superior Extra 6.25 @ 6.35	FOR JUNE.
1	Extra 0.00 @ 0.00	A MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.
el	Fine	
86	Strong Bakers'	PRICE \$1,50 PER ANNUM.
ß	Middlings	Will be sent, Post-paid, on receipt of price.
g-	City bags, [delivered] 2.80 @ 2.82	
-c-	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 1 0.00	Back Numbers Supplied
in l	Fancy	
a.	Carel Corel (Western Wheat [Welland	All communications to be addressed to
P-	Canal	F. CALLAHAN,
st-	Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	Printer and Publisher,
	Fresh Ground	35 St. John Street
2h n-	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 00.0	Montreal.
re	Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.51 @ 0.52 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.57 @ 6.00	BOT AGENTS WANTED in every own in the Dominion. 6-41.
is	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.7712 0.00	0-41.
eß	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1.00 @ 1.021	THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.
n-	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00 @ 0.95	JUNE 1874CONTRINTS.
	Lard, per lbs	Articles &c. 1. Chapters of Contemporary History
ny 1r-	Cheese, per lbs	'-III. The Piedmontese in Rome, 2. Reviews of
er	Pork-Mess	Famous Books-XII. Sir Thomas More's Utopia.
in		Part II. The Island of Utopia. By J. Rickaby, M. A. 3. On True Education. 4. Drummond of Haw-
m	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.	thornden. By E. Bowles. 5. Experiences in the
70 88	Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 28 1 30	Prussian Ambulances. Part I. 6. Sir Amias Poules
88	do spring do 1 21 1 22 Barley do 0 74 0 60	and Mary Queen of Scots. Part II, By the Rev. T
	Barley do 74 0 60 Oats do	B. Parkinson, M.A. Catholic Review. I Reviews and Notices. II.
nd		Selections from Foreign Periodicals - The late
st	Rye do 0 00 0 75	Congress of the Catholic Committees of France.
n-	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 8 00 8 50	From the Contemporain, Revue d'Economie Chretenne.
ly ly	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb 0 00 0 00 "fore-quarters" 0 00 0 00	Cases for Binding the present Volume (now complete) can be had at the Publishers.
d.	Mutton, by carcase, per lb 0 00 0 00	All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Burns &
to	Potatoes, per bus 0 50 0 55	OATES. 17, Portman Street, W.
- {	Butter, lb. rolls 0 22 0 23	The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post
n-	" large rolls 0 18 0 20 tub dairy 0 16 0 18	free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s,
8- ly		per snnum. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this
n.		Paper,
ix		
ur		INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
to e,	Ducks, per, brace	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
10	Turkeys 0 80 1 25	District of Kontreal, No. 2335.
d	Carrots do 0 50 0 60	Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1874. PRESENT :The honorable Mr. Justice TORRANCE.
e-	Beets do 0 55 0 75	Robert C. Jamieson, Plaintiff.
is	Parsnips do 0 65 0 75 Turnips, per bush 0 30 0 40	TS.
ге 19,	Cabbage, per doz 0 50 1 0(Arnold Hagens, of Bremen; in Germany, now of the
3,	Onions, per bush 1 50 2 60	of the seid city of Montreal, and Emil Poliwks,
n	Hay	heretofore copartners, carrying on business as
8-	Straw	such under the name and style of "Hagens &
11 n		Co.,"
it	J. H. SEMPLE,	Defendants. It is ordered, on the motion of the plaintiff, that a
5.	IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,	meeting of the creditors of the said defendant, Arnold
r,	53 ST. PETER STREET,	Hagens, be held, in the room appropriated for mat-
1t	(Corner of Foundhing,)	ters in insolvency, in the court house, in the city of
r. e,	MONTREAL,	Montreal, on Wednesday, the fifth day of August
n	May 1st, 1874. 37-52	next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an assignee to the insolvent.
2.	DR. A. C. MACDONELL	estate of the said defendant, Arnold Hagens,
to		(By order),
nt	HAS REMOVED TO No. 90, CEMETERY STREET,	G. DAGEN,
1	(MRTGALFR BLOGE, 3RD DOOR UP.)	49-1 Deputy P. S. C.
	(4) (4) (4) (4) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	in a station was and the state of the state of the

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 24, 1874. THE TROE WINNESS RUCIAL

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

6

ENIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES & SHARE AND DELUSION.—PARIS, July 15.—An official note is published to-day warning agriculturists and others against emigrating without making enquiry of the Administration in reference thereto. It is stated in news was speedily spread throughout the various the note that this course is taken because a number of emigrants have made application to the Government for assistance, to enable them to return to France, particularly from Philadelphia, where the promises held out by emigration agents have not been realized.

