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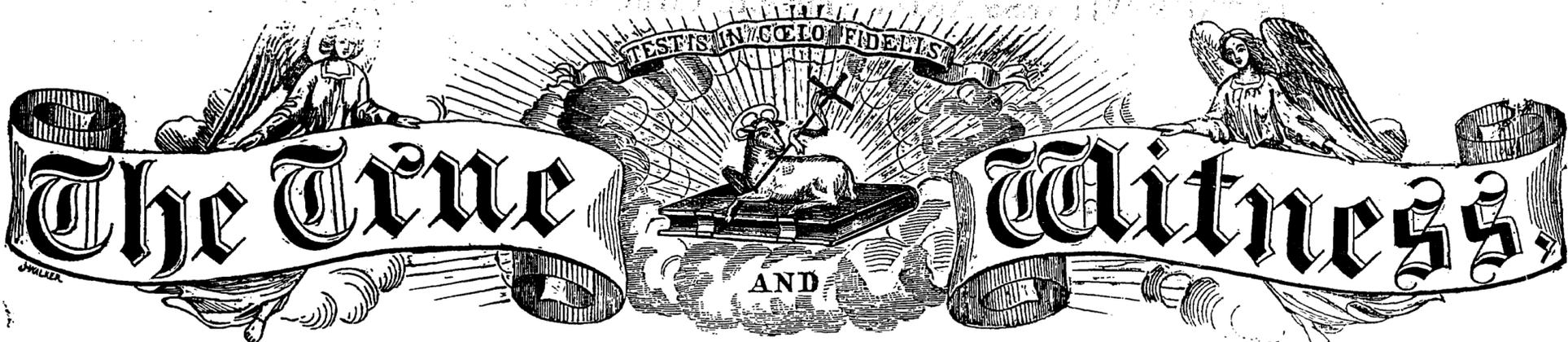
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

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NO. 27.

THE PILGRIMAGE

The address which is to be presented to the Pope, was read at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday. It expresses the fervent attachment of the Irish of Montreal for the Holy Father, and the fidelity of the Irish race to the doctrines of His Church. We rejoice to know that the subscriptions which are to be presented to the Pope, are coming in satisfactorily, and Montreal alone will, it is expected, send over £1000. Every Irish Catholic in the city should avail himself of the privilege of placing his mite in the offering.

THE MAYORALTY.

It is an understood custom that the mayors of Montreal shall be alternately an Irish Catholic, a French Catholic, and a Protestant. This has been the unwritten law which has guided municipal elections for years past. But a new departure was attempted this year. By virtue of the unwritten understanding next year a French Canadian would be mayor. Two of them Hon. J. L. Beaudry and Alderman David have been for some time canvassing their friends. But this year a third party stepped forward, in the person of Mr. Stephens. He is a Protestant, and his friends thought that they might succeed in wriggling him into office, if the Messrs. Beaudry and David had not come to terms. Better counsels, however, prevailed and Mr. Stephens withdrew from the contest. As he made the *amende* we shall refrain from comment.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament has been opened, and the speech from the throne has, as usual, been delivered. The failure of the Conference which was recently held in Constantinople, is deplored: the assumption of the Imperial title in India is referred to; the famine in India is admitted to be as serious as that of 1873; the prosperity and progress of the colonial empire echoed; the troubles in South Africa mentioned and Ireland is graciously alluded to thus: "You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the county courts of that country."

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

"John Chinaman" as the Chinese are loquaciously called by Europeans, has at last sent an Embassy to the Court of Queen Victoria! One of our contemporaries thinks the innovation an important epoch in Chinese history, and perhaps it is. A London paper says that:—"It is not only that commercial and political relations between the two empires may be smoothed and widely extended, although this will no doubt be one of the results most to be desired. Already the Chinese are well represented in all parts of Australia, which seems destined to play, in respect of the surplus population of South-eastern and Eastern Asia, the same part as America fulfils in relation to Europe."

COERCION IN IRELAND.

British statesmen say that coercion is good for Ireland. When there is no crime in Ireland, it is "because of the coercion laws." But it is a pity that Lancashire wife-beaters, or clog "purrers," as they term the kicking fraternity of the North of England, cannot be improved by a little coercion as well as the people of Ireland have been. We read that:—"At the quarter sessions which are just now being held throughout Ireland the criminal calendar presented to the various presiding barristers are almost all of a very light character indeed. At Macroom, on Monday, a pair of white gloves were handed to Mr. Ferguson, who, in accepting the gift, remarked that it was the third time within two years that he had received this gratifying token of the peace and good order prevalent in the district. Bad times truly for the Coercionists!"

A "CHINIQUEY" IN GERMANY.

The Pope when he hears of an apostate priest, says *cercate la donna* ("look for the lady"). It appears that a live "dignitary" of the Church in Germany has succeeded, and gone over to "Old Catholicism." The craze is dying out in Europe and one "convert" is hailed with joy by the tottering fraternity. The name of this apostate is Bauer and the *Germania* informs us that:—"Sure enough there is 'a lady' in the question

and that Bauer has abandoned his mother Church and joined a conventicle in the hope of being able to follow the example of Luther in his new sphere of life. In this he will probably be mistaken, for the German Old Catholic 'bishop' is opposed to this innovation, and if Herr Bauer wants to marry he will have to give up the cure of Old Catholic souls at Mannheim and betake himself to Switzerland where he will find a more facile 'bishop,' who is 'a marrying man' like himself. So, if the sectarians gain by the transaction, the Church is surely no loser by it, and that is a consolation."

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

According to the Scotch Catholic Directory for 1877 the Church is making rapid progress in Scotland. It appears that there are already says the *London Universe*:—

"258 priests, 252 churches, 124 congregational schools, and 22 convents. Of these the western district, which contains by far the largest Catholic population, has 146 priests, 122 churches, 49 schools, and 8 convents. The number of priests ordained during the year 1876 was 14 and of these 9 were appointed to missions in the western, 3 in the eastern, and 2 in the northern district. It may be permitted to us to say here, that the immense increase in Catholicity within so very short a time is due in some measure to the zeal and liberality, which have distinguished Scotch converts to the Church; and, without mentioning names, we would point to such examples as the beautiful institutions of Lanark."

THE CONFERENCE FAILURE.

The failure of the Conference has been a success for Turkey. The sick man is now more robust than ever, and whatever may be the outcome of the defiant attitude he takes, we must accord him some praise for the courage he displays. The *Dublin Nation* thinks that:—

"The unspeakable Turk has triumphed over the combined powers of Europe. After three weeks constant negotiation, in which the representatives of Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and England were arrayed on one side, and those of the Ottoman Empire on the other, the Eastern question remains still, apparently as far as ever from a solution. The plenipotentiaries have, therefore, pronounced their mission ended, and have by this time all left the Turkish capital for their respective destinations."

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ITALY.

The Roman Correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* gives a deplorable account of the financial embarrassment under which many of the principal towns in Italy are labouring. He says that:—

"The financial condition of the Italian municipalities is not such as to inspire pleasant reflections. Florence groans under debt, and knows not what to do in order to support the burden. The Royal Cabinet is credited with an intention to wipe off a couple of millions of francs, in consideration of the injury wrought to Florentine interests by the transfer of the capital. Naples is in as bad a plight; so is Turin; and so are all the cities. The poor tax-payers are in *extremis* even in Rome. The extravagance that reigned, and still reigns, wherever public money is dealt with, is gradually yielding the expected fruit. Truly, the Italians are paying a handsome price for their revolution."

RITUALISM.

Mr. Tooth, the Ritualist, has been arrested and confined to prison. Ritualism is a dangerous half-way house. Like that coffin of Mo. hammed that so often furnishes illustrations for comparison, Ritualism is mid-way between the truth of heaven and the errors of earth. A contemporary says:—

"The Rev. Mr. Tooth, the London Ritualist, was arrested at last on Tuesday for his contempt of the prohibition laid on him by the ex-judge of the Divorce Court, and is now in the debtor's portion of Horsemaner Jail. Those, however, who thought that his imprisonment would cure him of his heterodox views are no nearer the realisation of their expectations. He declares that he will remain in prison for his lifetime rather than submit to the authority of a civil tribunal in a matter of conscience and Church discipline. At the same time, unlike the case of Catholic priests immured in German dungeons at the present day, everything possible seems to have been done to render his forced retirement as little irksome as may be. His cell has been comfortably furnished; and he will be permitted to see his friends, to supply his own meals, and have books and papers at discretion."

MORE OF THE WATERFORD ELECTION.

Mr. O'Keeffe, a renegade Home Rule M.P., supported that importation named "Lehmann" in Waterford, against Delahanty the successful Nationalist. This action of O'Keeffe's has enraged his constituents at Dungarvan and already they are calling on him to resign. Dungarvan should scour him out—we always knew he was one of the treacherous ones. But there are others as well as O'Keeffe who profess Home Rule and who neither desire it nor work for

it, and there is no hope for the Home Rule Cause until every one of them are 'destroyed like vermin.' A report from Dungarvan says that posters with "Down with Lehmann the German Jew" were extensively placarded, and when O'Keeffe's conduct became known, the support he gave the "German Jew":—

"Will not be forgotten to Mr. O'Keeffe at the next election. Even as it was, the people of the town got word of what he had done and immediately an effigy of Mr. O'Keeffe was made, and was then borne on the shoulders of men through the principal streets, the cornet player accompanying them amid great hissing for O'Keeffe. Further on in the evening the effigy was thrown down opposite the polling booths and then beaten with sticks in a most violent manner."

FRANCE—NEW UNIVERSITY.

Lille, the capital of Flanders has recently been the scene of an encouraging testimony of the progress of Catholic Universities in France. It was only a few weeks since one was opened at Toulouse, in the southernmost corner of France, and now we find another in the extreme north, has been inaugurated. The ceremony, says a contemporary:—

"Was presided over by their Eminences the Cardinals Archbishops of Cambrai, and of Malines, and as many as five bishops attended, besides Mgr. de Lydda, the grand chancellor. It is the sixth Catholic university of France, the others being erected at Paris, Poitiers, Lyons, Angers and Toulouse. The faculty of medicine has been fairly started whilst the theological faculty is as yet but in its embryo, a chair for canon law having been liberally endowed by one of the founders—Count Douguer des Tserolofs. As yet, however, Lille is the only one of the six that has been recognized by the Holy See and has received a canonical institution. Henceforth Catholic universities will be able successfully to enter the lists with any one of the secular colleges, superintended by the Government."

THE HOME RULE CONFEDERATION.

There are in Great Britain 110 Branches of the Home Rule organization. These form the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, which is, perhaps, the most powerful Irish National organization in the world. The organ of this body is the *United Irishman* of Liverpool, and we notice that the officials in London are determined to push on the good cause in Great Britain with redoubled energy. Our contemporary tells us that:—

"The Executive of the Confederation body declares that it is necessary that from the first day of the meeting of Parliament to the last, the battle of Ireland should be fought with unflinching perseverance and on every occasion, no matter at what inconvenience to imperial interests; and a manifesto just published announces that it has in preparation a statement in support of a vigorous policy in the House of Commons, to be laid before Mr. Butt and his colleagues."

Most heartily do we wish that the leaders of the Confederation may inspire some of the half-hearted Home Rule M. P.'s with some of that fiery vigour which the good men and true in Great Britain have so often manifested in presence of the foe.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Germany is watching France with suspicious eyes. Germany knows that France can, by simply keeping up a huge standing army, ruin the Fatherland. Germany cannot support 500,000 men—France can. Germany wants war—France wants peace, for 20 years of peace to France, will place her in her old position, in relation to her neighbours across the Rhine. Meanwhile Bismarck wants war. Like Oliver Twist, he thirsts for "more more." We read that:—

"France is at this moment reorganizing her army and trying to fortify her Eastern frontier, which, since the cession of Metz, has lain open to any invasions Prussia might feel inclined to make all of a sudden. But Bismarck does not mean to let her complete her labours of defence in peace; or at any rate his organs are instructed to do all that in them lies to keep open the sore and not to allow the wound to heal. France is no lamb, though Prussia has many wolfish features; still in the present instance the old fable of the lamb that troubled the innocent wolf's waters seems to be re-enacted. What Prussia now complains of is that France is importing too much corn from Hungary. Perhaps the people have a better appetite now than they had when the Prussians were preying on them, and it seems strange that the increased consumption of bread-stuffs should form a *casus belli*."

GARIBALDI.

It is rumoured that Garibaldi is dying. If so we may expect that the fanatics of Montreal will put on sack cloth and ashes. Garibaldi, when he goes, will only be remembered as the

enemy of the Pope. That is the herald of his distinction, and the record of his fame, to all the bigots of the earth. The *Catholic Advocate* says that Garibaldi is:—

"On his last legs. The fact that made Garibaldi a figure in our time, was simply the fact that he was a kind of Sergeant Dates in Italian politics. Garibaldi was a secret-society archpriest in Italy. Langiewicz, the leader of the last Polish revolt when Garibaldi offered him his sword to aid him, insolently rejected the arm of this poltroon. The Papal Zouaves, when he was left alone to deal with at Mentana, shot him in the back of the heel, the only portion of his body they saw, as he was running away. The French gave him the command of the troops in the Vosges during the last efforts of the war with Germany, and a court martial convicted the old candle-maker of cowardice. Was there ever such a close to a career. And then his life in private was as idiotic as his career in public. Since he entered on his courses in Italy he has taken unto himself a third wife. Better for us to say nothing about those ladies; but Italy is Saturnine with laughs at the uxorious old hermit of Caprea."

SULLIVAN AND IRVING—BELFAST AND TRINITY.

The two great Shakespearean tragedians, Irving and Sullivan, have each their admirers, and opinions vary about their respective merits. Some time since the students of Trinity College crowned Irving, who is an Englishman, as the greatest interpreter of Shakespeare, and we now hear that the students of the Queen's College, Belfast, have placed the laurel on Mr. Sullivan's brow. A contemporary reminds us that:—

"If the capital of Ulster be the Athens of Ireland, the snub to Trinity is manifest. On last Saturday night the learned youths of Belfast presented Mr. Sullivan with an address, and honoured him with a torchlight procession. When the great tragedian had concluded *Richard the Third*, Mr. M. Mordie, M. A., standing on the stage in the midst of a select party of students, read the address, which acknowledged Mr. Sullivan's scholarly interpretation of the immortal plays, into which, by vivid and powerful delineation, he breathed a new and healthy life. 'Nothing (said the address) that we may say can add to the splendour of your triumphs as the greatest of living interpreters of the works of Shakespeare.' This declaration hits hard at the judgment of Trinity. But the following is still harder:—'Those triumphs have been recognised and decreed by the united voices of the people of three worlds—the voices of Trinity count, it seems, for nothing. Barry Sullivan's reply was happy. 'When (said he) to popular applause there is added the calm and thoughtful encomium of the cultivated student, then, indeed, is the recipient actor doubly blest.' On his arrival in Cork on Monday, Mr. Sullivan received another ovation."

We hope we are not bigoted nor prejudiced, but we always rejoice when the Irishman carries away the palm.

MAJOR O'GORMAN, M.P.

The most popular man in the British House of Commons is Major O'Gorman the Nationalist member for Waterford. He is too the heaviest man in that assembly, as he turns the scale on thirty-two stone, just 448 lbs. He is a polished gentleman, a general favourite with prince and peasant, and fiercely Irish the while. When anything is said against Ireland in the House of Commons the growl of Major O'Gorman startles even the somnolent out of their slumbers. There are many stories told of "the Major," and the last our exchanges bring us is a characteristic letter which he wrote to the Marquis of Harrington in reply to a "whip" from the "Liberal" leader:—

"Major O'Gorman presents his compliments to the Marquis of Harrington, and begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of the 18th instant informing Major O'Gorman that the address in answer to her Majesty's Speech will be moved in the House of Commons on Thursday, the 8th February, and trusting that Major O'Gorman may find it convenient to be in his place on that day."

"Major O'Gorman is much obliged for the above intelligence, but hopes that he may venture to suggest that the leader of the party to which Major O'Gorman belongs should be the sole channel through which such notice should reach him. Major O'Gorman acknowledges in the House of Commons no leadership excepting Mr. Butt's, and if the noble Marquis's letter implies or imagines a certain degree of subordination on Major O'Gorman's part to the leader of the Whigs, he considers it just as well to advise the noble Marquis to abstain in future from trespassing on the undoubted rights and privileges attaching themselves to the unanimously elected chief of the Irish Home Rule Party."

"Springfield, Waterford, Jan. 20."
"Bravo, O'Gorman! Just like you—Irish to the core."

CATHOLIC ELECTION VICTORIES IN ENGLAND.