A ROW IN THE ASSEMBLY .- PARIS, July 15 .- The debate on Magne's tax proposals was continued in the Assembly to-day. The Minister, referring to the vote on the salt tax, accused the Republican Deputies of subordinating the financial interests of the country to political considerations. This was followed by a scene of tumult and disorder, which compelled the President, M. Buffet, to temperari'y suspend the sitting. Subsequently the Minister's propositions to increase certain taxes were rejected illegally exercised priestly functions, because havby a vote of 355 to 256. This result involves the

defeat of Magne's entire financial plans. THE COMMITTEE OF THERT.-M. Ventaurau, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, read the report of the various constitutional propositions referred to it. , The Committee decides to set aside M. Perier's bill and substitute their own, which consists of six [Church. The aged priest was charged with having clauses. The first maintains the title of President of the Republic; the second establishes Ministerial responsibility: the third confers legislative power upon two Chambers, the appointment of members of the Upper House or Senate to be the subject of a future bill. The fourth provides that the President alone is authorized to dissolve the Lower House or Chamber of Deputies; the fifth prescribes that a congress of both Chambers shall provide for the interests of Government; the sixth says "no modification of constitutional laws is to be allowed unless first proposed by the President."

Efforts are being made to unite all the fractions of the Conservative majority on the ground of Constitutional and Legitimate Royalty with or without the temporary regency of Marshal MacMahon pending ulterior arrangements. The bare idea that the Monarchy can at length be proclaimed has been apparently enough to render a certain party of quasi-Monarchists capable of any extreme act in order to prevent such a solution ; and we are gravely informed by the inspired writer in the Times that the following programme has been settled for the purpose of indefinitely perpetuating the provisional order of things. When M. Casimir-Perier proposes his resolution for the proclamation of the Republic, the coalition of the Legitimists, Right Centrists, and Bonapartists will throw out the motion by a large majority. When M Lambert de Sainte-Croix, on the other hand, proposes the organization of the Septennate, it may be foreseen that the proposition will only find supporters among the Right Centre and a portion of the Left Centre, tegether probably with the Bonapartists, and consequently has no chance of adoption. It might now be supposed that all parties possessing a spark of Constitutional sentiment would rally to the cause of the Legitimate and Constitutional Monarchy. M. Lucien Brun, or some other distinguished Royalist, will formally propose the proclamation of the Monarchy, and may count upon the support of the Legitimists and the main body of the Right Centre, but will be resolutely opposed by the section of Conservatives whose confidant is the Paris Correspondent of the London Times. By the hostility of this party the Royalist proposition will be rejected like its predecessors, and the Assembly, unable to establish either Republic, Septennate, or Monarchy, will stand plainly convicted of utter helplessness and impotence .---At this crisis it is calculated that Marshal MacMahon will be bound to interfere, and plainly insist upon the dissolution of the distracted and useless body.

The domiciliary visits to the houses of the leading Bonapartists in France are said to have led to important results. Statements are current in the lobbies of the Assembly of the discovery of very im-portant papers, by which a deputy, believed to be M. Rouher, is compromised who exercises the great. est influence over the members of the party of an appeal to the people. The Soir says that the House will be asked to authorise the prosecution of the consequence the Legion of Honor, would have to be brought before a court of special jurisdiction. The searches have been extended to the Legitimists, but nothing has been discovered to compromise any members of f at party. THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS. - The Franceis says :-"We are happy to be able to deny the false news which has been spread abroad regarding the health of Mgr. Dupanloup. The eminent prelate has not, as has been said, any attack of congestion of the stomach, but merely a slight constipation. For the rest, he is at the present time of writing quite convalescent, and able to take his usual exercise in his garden. It is hoped he will soon be able to resume his labors in the French Assembly. We are happy to believe that the majority of the new Assembly will not be radical either. Rural France never returns Radicals except under the pressure of the central authorities, and it may be doubted whether the Gambettas and Barodets will muster much stronger in the new Assembly than in the old. Similarly, we doubt very much whether universal suffrage will be very favourable to the election of Left Centrists. It is only Radical constituencies, shamming moderation for purposes of temporary expediency, that have returned Left Centrists of late; and as at a General Election these constituencies will be bent on electing men really representing their views, the Left Centrists will sufa fer exceedingly. Who then will be returned in the largest numbers in response to the appeal of the Marshal? Unhesitatingly we answer that France, rural France especially, will vote for the leader to whom it looks for protection and order. In other words, "Septennatists," will be the favourite candidates of constituencies, but what "Septennatists"? There are "Septennatists" and "Septennatists;" the men who want to wait for the death or abdication of Henri V., and the men who merely await the maturity of Napoleon IV. Which of these parties is most likely to profit by the appeal of the Marshal of the Empire to the masses of the French electors who still remember the material prosperity of the eighteen years of Napoleon III.? As unhesitatingly as we have declared our expectation of a Septennate majority, we assert that that majority will not be Or-leanist.—Tablet.