Our Catholic fellow-countrymen are strong enough in some towns in England and Scotland, to return their own men to the Council

Chamber. This has happened in many of the large towns, and our latest exchanges inform us that Newcastle-on-Tyne always to the front, has again distinguished itself. We notice by the names which appear in the report that this latest success has had the prominent Home Rulers engaged in the work. A contemporary says that:—

"The election to the school board has just taken place at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Catholic voters spared no pains to return two members, and their efforts have met with success. To speak more correctly, we should say that the Catholics have achieved, and have given a great impetus to their cause in the North. For not only have they succeeded in carrying their two candidates, but they have actually placed them both at the head of the poll. This triumph is entirely due to the wonderful organisation that existed among them, and the spirit of unanimity with which they worked. We can say with truth that the vigour displayed by the Catholics on that day was a subject of surprise to every one. In fact never has there been such a grand demonstration in favour of Catholicism in the town of Newcastle. Numbers of men sacrificed their day's work, in order to help in the general cause. About 40 conveniences were pressed into the service, at the expense of private individuals. The excitement was kept up during the whole time of polling; and at its close, the general opinion in the town was that the Catholics would be at the head of the poll. The *vox populi* in this instance proved itself the *vox Dei*. The election took place on Wednesday, the 17th, but the result was not made known until the night of the 18th, at about half-past eight, when the mayor published the names of the successful candidates in the Town Hall. The first two were the Catholics—the Very Rev. Canon Drysdale first with 15,143 votes; and Mr. McAnulty second, with 14,272. A brass band was in waiting outside; and as soon as the result was made known, they struck up some Irish airs, and marched off, at the head of a large crowd, to the rooms of the Irish Literary Institute, where a most enthusiastic meeting was held. Both candidates delivered addresses, in which they thanked the electors for their support."

ROME.

The *Tablet* says that the Pope has been unwell but not seriously, but that he has been suffering some pain from a local affection, but his indisposition has not been sufficient to cause the daily audiences to be suspended:—

"THE BILL ON 'CLERICAL ABUSES' IN ITALY.—The outrageous Bill on 'Clerical Abuses' passed the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday by 150 votes against 100, in spite of the warm and indignant protests of many of the more moderate members. We may, therefore, unless the Senate should prove that it has a stricter sense of justice, soon look for proceedings which will subject the clergy in Italy in a persecution analogous to that under which they suffer in Prussia. And yet in his speech on this very Bill, the Minister of Public Worship had the courage to declare that 'the law on the Papal guarantees was a solemn and unassailable pledge given to the Catholic world of spiritual power,' adding that 'the stability of this law ought to be regarded by Italy as a question of loyalty and honour towards Europe.' He was 'determined,' he said, 'to respect that law, and would not allow the political friends of the Ministry to entertain any illusions.' More professions; but we have seen by what performances such professions are followed up."

"AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME.—Monsignor Michael Corrigan, Bishop of Newark has arrived in Rome, and is staying at the North American College. Monsignor William MacCloesky, Bishop of Louisville, and Monsignor Peter Baltos, Bishop of Atlanta, are expected to arrive in Rome shortly. It is rumored that Monsignor John Williams, Archbishop of Boston, will shortly come to Rome. An American pilgrim, headed by Cardinal MacCloesky, is expected to arrive in Rome some time during the first half of the month of May next."

"BISHOP MACINTYRE.—Mgr. Peter MacIntyre Bishop of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, is staying in Rome, and will leave about the 10th of February next."

"NEW CARDINALS.—The Pope says the *Unita Cattolica*, has resolved upon adding to the Sacred College of Cardinals four Italian, two Austrian, two French, and two Spanish prelates."

LATEST NEWS.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.—A pastoral letter from Bishop O'Hara was read in all the Catholic churches of Scranton Diocese, Pa., Sunday last, directing the clergy to deny the sacraments to all members of the Order.

A special despatch from Alexandria announces that the Egyptian troops have been again defeated at Massowa.

A despatch from Calcutta reports an explosion of gunpowder at Achemabad, by which 50 persons were killed, and 1,000 wounded.

A despatch from Lord Lytton to the India Office in London states that the condition of affairs in the famine districts is practically unchanged.

The nomination of candidates to represent Kamouraska in the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Mr. Pelletier, took place on Monday last.

A fresh insurrection has broken out in two districts in Bosnia. Montenegro has not accepted the terms proposed by the Porte. The Turks are concentrating all their efforts for the final contest, day by day sending forward soldiers to the Danubian frontier.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The objections taken against the decision in the Florida case have been overruled, and the State definitely assigned to Hayes and Wheeler. The succeeding States alphabetically were passed till Louisiana, a decision on which, objections having been made to the return, was referred to the Commission.

FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

Gleaming with light are the skies to-night,
Bright skies of my native land,
Studded with jewels each one a star,
Placed there by the Maker's hand.

Doing the work He assigned them,
Flashing their pure diamond beams,
Far thro' the depths of the forest,
Over the ice covered streams.

Gleaming o'er mountain and moorland,
Cities, and hamlets that sleep,
Knowing that o'er and around them,
Angels their night watches keep.

Hark! thro' the light of the star shine,
Breaks the soft murmur of bells,
Borne on the wings of the night wind,
Each one the same story tells.

Tells the sweet song that the angels,
Sang at Immanuel's birth,
"Glory to God in the highest,
Peace unto men upon earth."

Beautiful bells of the midnight,
Pouring your music along,
Filling the clear arch of heaven,
With billows of jubilant song.

Earthwards returning ye bring us,
Messages laden with love,
Caught from the whispers of angels,
While soaring with them far above.

Around us above us beside us,
Floats Bourdon King tone of the chime,
Calling with voice rich and tender,
Come, worship at Bethlehem's shrine.

Haste ye, while echoes are ringing,
Your musical tones far and wide,
Haste ye, your summons attending,
Sweet bells of the Christmas tide.

AGNES BEATT.

Montreal, Dec. 24th, 1876.

TOM KEARNEY.

His Visit to the Infernal Regions.

Some two score years ago, or over, on the road to Coal Island, in the county of Tyrone, lived Jack McConnaughey, the blacksmith. I remember him well, and his appearance. To the shoulders he was about middle height, but his exceedingly long, thin, scraggy neck, made him fully two or three inches taller.

Jack was a prudent, careful, and extremely frugal soul, who regarded any kind of waste on his premises as an unpardonable sin. Yet he did not stand very high in the esteem of his neighbors; they failed utterly to award him either merit or respect for his saving virtues; on the contrary, they designated him "a miserable old cory." He had a simple simpering manner which indicated anything but the skilful hand he really was. In the words of Tom Kearney, who was once his journeyman, "Jack was very soft about the mouth till you came to feel his teeth." Tom, however, was somewhat prejudiced in the matter, as the reader most likely will find out.

Jack never married, and there were those who were ill-natured enough to regard the fact as a wise and beneficent stroke of Providence. It was said that he had an old stocking lid away somewhere, and upon it all his affections concentrated and into it went every sovereign, half-crown and shilling his anvil yielded. Even the priest declared he "could not get a rap out of him but the bare dues that he couldn't help." His sister Nancy kept his house, and was said to be the counterpart of Jack himself, but Tom Kearney insisted that had as Jack was, Nancy was ten times worse.

Tom was not a native of the place; he was a Leinster man that tramped in there some years before, and got employment from Jack McConnaughey not knowing anything about him at the time; as he verified afterwards, he "would as soon stay in h—l as wild old Nancy."

Tom Kearney was a superior workman, deeply versed in the mysterious secrets of his trade; could make a plow or any other mechanism fashioned in a forge, only give him the pattern. At shoeing horses he had no superior, and many believed he had no equal. At periods ranging from four to six months, Tom would go off on a spree, get gloriously drunk, and keep it up for a week or over. Then came a season of repentance, in which he labored with sickness and headache for several days more. During those special seasons of regret he was invariably the proponent of many wise and moral sayings on the folly of drunkenness, always ending with the most strongly affirmed resolutions and solemn promises to avoid the cursed thing for the time to come. Many farmers and others liked Tom's workmanship so well that if their horses needed shoeing during his aberrations, they would keep them back until he got sober again. He had not been long in McConnaughey's employment when his talent brought business crowding to Jack's forge, and the latter, though he found him profitable took advantage of the stranger, paid him as little wages as possible notwithstanding his superior workmanship.

Barney Muldoon was another blacksmith, living at the cross roads, some two miles off, and a generous good fellow, who used to have a good deal of business to do, but Jack's new journeyman took the shine out of them all. Tom in the meantime did not like his quarters, and was saving up what money he could to get away from the place; this was the reason why, that for six months he never tasted barley juice. He was preparing to leave when on a Sunday he met Barney Muldoon for the first time, and after the usual salutations were over, the latter invited Tom to a social drink, and off they went together. Barney was a genial, warm-hearted fellow, and Tom feeling the influence could not resist. Hour after hour of cosy enjoyment stole over them conversing about their trade and other interesting matters, until it was night before they departed. Barney went home and was at his work next day, but Tom went on a spree, and continued at it till all his money was gone.

The time for jollification was over at last, and the time for repentance came; his head ached fearfully, augmented by conjoint lectures from Jack and Nancy for neglecting his work, "and money so hard to be got." Tom walked out to escape the cross-firing of tantalizing words, and did not return. Jack was soon in the fidgets to know where he went or what had become of him, when sometime during the next week he made the terrible discovery that Tom Kearney was hard at work in Barney Muldoon's forge! This news was very irritating—Barney Muldoon to take away his journeyman! He went there to know how any one dared to it. As he approached the place, however, the thing began to look a little different to his view; he knew it would not be safe to say much to Barney, and so he addressed himself to Tom, who felt little disposed to treat him even civilly. Tom's head was quite recovered now; he was getting better wages, and not at all the meek creature he was when weak, sick and nervous, just after the spree. He ordered McConnaughey to leave, or if not, he was preparing for hostile demonstrations. Being an active, powerful young man, and looking cross at Jack, the latter took the hint and departed at the same time. Feeling his loss acutely, he judged that as soon as it went forth that Tom had left him, his business, now so flourishing, would soon fall back into the old ruts again, and maybe worse.

His anticipations were not incorrect, for Barney soon got all the horse shoeing he could do in consequence. Still Jack did not give up hope of coaxing Tom back again, an accession of which he felt the need, for even now that winter was approaching, he had little or nothing to do. He was never done accusing himself for letting Tom go, and was earnestly wishing for an opportunity of talking with him, away from Barney Muldoon's presence. Thus, with his mind-tormented in this way, the time was come to lay in his year's stock of coals for the forge, according to his custom. He had got a load or two from the Island, and was going for more, when passing by the public house, a mile or so from his own place, on a fine day, somebody called him from the inside. He went over to see who it was, and had scarcely got in when his attention was directed to a man laying helplessly drunk and asleep, who turned out to be no other than his jour, Tom Kearney.

The meeting seemed providential, but how was he going to improve the opportunity, and the fellow so dead drunk? A bright thought occurred to Jack; that he would take Tom along in his cart to the coal pits, and when the latter awoke he might induce him to return and domicile with Nancy again. Full of this promising project, he got more straw into his vehicle, and with the help of some bystanders he succeeded in transferring Tom to it, more like a dead man than a living one. Jack drove on to the pits; though it was a long way, he arrived there at last, and still his charge slept fast as ever. He immediately sought out Bryan Campbell, his first cousin, to whom he communicated all his troubles and desires; how he wished to get Tom back, and the ruse he had practiced in order to get him to return.

Now, Bryan Campbell was the wag of the coal mines, an inveterate practical joker. He was a man of considerable intelligence, and though he indulged in the social bowl occasionally, few ever saw him drunk. He was the very centre of all the fun, amongst the miners, and when he went on a game of sport, all obeyed him as a commander. Though McConnaughey was his near relative, he had little respect for him, knowing his niggardly disposition well.

"What'll ye give me," said Bryan, "if I git this fellow to go back till you?"

Jack was willing to promise him almost anything if he only effected that. Campbell got Tom carefully into the bucket with himself, and both were lowered down the shaft. The sleeper was conveyed with quiet caution into a coal chamber which had little resemblance to the lady's chamber. There he was peacefully divested of his clothing. An old blanket, procured for the occasion, was wrapped round him, and he was tranquilly placed by his conductor, sitting by a great pillar of coal, just as the inebriate was showing some signs of returning animation.

Tom, at length, had gradually slept off his drunken stupor, and opened his eyes; it was all dark around him. He tried hard to recollect himself, where he went to sleep, but his memory was sorely at fault; he could not recall the most distant glimmer. He remembered being at Sam Dick-Vicker's public house, where the big picture of King William crossing the Boyne was up; and how Sam saved him from a set of Orangemen, who were about to pound him for cursing King Billy—but where was he now? He felt sick, his throat was dry and husky, and O! how bitterly he regretted going on that infernal spree, and he doing so well with Barney Muldoon. He soon discovered he was naked, with nothing but an old blanket round him. Where were his clothes, or where did he lose them? He was sensible of a strong odor of brimstone, very ominous; and again the terribly perplexing question smote him—where was he now? He heard the miners picking, but he did not understand it; he had never seen a coal pit in his life, nor had he the remotest notion of what it looked like, and of course the least suspicion of where he was never entered his thoughts.

Poor Tom was thus seriously and sadly ruminating, his usually strong nerves unstrung and his system weakened down, for he had eaten no food for nearly a week—when he saw some strange looking beings approaching, each with a light on his head! They came and ranged silently around him. He could see they were black, and for fear of exposing his nakedness he drew the blanket closer round him. After standing some time in silence, one of these mysterious visitors spoke at last, and he heard in solemn tones: "What is your name?"

"My name," said he, "is Tom Kearney; but tell me, if you please sir, where am I now, or what place is this?"

"Don't you know without asking? Can't you see we're all black? And don't you smell the brimstone?"

"Oh," said Tom, groaning inwardly, "how did I get here, and what's the name of the place?"

"You got here as all like you get. You died drunk, and why need you ask the name of the place?"

"Am I dead?" said Tom, now fairly sobered.

"Of course you're dead."

"And are you the—imps?" he faintly faltered.

"Yes, we're the imps," was the reply, and they all laughed, which sounded dreadfully hellish in Tom's ears.

"What did you work at in the other world?" resumed the talking imp again.

"I was a blacksmith," said Tom.

"Are you a good blacksmith?"

"I used to be able to forge almost any kind of a job."

"Where did you serve your time?"

"In Dublin, on the mail coach road, with McGuire, that used to be called 'The Big Fish,' for a nick-name."

"Can you make chains and bolts?"

"Yes, I can make bolts after a pattern, and I can make chains and close them if I have a good anvil."

"Ye'll have a good anvil, and ye'll be very useful here, for we want a lot of o' chains made, and bolts, too, for there's a great deal o' quality coming here just now. There's Lord Castlereagh, that cut his throat the other day; ye've heard o' him, didn't you?"

"Yes," answered Tom, "but wasn't it in England he did that?"

"O, aye, indeed was it, but he must come to the Irish part o' hell for his punishment. He betrayed and robbed Ireland, you know, and it's Irishmen must keep the hot blast till his skin. He is the traitor that sold the country to Billy Pitt, and it's their own fault if they let the fire go down on him—but there's no danger o' that. We use traitors the worst of all here. The '98' informers are all crammed down very far—Tom Reynolds is undermost."

Kearney was well pleased at the information the imp gave him. He thought it was quite right, and said so. His lucid informant asked him if he was not very dry? "Yes, indeed," said Tom, "but sure you have nothing to drink here?"

"O, aye have we troth, for poor fellows like you," and to Tom's astonishment and delight, he was handed a small tin porringer full of pure poteen. He smelled of it and drank it down gratefully, remarking how good it was, and that he never thought they had such good whiskey down here.

"Hut, man," said the imp, "why wouldn't it be good, when it was down in hell whiskey was first made?"

Kearney felt much better after this kindness, even if it was in hell, and would have stood up but for shame of his nakedness. Though amongst the devils he felt shy of appearing with nothing

but an old blanket round him. The spokesman, noticing his inclination, told him he must keep sitting, until he was called, and continued to enlighten him on the usage of the ether world.

"You see," he resumed, "we do things down here a good deal different to what ye thought. In the other world the rich have it all their own way, and have mercy on the poor, so we turn the thing right around, when we git them down here, and pay them back in their own coin. All the punishment we give till the poor fellows that come here, is to make them keep the fires up till the rich rascals, for all their persecutions on earth, and it's hardly any punishment at all to the poor to do this work, for most o' them take comfort in paying back old scores to the scoundrels that punished themselves above. That's the way we work down here. Do you see?"

Tom did see and appreciated too; he listened very attentively, though it was a new system of theology to him; he had never heard it before, but concluded it was about right.

"Yes," rejoined the fiend, "it is right, and many of the tyrants would come off a great deal worse, only the people they injured went up to the other place, and it's drunkards and other poor creatures that didn't know much about them, that must attend to them here, but they keep the fire up to them party well for all that."

The imp walked off to some other place, leaving Kearney in deep thought; he soon returned, however, and accosted his victim:

"Thomas Kearney, who did you work for last?"

"For Barney Muldoon, at the cross, a very decent man."

"And who did you work for before that?"

"For Jack McConnaughey, God forgive me."

A laugh among the imps followed this remark, and there was a movement behind the great pillar that Tom was sitting against; for Jack himself was there; he came down with a few others who wanted to see the fun, though to him it was no fun at all but real business. He could not restrain himself, or leave the management of the affair to Bryan; he was so much interested he must come eaves-dropping. It is an old saying that an eaves-dropper seldom hears anything creditable or pleasing to himself. Let us see if Jack's experience was an exception.

"Well," said the fiend, who was no other than Bryan Campbell, "why did you leave Jack McConnaughey?"

"For very good reason," replied Tom, who, by the way, grew quite familiar since he got the drink, "for the very good reason that he was the meanest man I ever knew."

There was a general laugh at this, and Tom was surprised to hear it echoed in different directions away behind him.