Canons of St. John's, and was present to receive the Cardinal Archbishop a fatta to react. GERMANY. Sol. 1. N.L

THE PROSSIANS IN METZ -A correspondent of the Germania says the procession of the Fete Dieu, which had been duly organized in all the neighbouring parishes as usual, were forbidden at the last moment by a govermental decree from Strasburg. "The bad districts, and was received with that patient resignation which awaits all the "benefits" dispensed by the new government. The same writer says that emigration is vastly increased, and the roads are covered with carts conveying the goods of intending emigrants to the various points of departure. So much for German rule.

THE GERMANS IN LORRAINE .- The Union says that the Prussian gendurme have arrested, with a great display of force, the cure of Hoff, near Sarrebourg, and have dragged him to prison in Saverne. At the same time they seized not alone the papers and private correspondenc of the venerable priest, but also you hers for his private property, amounting to nearly 20,000 francs. He is accused of "having ing opte for France, he continued to hold his cure of Bouls.

At Bonn, the Court of Justice has sentenced a venerable parish-priest, of seventy years of age, to be imprisoned in a fortress upon the denunciation of a certain schoolmaster bitterly hostile to the acted against the famous Pulpit Bill in several sermons since 1871. He denied having put forth anything from the pulpit contrary to the law, and not one of the witnesses for the defence had heard from his lips any such utterance as that with which he was charged. The schoolmaster, however insisted upon his having taken down in writing the priest's words immediately after the delivery of the respective sermons. Besides the accuser there was only one single other witnesses who remembered the parish-priest saving : "History has proved that all the States which have vexed and persecuted the Church have perished, and our State also cannot fail to get the worst in the struggle." The Atterney General, though recommending a light punishment, advised an imprisonment of four months, and the Court, adopting the substance of his views. sentenced that venerable old man, who was so delicate that during the judical examination they were obliged to offer him a chair, to be imprisoned in a fortress for a fortnight!

SALE OF BISHOP KUBEL'S GOODS -Another seizure of goods has taken place. This time it is in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where a seizure has been made of the property of Bishop Kubel, the administrator of the Archbishopric of Friburg. The same scene took place as everywhere else. A great multitude assembled at the auction, but there was no bidder. The things were all bought in at last by a Catholic citizen, who gave them over to the Bishop in the form of a loan, by a legal deed. The follow ing is an instauce of unjust punishment of Catholic professors and priests :- In Silesis, a Catholic professor was deposed by Government a few months ago. He is still waiting for an explanation of his offence from the Minister of Public Worship. With his deposition came naturally the deduation of his income; and, therefore, he considered that he had a claim for exemption from tax. But his appeal received from the Landrath the following answer "Your potition for exemption from taxation cannot be recognized. Although on account of your dismissal from the Professorship at the Seminary, your income may be substantially altered; according to law you cannot be entitled this year to either diminution or exemption in regard to taxes."-Tablet. THE KING OF BAVARIA AND THE PRUSSIAN POLICY .--