"Thomas Kearney," said the dark spokesman, again, "if you got a chance to get out o' this place wouldn't you take it?"

"Why, to be sure I would."

"Well, now, Thomas, if you git out of this on conditions of going back to Jack McConnaughey, will you go?—but mind, you can't break any bargain you make here."

This was a terrible and serious dilemma, to which Tom gave the most grave consideration. He thought of Jack's meanness—Nancy's hard visage never appeared more repulsive to him. Feeling that the contract must be binding, he had much difficulty in making up his mind, but notwithstanding this, he arrived at the conclusion finally. McConnaughey, from behind the wall of coal, stretched out his long neck and listened breathlessly, thinking he was to have his journeyman back again.

"Well," said the victim, and all were attentive, "from all you tell me about this place, it's not so bad as I thought. I'd like to scorch old Castle-reagh; and anyhow I'd rather stay here than have to live my life with Jack, and above all with old Nancy!"

The wild roar of laughter that followed this declaration startled poor Kearney; it reverberated all around through the dark space, where he could not see any one or anything. The black fiends seemed all merriment, while poor Tom could not understand the cause. Soon the spokesman recovered his equanimity, and he returned to the examination:

"Thomas Kearney, what have you against Jack McConnaughey or his sister Nancy?"

"Well," began Tom, looking at the crowd of imps coming and going with lights on their heads, "I tell you as well as I can: Jack is a man I couldn't bear to work for; if he was paying me a shilling I earned from him, he'd squeeze it so hard atween his finger and thumb that you could read the date of the coin there for hours after—faith, his own neighbors say he'd skin a flea for the hide and fat; and as for old Nancy—she's ten times worse; she'd starve the devil with her thin strabont! Gentlemen," he added, looking hard at the infernals, "I don't mean any offence to you; but I think she counts the grains of oatmeal going into the pot."

During the delivery of this speech the imps were in agonies of laughter, screaming in uproarious glee, after which many of them disappeared.

"And so, Tom Kearney," said the familiar fiend, "you'd rather stay here than with old Nancy McConnaughey?"

"Yes," answered Tom, who began to feel rather sick again, "I'd rather stay here than with old Nancy McConnaughey."

"Well," said the familiar voice, "don't you think you could eat something now?"

"No, I'm too sick; but I'd take another drink of whiskey if you have it."

He got the other drink, and felt but little better when the friendly fiend asked him if he could sleep but no he could not. He was now alone, save the one dark habitant who spoke to him all the time, and who now addressed him in a solemn, friendly manner:

"Tom Kearney, ye're too good a fellow to be kept here, so if you let me bandage your eyes and bind your hands, and do everything as I tell you, I think I can lead you out and set you at liberty."

Tom consented, and with his eyes blindfolded, the other led him to where there was some clothing, and told him to dress himself in the dark. He wondered how the clothes fitted him so well, they felt like his own. His hands were then tied securely behind his back, and his companion led him along, until, by his directions, they were seated together in a large tub, and soon they began to ascend up, until at last Tom found himself in the fresh, cool air. He walked a long way with his conductor holding him by the arm, until they entered a house, where he was seated and told to remain very quiet until somebody would come and set him free, which would surely be in a short time. He complied faithfully with the injunction, and after a while some person entered, asking what was the matter with him. But before he could answer the new-comer unbound his hands, and took off the bandage, when Tom found himself in the presence of a stout, good-natured looking man, who eyed him curiously.

Kearney was no less surprised than gratified at his return to daylight again, though not disposed to be very communicative with the stranger about his escape from the lower regions—his train of ideas was sadly confused, and he had too much to think of for talking, just yet. His liberator accompanied him to the turnpike road leading home. Tom was very thoughtful, when his conductor hailed a passing carman, and asked him to give his companion "a lift as far as Barney Muldoon's at the cross."

"Indeed, Bryan Campbell," said the carman, "I'm only too glad to serve a friend of yours."

Tom got home to Barney's house about night-fall, a sadder and perhaps a wiser man than when he left it. Bryan Campbell conceived quite a regard for him after that time, and always said "Kearney was a man—every inch of him—and never passed the way without calling in."

I forgot to state that Barney Muldoon's daughter, Mary, was the belle of the parish, and in less than a year from that time Tom Kearney led her to the altar, and Bryan Campbell was at the wedding.

These incidents occurred before Father Mathew's time, but Tom took good care ever after not to risk another descent into the lower regions. He became a sober, good husband, and in time the father of a fine family of handsome girls and stout boys.—*Irish National Magazine.*

FATHER BURKE.

GRAND WORDS ON REAL CATHOLICS.

In the latest sermon of Father Burke, delivered in Dublin, we find the following impressive words: "Dearly beloved brethren, there are many who believe in the Church of God, who have been born and baptized in her fold, or who by some extraordinary grace, and it is indeed an extraordinary grace, were called from the ranks of infidelity, darkness, and error into the admirable light of God. They belong to God's Holy Church, but they seem actually ashamed of what should be their proudest boast. If they go out to a dinner party they are ashamed to do this, to make this sign of the cross, this glorious sign that in the day of judgment shall shine upon the forehead of the elect of God, that cross through which alone, the Scripture tells us, the joy and glory of heaven can be obtained. But there are others who are fervent, loud, blatant in their lip professions of Catholicity, who are zealous, furious, in their denunciations of all outside the Church, even of those whom the Church herself absolves. But look at their lives. How do they correspond with their professions? Do they frequent the sacraments of the Church? Do they approach the confessional? Do you ever see them partake of the sacred banquet of the Holy Communion? No, my dearly beloved brethren; oh! no, they are a mockery and a triumph to the heretic and the infidel, they are a stumbling-block to the believers. They are spoken of as the criminal classes, the *debauche*, the drunkard, the fraudulent tradesman, the dishonest servant, are all to be found in these ranks; the careless, the ignorant, vicious Catholics, loud indeed in their profession of Catholicity, but careless of every injunction the Catholic Church imposes. Are they truthful, are they real in their lives, they whom Christ himself describes as who with their lips indeed confess his truth, but who in every action of their lives deny him? My dearly beloved brethren, the very first essential of the true Catholic, of the true man, is reality. Do you believe the Catholic faith? The Church, unlike anything else calling itself a religion on this earth, puts the professors of its doctrines to rude tests. Do you believe in the Church? If you do, you will have to starve yourself on the days of fast which she imposes. You will have to submit to pain and to humiliation. Are you a proud man? Are you an intellectual man? Well, you will have to go to some poor priest, who perhaps does not know half as much as you. You will have to kneel at his feet, you will have to confess to him, you will have to speak to him of things that you would rather die—rather commit suicide—than reveal to any other living being. If you be a true man, writhing in sorrow and humiliation, you will have to reveal the darkest secrets of your soul. You will have to acknowledge to him your sins, your excesses, your baseness, your falsehood, your dishonesty, your illthiness of soul. These are indeed rude tests. Where there is reality there must be rude tests. Contemplate the eternal God born in the stable on Christmas morning, his mother hunted from house to house, driven as a last resort to a stable; the Child God brought forth amidst beasts, and cradled in the straw of their manger, was not this a sufficiently rude test of the truth, the reality of God as he entered the world? Contemplate him as he leaves it, nailed to a cross, a hard, rough bed for a dying man, his head lacerated with thorns, his body torn with scourges, his lips parched with thirst, with wounded body and broken heart, dying for the sins of men. These were indeed rude tests that God's reality endured. He came into the world a man. He took upon himself the heritage of misery. He proved himself true man, and from the moment of his birth to the moment of his death he never shrank from agony or sorrow. Outside the Catholic Church there is no test to which those that call themselves members of the body must submit. The Protestant minister that steps into the pulpit in the trim black robes of his ministry to preach the doctrine of perfection, he is a marvellous man; he has a wife and children of his own; he has the luxuries and comforts that this life affords; he denies himself nothing—who asks him to deny himself? But the Catholic priest must resist his human inclinations and passions—must resist them ay, even to the letting of blood. He must, if necessary, lay bare his own back to the discipline, and cut the flesh and draw the blood that would rebel; but before he come into the pulpit—before he can stand at that altar—he must be like the angels of God in his personal purity. Is not this a rude test? The true Church must impose rude tests, and true men must endure them. The Catholic that will not submit to the Church's guidance—the Catholic that is a *Don-mammedan* or a Mormon in his sensuality—don't tell me that he has any other claim or title to the name of Christian than that baptismal robe of innocence and adoption which he has not merely defiled, but torn into shreds by his offences. *Veritas de terra orta est.* It sprung forth from the virgin earth of the pure womb of Mary, when Jesus Christ, our fellow-man, was born into the world, and none can claim fellowship with Christ except by true conformity with the principles his life and character display—conformity not merely by the words upon our lips, but by the actions of our life, in all the truthfulness and reality that are manifested to us in this adorable mystery of the Incarnation.