We mentioned last week the dissatisfaction express ed by the Berlin press at the decision of the Bavarian Chamber in the matter of Count Fugger. We

are now informed by our Munich Correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, that the two leading Liberal Ministers, Herr Lutz and Herr Pfretschner, have been putting all the pressure they could upon the King, to induce him to refuse his assent to the vote. The King is said to have replied that he knew the importance of the vote; and that during his reign he would never lend himself to the tyrannical passions of a faction of whose loyalty to the Fatherland, notwithstanding its loud professions, he was by no means assured. Bavaria would social scale and of bringing her into so much misery. allow herself to be taken in tow by'a Prussian party' -a sentiment which King Louis has not now expressed for the first time. Perhaps the rumour that the King of Bavaria has been invited to confer with Prince Bismarck at Kissingen is not altogether unconnected with this incident; though the further statement respecting a possible Council of German princes to deliberate on the feasibility of replacing the present Sovereign of Bavaria by a more pliant prince, is much too wild to be credited without more direct authority than the Paris letter of the Times .- Tablet. THE GBRMAN CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT .-The resolutions passed by the Mainz Catholic Association in condemnation of the present state of things in Germany, have been seized upon by the Prussian press and interpreted, as they were sure to be, as a hostile declaration against the Empire itself. The North German Gazette speaks of the Catholics as "a war party, hostile to the Empire and the nation;" and declares that its present action imposes on all the Governments, and especially that of Prussia, the duty of making use of legal means for maintaining against it the dignity and independence of the State. It is also reported that a fresh note has been addressed to the Italian Government, pressing it to bring its policy in ecclesiastical matters more into accordance with that of Germany. It is improbable that this effort, even if really made, will be successful, and that for the best of all possible reasons. Italy cannot afford to create the dissensions and the bad blood which the German Government thinks of so little moment compared with the extirpation of genuine Catholicism. The Prussian Bishops including the Bishop of Mainz, and the Administrator of Freiburg in Breisgau, parts of whose diocese are in Prussia, have assembled in conference at Falda. In the absence of the two Archbishops, who are in prison, the Prince Bishop of Breslau presides, and the sees of Cologne, Posen, and Treves are represented by delegates. The Chapter of the Diocese of Posen having, of course, refused to admit that the see is vacant and to elect an Administrator, the Government has appointed lay administrators of the revenues, and a telegram in the Daily News goes so far as to assert that it will enforce the omission of the Archbishop's name from the Liturgy. It would be a singular spectacle if a Protestant Government interfered with the Canon of the Mass ; it is, in fact, a revival of the old quarrel about the diptychs which was not an unfrequent feature in the conflicts be-tween the Church and the Byzantine Emperors.

pressure in this direction, and the removal of all opposition on the part of France has, immediately caused the balance to incline to the side of the small rebellious minority which calls itself the Armenian community .- Tablet.

THE MISTAKE .- A TEMPERANCE STORY. "George, Ellioit dare not take it," exclaimed a bright, pretty looking girl as a glass of wine was offered to and refused only by him. All the other men tossed off their wine gaily-some as if they liked it. The whole company laughed at George's strange notions on the temperance question, and tried to persuade him to pledge the ladies in wine; but they failed.

"Here comes some one else, on the scene; we will see if George Elliott is able to withstand the pleading of his betrothed." As Maggie Hallard entered the room some of the young men said in a cheering tone :

"Miss Hallard, your friend George is so ungallant as to refuse to drink to the ladies."

Maggie's proud lip curled with scorn as she listened to the taunts of the young men, but with a smile she turned to the refreshment table, lifted the server upon which the full glass was still standing, and presented it to George. What a struggle in Georgo's soul, and what pain it gave him to refuse anything from the hands of her whom he loved best on earth ! A moment's besitation as he looked into the bright eyes of Maggie Hallard, and then with a face white even to the lips, he replied

"No, Maggie, not even for you must I risk my immortal soul, and break my promise to my sainted mother."

Angry with what she deemed perfect weakness Maggie answered. "Then if you are so weak as you cannot drink a glass of wine for fear of becoming a drunkard, henceforth we are strangers."

Maggie watched her bethrothed arxiously as she spoke; but there was no sign of yielding in the pale compressed lips. Pained and grieved he looked, but he answered quietly : "Well, as you have so decided, it will be forever.