EUROPE'S FIGHTERS.

THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE POWERS THAT WILL OR MAY BE INVOLVED IN AN EASTERN WAR.

(Translated from the Cologne Gazette.)

For a long time no year has at its close presented so warlike an aspect as that of 1876. The belligerent attitude which Russia, Turkey, England, and Roumania have already taken, and which, according to the latest advices, Austria also is preparing to take, makes it very questionable whether, in the event of the beginning of hostilities between the two first named powers, the theatre of war can be localized or confined to their territories.

In addition to her already gathered Southern army Russia has taken steps for the mobilization of three divisions of her Caucasian army. Each of the eight infantry divisions of that army consists of sixteen battalions, numbering on a war footing, besides, twenty officers, 1,016 combatants. The strength, therefore of the infantry now being got into readiness for service in Asia Minor consists of forty-eight battalions, comprising 960 officers and 48,688 men, exclusive of non-combatants. From the information so far received, however, about these latest preparations of the Russian Government it does not clearly appear whether to this second army of operation there should be added the Caucasian rifle brigade of four battalions; what force of cavalry, artillery, or engineers have been

allotted to it, and especially what irregular troops have been ordered to join it; so that the total strength of this new Army can by no means be accurately computed.

The southern Russian army consists of 6 corps d'armee, comprising 12 infantry and 6 cavalry divisions, and containing, according to the *Military Gazette*, 216,000 men, with 49,200 horses and 648 guns—whereof only 4 corps d'armee, of 8 infantry and 4 cavalry divisions, with a strength of 144,000 men, 32,800 horses, and 432 guns, are, however, destined for active operations in the event of war. The present strength of the Turkish army is reported to amount to 644,512 men.

From Austria we learn that, to begin with, 3 army corps, each containing 30,000 men are to be got ready, whereof one is to be stationed in Transylvania, another to be sent into Dalmatia, where the third is to be concentrated on the Save. The confirmation of this report has not yet reached us, however.

England has placed one corps d'armee in readiness consisting of 3 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry brigade, subdivided into 21 battalions of infantry, 6 regiments of cavalry, and 15 batteries of field artillery—said to number 36,806 men, with 11,863 horses and 90 guns. Lord Napier is reported to have been chosen commander of this force—on whom, in the event of further warlike preparations, the chief command would probably devolve. A second British corps d'armee is to be formed of troops of the Anglo-Indian army and, so far as has been learned, placed under the command of General Johnson. A third corps could, after a lapse of considerable time, be formed from the 77 infantry battalions, 22 cavalry regiments, and 67 field batteries of the royal army still remaining in the United Kingdom. From information derived from the Anglo-Indian press there is also a probability of a second corps being formed there for active service.

Roumania's military strength, on a war footing, consists of two corps d'armee, each numbering somewhere about thirty-two thousand men, with ninety-six guns. It remains to be seen, however, in this case, how large a proportion of this force would be found ready for the field in an emergency.

The Servian army, preparatory to a renewal of the war, is to be divided into two or, according to other advices, into four corps. The internal affairs of this army are, however, too disorganized to expect any successful result to follow its reappearance in the field.

The Montenegrin forces have, with the exception of small detachments employed in watching the various Turkish garrisons and guarding the border, been dispersed to their homes, while the Greek preparations appear, according to all accounts, not to have passed through the first stages.

Against the only too apparent earnestness with which the preparations for war are being undertaken by the Turks, there appears the tardy action of Russia in organizing for the emergency to which her action otherwise is tending. That the Russian army of the South, with the strength hitherto granted it, of 144,000 men, could not achieve any decided success, needs no particular demonstration; and the same may be said of the forces destined for the Asiatic side of war. Far more decided and promising of a successful result appear the preparations of England, and for this very reason we cannot accept the content reasoning that this power should, under all circumstances, remain neutral. On the whole, it seems that considering the present military position of Russia, there is no necessity for Turkey to submit unconditionally to whatever may be asked of her. Even if the present diplomatic undertaking were to come to naught, Russia would still want the time to carry out such measures as would assure her of success in the conflict she would have under undertake to accomplish her designs.

CHURCHES IN PARIS.

For extent, cost, and magnificence the churches of Paris rival, if they do not excel, the palaces. The Metropolitan Cathedral of Notre Dame stands at the head of the list, and ever must and ever will, for the simple fact that it was built honestly. You can see plainly that it was a work of faith, not a job by contract. Built in the Middle Ages, it was evidently erected by men of genius who had consecrated it, not to money-making, but to the glory of One who can see through artifice, and reward what is done through supernatural motives. The exterior plainly shows, in all its storied simplicity of statue and pinnacle, the grand conceptions of former times as to what ought to be a temple of the Most High; but the interior is overpoweringly grand.

Unfortunately the Cathedral has been "restored," which gives it a very flashy and modern appearance. The modern artist has evidently taken his inspiration from the theatre, so we are treated to acres of gilding and miles of ornamentation in the grandest colors, the effect of which is very suggestive of boxes and the green curtain. The high altar is in the middle of the church (as is, indeed, the custom in France), which has the effect of lessening the size of the building. On the other hand, as pews are unknown, the edifice as a whole, shows to great advantage.

In the sacristy adjoining is shown the rich treasures of the chapter, containing the sacred plate, valued at millions of dollars, every article of solid gold, while the vestments are prodigies of art and taste. During the Commune these articles were concealed by various members of the parish—some of them very poor—and yet not an article was either lost or injured. It was on the altar of this church—a magnificent work of marble and bronze—that the Goddess of Reason was seated during the wild orgies of the First Revolution, and from it Napoleon I. seized his crown in the presence of Pius VII. But as this very sanctuary is full of wonderful recollections, I will simply refer to another church and close.

The most deeply religious parish—formerly the very worst—of Paris is that of St. Sulpice. It is a magnificent building in the Roman-Corinthian style, about four hundred feet long by two hundred feet wide. It counts about sixteen thousand parishioners, and on All Saints' day five thousand communicants surround its eighteen altars. Twenty priests carry on the work of the parish. The music is peculiarly fine, the organ being one of the finest in Europe, and costs four thousand dollars per annum, while the total cost of "running the church," as we would say, is a little over twenty thousand dollars per annum. You can rely upon these figures as authentic, as I have them direct from the rector, and you can, if you please, compare American "prices" with those of Paris, should you incline to the weakness of statistics.—*Cor. of Connecticut Catholic.*

THE ANNUAL IRISHMAN.

The "Annual Irishman" appears on one day in each year amongst us, the best of good fellows. On the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year you would find him as readily in a small-pox hospital as amongst his countrymen. But on that day "he is all there." When the parade begins to move, you notice him the busiest man of all the thousands present. He wears the biggest shawl-rook, has the most smiles, beams with the most show of patriotic fervour, and if he meets an influential American friend he grasps his hand warmer than any one else, points at the crowd, and inquires of him, "does not that show some influence?"

He is great in election times at caucuses of his party. He proclaims among them that "he has the Irish vote in his pocket" and they advance him accordingly.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

There are 8,000,000 of Roman Catholics in Russia.

Father Damen, S.J., is engaged in missionary work in New York city.

REDEMPTORIST MISSION AT FALL RIVER, MASS.—The Redemptorist Fathers are conducting a very successful Mission at Fall River, in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Father McCabe, Pastor.

JESUIT MISSIONS.—Rev. Father Coghlan, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Niedercorn, Buige, and P. McQuaid, S.J., having given the Mission at St. Teresa's Church, N.Y., which closed on Tuesday, January 30th, went to Troy and opened another Mission at St. Mary's Church, Troy, on Sunday, Feb. 4th.

Miss Lucie W. Perry, Bardstown, Ky., was received into the Catholic Church in Lebanon, quite recently. She was formerly a Presbyterian. At the same time Miss Amelia Crawford, a young lady of Marion county, who had formerly been a Baptist was received into the same Church.—Nelson County Record.

Archbishop Blanchet, of Oregon, is now in his eighty-second year. His Grace is the oldest of all our American prelates, and he will be known in history as the "Apostle of Oregon," having toiled beyond the Rocky Mountains for nearly forty years. He labored in that wild region even before Father De Smet, and to-day he continues his labors.

The Christmas ordinations at the Grand Seminary of Montreal last Christmas were the largest that has ever taken place on the American continent. The entire number of ordinations was: Priests, 26; deacons, 8; sub-deacons, 43; minor orders, 40; tonsure, 11. Monsignor E. C. Fabre, D.D., administered the orders on this vast number.

The results of the Mission at St. Teresa's, New York, speak for themselves. 11,300 persons approached the Sacraments, and 38 converts were received into the Church. It was truly a glorious Mission; and the over-crowded houses that heard the pay lectures for the liquidation of the church debt prove the eagerness of the people of St. Teresa's to hear Father Coghlan lecturing on the true Church, and also on "the life and legends of St. Patrick," after the Mission had closed.

Father Genin, writes of the Indians of Dakota to the Missions Catholiques:—"Several hundreds of these wandering Indians have been baptized by me in the plains of Dakota." A tribe of Catholic half-breeds, who formerly lived at Duluth, but have since retired to the border of Montana Territory, are said by Father Genin to be Catholics. They numbered in all 3,500 persons. The Assiniboines, who live in their neighborhood, are also Catholics. They are about 4,000 in number.

THE MISSION FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.—The Rev. Fr. C. Vigneron, well known in Louisville, now enjoys perfect health. He recently wrote to a friend of his, that since the Fathers of his order had taken charge of St. Peter's colored church at Charleston, S. C., about two years ago, they had baptized 117 adults, and brought back more than 100 persons to the practice of their religious duties. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch is well pleased with them, and does not allow them to suffer because of the poverty of their colored people. Good Father Hardy is doing splendidly at Beaufort.—Catholic Advocate.

Rev. Eugene Jychowicz, 37 years of age, who but lately came to this country and cannot speak a word of English, started lately from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to go to Toledo. On the train his ticket was stolen, and when he could not produce it the conductor put him off. The weather was intensely cold, the poor priest could find no place of shelter and as he had on only cloth shoes, both of his feet were frozen so stiff that when he was brought to the hospital it became necessary to amputate them. Unfortunately the name of the conductor is not known. The pillory would be too good for him.—Id.

The Pope, replying to the address presented to him by the officers of the Pontifical Army a few weeks ago, reminded them of the fate of those who, having put their hands to the plough, turned back. He knew that they persevered in the right way, and he could not offer them better wishes at this season than that they might continue in it, and so render themselves worthy of the Divine protection. He bid them be deaf to the insidious voices which might tempt them to change their flag, and to remember the counsels of Ulysses, who ordered his sailors to stop their ears in order that they might not fall into the snares of deceivers. The Divine Master had said to Peter, "What is that to thee? Follow thou Me," and their hearts and consciences would tell them "to me sequere." When conferring the Benediction, the Pope said: "I bless not only yourselves, but those afar off, who, from their different countries, send me letters and addresses full of respect and love, and declarations that, like you, they are always ready to brandish the sword when God wills."

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.—The Holy Father has written an identical letter to Senator Don Annibal Pinto, President of the Republic of Chili. The *Independiente* of Santiago de Chili, publishes the following reply of President Pinto: "Annibal Pinto, President of the Republic of Chili, to His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic Church.

Most Holy Father:—The autograph letter dated July 20th, of the current year, which Your Holiness has deigned to address me, and which I have had the honor of receiving, has informed me that Your Holiness, in manifesting a paternal good will, and an affectionate interest for the welfare of the faithful of this Republic, has been pleased to appoint Mgr. Cesare Roncetti, Archbishop of Selencia, Internuncio and Envoy Extraordinary of the Holy See to the Emperor of Brazil, that he may take such initiatory steps as may tend to the advancement of the Catholic religion, the defence of the rights of the Church, the observance of ecclesiastical discipline, and all that may conduce to the spiritual progress of the Catholics of Chili. In giving Your Holiness the assurance of my most heartfelt co-operation in favor of these exalted designs of the Holy See, I take pleasure in offering my respectful adherence to its most worthy chief.

ANNIBAL PINTO.

JOSE ALFONSO, Given at Santiago, on the 18th day of November A. D. 1876.—*V. J. Freeman's Journal*.

PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—The Scotch Catholic Directory contains, as usual, an immense amount of valuable information as to the position and progress during the past year of the Catholic Church in Scotland. The book, which is a godly-sized volume, and of nearly 200 pages, contains, besides the directory containing the Masses proper for every day in the year, particulars as to the churches, schools, convents, and other institutions in each of the three districts, names and addresses of the clergy, statistics of the baptisms, confirmations, and marriages for the past year; ordinations and appointments, obituary notices, &c. There is also a civic calendar containing every information given in such publications. It appears that there are in Scotland 253 priests, 253 churches, 124 congregational schools, and 22 convents. Of these the western district, which contains by far the largest Catholic population, has 146 priests, 122 churches, 49 schools, and 8 convents. The number of priests ordained during the year 1876 was 14, and of these 9 were appointed to missions,

in the western, 3 in the eastern, and 2 in the northern district. It may be permitted to us say here, that the immense increase in Catholicism within so very short a time is due in some measure to the zeal and liberality which have distinguished Scotch converts to the Church; and, without mentioning names, we would point to such examples as the beautiful institutions at Lanark.

USE OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE IN THE LITURGY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. D. O'Donoghue, of St. John's Church, Indianapolis, Ind., delivered a lengthy and very interesting sermon on the use of the Latin language in the liturgy of the Catholic Church. The following is a brief outline of the discourse:—The Church, the speaker said, came into existence at a time when the greater portion of the civilized world spoke the Latin tongue. This was the language in which the scriptures were read to the people, in which the dogmas of faith were proposed and the prayers at public service recited. It was employed in the administration of the sacraments and in the offering up of the sacrifice of the Mass; it was the language in which the decrees of councils and the laws of the Church were written and promulgated, and in which the early Christian writers, such as Origen, Cyprian, Ambrose and Augustine, defended the faith and refuted the errors of the time. Afterwards, when the Latin language ceased to be spoken by the people, the Church, notwithstanding the inconvenience that might be thought to arise, still retained it as the language of its public service. This was done in order that exact unity and identity of faith and worship might be preserved for all time to come. The beginning of Christianity was in the golden age of Latin literature, and the language has since undergone no change. It is the same now as it was in the time of the apostles; the student who wishes to acquire a knowledge of it reads yet the orations of Csesar, and the poems of Horace and Virgil. This immutability is a characteristic which no modern language possesses. All of these undergo changes; new words are added and old ones lose their significance they originally had. The English language, for example, is quite different now from what it was in its first years. Even the classic plays of Shakespeare, familiar as they must have been to people who lived in the time of the great poet, can hardly be read now satisfactorily without a glossary. When languages began to multiply the Church did not deem it prudent to discard the ancient and unchanging tongue in which her dogmas and prayers were recorded and handed down, and substitute in its stead a medium of communication subject to continual change. The inconvenience which might appear to arise from the use in public services of a language not generally known to the people is much less than is oftentimes imagined. Exact translations of all the prayers authorized by the Church can be found in books of devotion. The liturgy of the Church is translated into every modern tongue; but the original is always preserved side by side with the translation, in order that errors or unwarranted changes may be carefully guarded against. The advantage on the part of the people of having a perfect uniformity in public worship far outweighs the inconvenience arising from the use of a language no longer spoken. Wherever a Catholic may go he will always find the ceremonies of the Church and the wording of its prayers the same. He will see the same vestments worn by the minister at the altar and will hear the accompanying prayers recited in the same language as in the country from whence he came. Thus the faith once delivered by the apostles is preserved unchanged, not as regards its meaning only, but in the very words in which it was first handed down.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—On the 15th ult., John Rea, the well-known attorney of Belfast, issued the following notice:—"Most Urgent Notice.—As Hon. Secretary of the Queen's Island Shipwrights, I hereby convene a public meeting of the Orange and all other Protestant Shipwrights of Belfast at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., in the Music Hall, for the purpose of forthwith taking all such steps as may appear requisite to support the Right Hon. Baron Cairns, Lord High Chancellor of England, in his efforts to prevent the proposed appointment of James Anthony Lawson, Esq., to the office of Lord Chief Justice of Ireland."

CATTLE DISEASE.—The executive committee appointed in the Mallow Union under the Cattle-Diseases Act met on Friday week in the board-room of the Mallow workhouse, Mr. H. D. Spratt, J. P., presided. The inspector and valuer were ordered to proceed to Churchtown, in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the act on the farm of Mr. Chowy on which it appears there are some diseased cattle at present. The clerk was directed to forward circulars and notices to each parish priest, with a view of informing the people on Sunday at the different Masses of the steps to be taken under this very important measure.

HONOR TO MR. BUTT.—At the last meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, Town Councillor T. Brady gave notice that at the next quarterly meeting he would move that the freedom of the town be conferred on Mr. Isaac Butt, M. P., for gaining for them their long-lost honor of being empowered to elect their own sheriff. Councillor Nicholas Leech proposed, and Alderman Simcocks seconded, a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the valuable and massive gold chain at present, in the custody of the Corporation, which had been formerly worn by the sheriff, be formed into one, and presented to the high-sheriff, to be worn by him during his term of office.