They parted as strangers. Think you that the proud Maggie was happy? Nay, a few minutes reflection showed her that George Elliott had evinced more real courage and manliness in refusing to break a promise made to his diyng mother, then the other young men who fancied they were strong enough to regist every temptation. Too late, however, was Margie's repentance. George rightly thought he had been mistaken in the character of her he loved. If his sorrow was deep because of his discovery, he was glad he had been undeceived in time. Two years after he married a good Christian girl, who was an active worker in the temperance cause. She considered it her highest honor to aid her worthy husband in his efforts to save souls from a drunkard's grave. Not so well did Maggie for long she suffered keenly. She saw she had made a mistake; but, prond as ever she accepted the offer of one of those young men who was not afraid to drink his glass of wine. It was not a marriage of affection, so she did not expect much happiness but she did not know then that her marriage was then a greater mistake than the first one she made. confident in his boasted strength to reaist the temp tation to drink. Maggie's husband took at first only little ; then an extra glass at the supper table, or at a social gathering ; and finally the time came when he was scarcely ever sober. Then followed the usual course of the inebriate; fair weather friends deserted him, poverty was at the door, and wife and obildren were dragged with him until they hardly knew where their next meal was to come from. Occasionally, Maggie's husband got a little job at carting, but oftener he had nothing to do; and had Maggie not served for the shops, the family would have starved.

One day while the husband was at his lowly occupation of driving goods from the station to the stores, he had got a little more drunk than usual. Unable to control the restless animal which he drove, the horse ran off, the driver was thrown out. and the wheel of the heavily laden cart passing over the man's head : he was killed almost instantly Maggie was much shocked when the mangled body of her husband was brought home to her; but it could hardly be called a sore trial to her to lose him who had been the means of lowering her in the youn family to work for, had it not been that George Elliott had proved a friend in need. Both George and his wife did all they ceuld for her, giving her as much kindness as if she had been their own sister. And not only did they help ber to a more comfortable means of living, but they faithfully pointed out to her the faults of her life, and sought to show her whorein she had erred in the past. It was a faithful lesson for Maggie's proud heart; but in her gorrow conscience spoke loudly, and through God's great grace, she was led to see herself exceedingly sinful and brought to accept forgiveness of sin through the atoning merits of Jesus' blood. As Maggie's family grew up, she endeavored to instill into their minds lessons of temperance, giving them her own sad history for a warning, telling them that it often revuired greater courage to say "No !" in the hour of temptation than to march up to the cannon's mouth. "Take George Elliott as an example of how a sober man may succeed in the world: try and imitate him, my sons," she would say. To her daughter, Maggie's advice was, "Give no countenance to a man who thinks it weakness to refuse the social glass. Honor him most who has the courage to refuse the first glass. Let those laugh who will, but if you find a man who abstains from the use of strong drink from real principle, be sure there is much good in such a one. Maggie's family proved a blessing to her. She never married again, but with her sober, well-doing family she enjoyed a happy old age.

at all. We besitated long before making the attempt. There, is such a gorgeousness of ornament, such a profusion of gold, such numberless paintings, nearly all apparently fine works of art, such a multitude of statues, that we are bewildered in the crugia, or passage which leads to the core are balusters crowned with images beautifully, wrought two feet and a half in height, and about eight feet apart. Twenty-seven years ago according to the statement of Mr. Thompson, then Minister of the United States in Mexico, these were all a compound of gold, silver and copper, more valuable than silver. An offer has been made to take them and replace them others of exactly the same size and workmanship of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars basides. Since that time much of the church treasure has been confiscated, but this railing and the figures answer to the description of Mr. Thompson, and are probably the same. In speaking of the Cathedral, he says: "On entering it one is apt to recall the wild fictions of the Arabian Nights; it seems as if the wealth of Empires is collected there."-Ex.

WOODEN SHOES .- Experience has shown that a number of diseases, often resulting in impaired constitutions, and even in the loss of life, have been contracted by a portion of the farming and laboring population, in consequence of wearing leather shoes when engaged in their operations during cold weather, or in wet situations. To prevent these evils to some extent wooden shoes are extensively w in n France and Germany. They are highly recommended by the agricultural societies and governments of Europe. Impressed with their importance, the Board of Commerce and Trade of Wurtemburg called a practical workman from France to give instruction in their manufacture. Not allowing water to penetrate as leather soles do, they are naturally drier, capable of keeping the feet warmer, prevent diseases by promoting the requisite and salutary perspiration, and are regarded, to a great extent, as life preservers, even in such cases where salt baths, the use of wheys and other medicaments proved quite ineffectual. There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farmhouse in which they could not be profitably used. They are most economical about stables, where leather shoes are exposed to the distructive attacks of dung water, in plowing, mowing, harvesting, in doing earth work in vineyards, chopping wood, and in marketing. With these advantages, in a salutary point of view, they combine such durability as to last almost a lifetime. They are light and easy to wear, being provided with a small cushion on the upper side within, so as to obviate any pressure on that part of the foot. They are of a neat and pleasant appearance, either of their natural color, or blackened, or varnished. Their size is large enough to allow the wearing of comfortable tocking, in addition to which they are provided with leather straps. Their price in Germany ranges from fourteen to thirty-six cents-shoes for the children being still less. These advantages will certainly entitle them to the attentiou of a portion of the farming, manufacturing, and labouring population of the country.

SINCERITY OF SOUL-Every man is conscious that neleads two lives, the one trivial and ordinary, the other sacred and recluse ; one which he carries to society and the dinner-table the other in which his youth and aspiration survive for him and which is a confidence between himself and God. Both may be equally sincere, and there need be no contradiction between them, any more than in a healtby man between soul and body. If the higher life be real and earnest, its result, whether in literature or in affairs will be real and earnest too. But no man can produce great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with himself, who would not exchange the finest show for the poorest reality who does not so love his work that he not only glad to give himself for it, but finds rather a gain than a sacrifice in the surrender. The sentimentalist does not think of what he does so much as of what the world will think of what he does. He translates should into would, looks upon the spheres of duty and beauty as alien to each other, and can never learn how life rounds itself to a noble completences between these two opposite but mutally sustaining poles of what we long for and what we must .--Louell.

Soor FOR CABBLE FLEAS .--- As soon as our readers begin to work in the garden we shall begin to hea complaints of the injury being done by cabbage and turnip fleas. In time let us say that a dusting of the plants with soot is not only an excellent preventive of the ravages of these insects, but it is also a first-rate method of stimulating growth. Now, when you have occasion to clean out your chimneys, stove-pipe or stoves, where soot accumlates more or less, save all you can and put it aside in some dry place for a time of need. Put all your fine, dust-like ashes in with the soot and in spring sift out all the lumps adding an equal quantity of dry earth or sand to the pure article. To every barrel of the compound add one pound of powdered sulphur, thorougly mixing it through the heap. Keep dry and under cover until wanted for use. This mixture will also be found excellent for dusting over melon and cucumber vines, as well as upon the cabbage and tomato plant. The following description of an editor was written evidently by one familiar with the details of a printing office :-- " The cditor is a male being whose biziness is to navigate a nusc paper. He writes edi-torials, corrects poetry inserts deths and weddins, sort out manuscripts, keeps a waste basket blows up the 'devil' for not following copy, steals matter, fites other peoples' battles, sells his paper for 2 dollars and 50 cents a year, white beans and apple sass for pay when he kan git them, raizes a large family, works 19 hours of every 24, knows no Sunday, gits blowed bi every boddy and onct in a while kicked bi someboddy, lives poor, dies middle-aged and broken-hearted, leaves no money, is rewarded for a life uv toil with a short but free obituary puff to the nuse papers." HABIT .- " I trust everything under God," said Lord Brougham, " to habit, upon which, in all ages the lawgiver, as well as the school master, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, and cast all difficulties upon the devitation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child as to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth ; of carefully respecting the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress-he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breath, as of lying, cheating, stealing. FELONS ON THE FINGER .- Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from felons on the finger. The afflictions not unfrequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simole prescription is recommended as a cure for the distressing ailment : Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef; dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix with spirits of turpentine, in equal parts. Put it in a rag and wrap around the parts affected, and as it gets dry, put on more, and in twenty four hours you are cured—the felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it. TO PREVENT STAIR CARPETS FROM WEARING .- Place elip of paper under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they wear first. The strips should be, within an inch or two, as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in PHE beautiful convent at Lindsay under the charge breadth. A piece of old carpet answers the purpose of the ladies of Lioretto will be opened on the FIRST

sumed. German diplomacy has long been exercising the description we have tried to give, and campet would have supposed that getting born costs the peothe description we have tried to give, and temple ple of the United States \$220,095,060 annually ; got ting married \$250,000,000; getting buried, \$73,839. 450. Total, \$543,984,450.

A Yonkee grocer, being selicited to contribute to the building of a new church, promptly subscribed his name to the paper, in the following manner : multitude of statues, that we are bewindered in the "John Jones (the only place in town where you can get eleven pounds of sugar for a dollar), 35 cents. A young man living near Detroit inquired of the

city officials if they were going to celebrate the Fourth of July. "Because," said he, " if you are going to sling powder and have a whooping old time, I want to get a red woolen shirt and a pair of new boot, and come in with Sarah."

If there is one time more than another when a woman should be entirely alone, it is when a line ful of clothes comes down in the mud.

A prince of Italy, whose dominion was of small extent, ordered a person out of it in 24 hours. "The prince has been liberal, for I can quit it in half an hour," answered the banished man.

"Well, sir," said Dunner to his errand boy, "Did you present the account to Mr. Dump ?" "Yes sir." "And what did he say ?" "He told me to go to the devil, sir." "And what did you do then ?" "Why "Why, then, sir. I came to you.".

THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LINE ME .- MAX Adeler has a friend named Slimmer, who deserves pity. He was going to Reading the other day, and when reaching the depot he happened to look into the ladies' room. A woman sat there with a lot of baggage and three children, and when she saw Slimmer she rushed at him, and before he could defend himself she flung her arms about his neck, nestled her head upon his breast, and burst into tears. Slimmer was amazed, indignant, confounded: and ere he could find utterance for his feelings, she exclaimed :

"Oh, Henry, dear Henry! We are united at last. Are you well? Is aunt Marthastillalive? Haven't you longed to see your own Louisa ?"

And she looked into Slimmer's face and smiled through her tears.

"Madame," he said solemnly, "if I am the person alluded to as Henry, permit me to say that you have made a mistake. My name is Lemuel. I have no aunt Martha, and I don't own a solitary Louisa. Oblige me by letting go my coat, it excites remark." Then she burried her bonnet deeper into his waist-

cost, and began to cry harder than ever, and said : "Ob, Henry, how, how can you treat me so?

How can you pretend that you are not my husband ?" "Madame," screamed Slimmer, "if you do not

cease sopping my shirt bosom, and remove your umbrella from my corn, I shall be obliged to call a police. Let me go, I say." "The children are here," she persisted. "They

recognize their father, don't you children?" "Yes, yes," they exclaimed, "It's pa, it's our dear

ba." And then they grappled Slimmer by the trowser's

leg and hung to his coat tail. "Woman," he shrieked, " this is getting scrious.

Unhand me, I say."

And he tried to disengage himself from her embrace-while all the brakemen, and the baggage master, and the newsboys stood around, and said his conduct was infamous. In the midst of the struggle a stranger entered with a carpet bag. He looked exactly like Slimmer-and when he saw his wife in Slimmer's arms he became excited, and floored Slimmer with that carpet bag, and sat on him, and smoto his nose and caromed on his head, and asked him what he meant Slimmer was removed on a stretcher, and the enemy went off with his wife and family in a cab. He called next day to apologize, His wife had made the mistake because of Slimmer's likeness to him. And now Slimmer wishes he mil soon be kicked in the face by a mule, so that he will resemble no other human being on earth.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORT ing.--" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine propertics of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bererage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-" James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Ch ists, 48, Threadneedic Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Henselold Guide.

SPAIN.

Despatches from Spain report that General Zaballa has removed his headquarters from Tafalla to Legrano. Gen. Morriones is also returning towards the river Ebro. Sickness is prevalent among the National troops. It is anticipated that active operations will be postponed for three weeks. The Carlist staff, with the main body of the army, have entered Biscay.

TTALY.

Rome, July 14 .- The funeral of Monsignor de Merode took place at the Vatican to day, with the most solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Oburch. The deceased prelate bequesthed to the Pone all his property for the support of 15 charitable institutions.

THE CANONS OF ST. JOHN LATERAN to whom belongs the Ohurch of St. John a Porta Latina, the titular church of Cardinal Guibert, met His Eminence on the occasion of his taking possession of his

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has formally stated to the United States Minister that it intends adhering to its recent prohibitions of the sale of Bibles in Turkey.

THE ARMENIANS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.- We now 500 what the undertaking of the Turkish Government was worth, when in order to get peaceable posses-sion of the Armenian patriarchal church, it assured the Catholics that it would give it over to neither party. The Church has now been officially consigned to the Kupelianist schismatics, a military force being present to support the Turkish officials in this act of injustice. There is too much reason to

THE CATHEDRAL OF MEXICO .- The breadth of the whole building is four hundred and twenty feet. Domes and arches, rising to a height impossible to compute, are supported by sixteen massive pillars of stone, each one of which is thirty-three feet in circumference. The organ, in two parts, on both sides of the Coro, reaches almost from the floor to the ceiling. The extreme end of the edifice consists of an immense large recess called the altar de los revas. the most claborately carved imaged work completely covering it, all glittering with the most precious gold, in which are set exquisite oil paintings of life size, interspersed at regular intervals within the arch. The cipres, or tabernacle, is a work of art the like of which it is difficult to imagine, and almost as difficult to describe, In the nature of a tower, 'it rises inside of the church to the height of perhaps sixty feet. The Blessed Mary sits on the top, appearing from where we write of ordinary size, but probably much larger in fact. Under her, bencath the arch which supports her, within pillars of most exquisite green precious stones, stands a figure which we suppose is intended to represent the Saviour The tower enlarges again, and the twelve apostles are seen beneath and outside of the central figure. Further down there is a varilted enclosure glittering with gold, and scaled over with the same precious metal. in which there is a large sanctuary covered with gold, supported by marble and gilded columns. The sanctuary is surrounded by pillars of the same precious stones we have referred to, which ure ornamented above and below with gold devices. Angels and other figures surround it again until it comes to believe that the renunciation by France of all right the spot which the sacred presence is supposed to

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE .- This justly cele brated remedy has more evidence of real merit than any other proparation for Piles in existence: the best evidence in its favor is it " never fails to cure," which assertion thousands who have been cured will vouch for and confirm. It also cures scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin,--(See special notice.)

DISEASE OF THE HEART CURED.

WESTPORT, DIGEY Co., April 4, 1870.

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Please publish for the benefit of others, and CAPT. MAUBICE PETERS, SR. oblige,

Messrs. CRADDOCK & Co, The last three bottles of Cannabis Indica I obtained from you, cured the young woman of the CHBONIC DIARRHOMA; she is as well as ever she was, and she had been under the Doctor's hands all last summer, not expecting to live from week to week.

LAUREN FULFORD. Mariposa, Victory Co., Ont, Canada, Feb. 18, 1874. I find your medicine to be truly a sovereig Fremedy for Asthma. Forward immediately, for I cannot live without it. I do think, Gentlemen, we should have it placed here for sale.

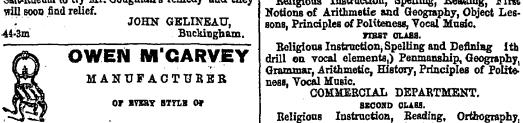
Very truly, yours, the manual GEO W. TALLEY. Atlanta, Columbia Co., Ark.; April 20. The above Remedy may be obtained of GRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia. Price \$2.50.

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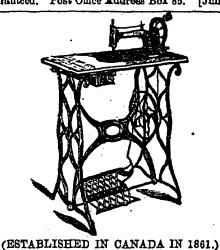
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Ayer's Catnarulc Pills, For the relief and cure of all derange-ments in the stom-ach, liver, and bow-els. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely rege-table, they contain no mercury or mine-rai whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevent-ed by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the sat-set, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, to blood is purified, the corruptions of the sys-tem expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and simulated into action. Thus includent disease when reckoned on the value of which change, when they are ever fresh, and preferences their without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or comparison.

without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation. Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure: — For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessa**. **ress**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetics**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stom-ach, and restore its healthy tone and action. For **Liver Complaint** and its various symp-toms, **Billious Headache**, Sick Head-ache, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickmess**, **Bil-ious Colic** and **Billious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

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pathy, As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *PHUs* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer 51 Labello Street.

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I remain,

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This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

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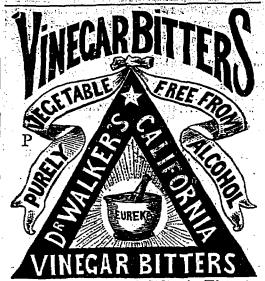
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