The Marquis of Waterford annoys English railway managers by always riding third-class, as it diminishes their first and second-class travel. One day the marquis appeared at Waterford Station and bought a third-class ticket to Dublin. The railway men set a sweep down beside him in the car, thinking to drive him out. The Marquis surveyed his travelling companion for a moment and then started for the ticket office. "Give me a first-class ticket to Dublin," he said. They thought they had him sure, but he simply returned to the third class car, and making the sweep a present of the ticket, escorted him and his brushes to the first-class carriage, and leaving him there, returned to his favourite compartment.

ASSASSIN OF CHANCE.—At the Maryborough, Queen's County, Quarter Sessions a few days ago there were four trivial criminal cases for sale. The good effect and working of the new Jury Act (says the correspondent of the *Freeman*) was evident from the unusually large number of jurors who were present, which was so great when their names were being called that the court had to be partially cleared for their accommodation. The act seems also to be bringing forward a better class of men to serve as jurors than heretofore. During the hearing of the spirit license applications it was evident that the magistrates were anxious to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors in future as much as possible. Some of the applicants were entirely refused, and in places where renewal licenses were granted it was made a positive rule that only six-day licenses should be granted, permission to sell being absolutely prohibited on Sundays.

TENANT-RIGHT MEETING.—A tenant right meeting was held on Sunday, 7th ult., after Mass, at Shanbroidge, King's County. Upwards of three thousand persons attended, according to a telegram in *Saunders*. The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, P. P., occupied the chair. Mr. William Killea proposed: "That the system of feudalism established from the fourth to the sixth century, and still carried out in effect by tyrannical landlords in Ireland, is unjust in principle and detrimental to the best interests of the country." Mr. James Kilmartin, Shralena House, County Roscommon, proposed: "That the arbitrary raising of rents is a power which the landlord should not possess, and we are of opinion that Mr. Gladstone's act should be amended so as to secure to the tenants the fixity of tenure and fair rent, with liberty to sell." At the conclusion of his address Mr. Kilmartin was loudly cheered by the vast concourse, many voices exclaiming, "We will send you to the British House of Commons."

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—At Drogheda, on the 9th ult., a young man who gave the name of Deady was remanded on a charge of swindling. He was found visiting houses systematically, collecting here for a church building, there for a school, distributing a tract in this house and a scapular in that, suiting his charitable object and his devotion to the peculiar views of those he operated on. On searching his lodgings in an outskirt of the town a medley collection of appliances for his pious fraud were discovered—evangelical tracts, "The Converted Discovewoman," "A Poke Behind for Lazy Sinners," etc. The *Sunday Magazine* and kindred publications were brought into connection with scapulars and beads, "Key to Heaven," and "Paths to Paradise," so that he could accommodate all sides of the question. A bank receipt was found for a lodgment of £88 in a bank in Longford, showing that the hypocritical rascal has been cultivating the vineyard very successfully in the midland counties. £5 in cash was also found on him.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The alleged increase of drunkenness in Ireland has lately been the theme upon which many English public men and English newspapers have preached eloquent sermons, and it is unfortunately too true that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Ireland is not decreasing—"we own it; we deplore it; we condemn it"—but it is at least some consolation to know that we are not so bad in that respect as some of our neighbors. During the year 1875 it appears that no less than 203,989 persons were apprehended for being "drunk and disorderly" in England—a far greater proportion of the population than the same class of unhappy people in Ireland. It is also stated that 450,000 out of the 600,000 paupers in England have become pauperized by excessive drinking, and that 2,500,000 men, women, and children are recorded as being members of drunkards' families. The number of gallons of

pure alcohol contained in the liquor consumed in England is estimated at 84,000,000 gallons, which is valued at £130,000,000! Besides these tremendous figures the statistics of drinking in Ireland appear, by contrast, almost insignificant. The latest return gives the number of gallons of spirits consumed in Ireland as 6,176,601.—*Irishman*.

LOSS OF A DUBLIN SHIP AND ALL HANDS.—The brigantine *Jdar*, of Dublin, on her return with coal from Whitehaven, was wrecked on Langness Point, near Castletove, Isle of Man, on the 10th ult., during a terrific gale, and all hands drowned. There was no possibility of saving any of the crew, as the ship went to pieces almost instantly. Their names are as follows:—Ezekiel Stewart, captain; John Gallagher, James Shannon, Patrick Mooney, John Shearson, Patrick Slane, and Patrick Owens all of whom were married, and belonged to Dublin. The vessel was owned by Mr. William W. Robinson, Westlandrow, Dublin.

THE DUNDEE ADVERTISER publishes a statement which shows that in that town and the district at the present moment there are 23 jute works standing idle which formerly employed about 5,450 hands.

ON SOME OF THE FARMS ON THE HIGHER RANGES OF THE TAMMERMORS there has been a heavy loss of sheep, not so much from the recent snowstorms as from the floods by which these were preceaded. At Priestly alone nearly 100 sheep were swept away into the Fastney and drowned, despite the utmost exertions of the shepherds.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MACKINLAY.—*Appropos* of the sad death of Captain Mackinlay, 94th Regiment, Colonel Lord John H. Taylor, in the Regimental Orders, says:—"A more perfect soldier and a more kind-hearted gentleman never wore her Majesty's uniform. He was beloved by all ranks, and his loss to the regiment is simply irreparable." Out of respect to his revered memory, the officers of the regiment are to wear mourning for the space of thirty days.

THE OTHER DAY, in pulling down an old house in Yorkshire, England, the following bill was found:

178—Sept. 7. Beef, 6 lb. 7 oz. 1 9
" 15. Do. 15 lb. 3 8
Oct. 2. A beast's head. 1 0
G 5
Showing that beef was then about 3d. per pound. Now it is 1s. to 1s. 2d.

A SON SHOOTING HIS FATHER IN GLASGOW.—A young man named Walter McDoonald was apprehended in Glasgow on the 6th ult., on a charge of shooting his father, a dairyman and grocer. It is stated that on Sunday night the prisoner on going home found his parents quarrelling, and that he fired a pistol at his father, the shot passing through his arm and lodging in his body. The father is said to be in a dying state. The affair has created great excitement as the parties concerned are very respectable.

THE DEMAND FOR AMERICAN FRESH MEAT IN ENGLAND greatly exceeds the supply. Messrs. Sharman Brothers, who were the chief instruments in introducing the meat to Sheffield, were altogether disappointed in their supply for yesterday. They purchased in another town, however, a large quantity of English beef and mutton, and offered it for sale at only 1d. per pound more than the American meat—prime joints 9d. per lb. The effect was that their shop was besieged the whole of the day, the crowd at times stretching half-way across the road.

VISCOUNT MILTON eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, died on Jan. 10 at Rouen in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and he married, 10th August, 1867, Laura Maria Theresa, second daughter of the late Lord Charles Beauleok. He leaves a son, George William, born in Canada, 25th July, 1872, and two daughters, Laura Mary, born 1st February, 1869, and Mabel Florence Harriet, born 14th July, 1870. He was a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Southern Division of which he represented in the Liberal interest from 1865 down to June 1872, when he resigned, owing to ill health. He also held a commission as Captain in the West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. It will be remembered that, in co-operation with Dr. Cheeche, he published several years ago a highly interesting account of a journey across the continent through the Yellow Head Pass.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—THE SESSION OPENED BY HER MAJESTY IN PRISON.—LONDON, Feb. 8.—The session of the British Parliament for 1877 was opened by Her Majesty in person. She left Buckingham Palace shortly after one o'clock in the royal state carriage, attended by a brilliant suite. The royal escort was composed of a detachment of the Household troops. Her Majesty alighted at the Peers' entrance of Parliament Building, where she was received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Aveland and the great officers of State, and conducted into the House. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present with a brilliant assemblage, including Foreign Ministers, Chinese and Japanese Embassies. The Earl of Beaconsfield carried the Sword of State before the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury was not present. After Her Majesty had taken her place on the Throne, the Lord High Chancellor read the Royal Speech.

MR. BRIGHT ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A number of letters are published by the *Jewish World* in favour of the abolition of death punishment. They include communications from Mr. Peter Taylor, M. P., and Prof. Newman, together with two from Mr. Bright, who writes as follows:—"I beg to thank you for sending me your article on death punishments I take your view on this subject. I believe with a different mode of punishment we should have fewer murders, and therefore life would be more secure. I have from time to time read all that has been urged on both sides of this question, and am convinced that those who are against capital punishment outreason their opponents. I understand that a bill is to be brought into the House in the course of the next session for the abolition of the death penalty. Should that be the case, I shall have pleasure in voting for it, as I have done on former occasions." In the second letter Mr. Bright expresses a wish that the public attention could be roused on the question. "I believe," he goes on to say, "Mr. J. W. Pease, M. P., for South Durham, will bring the subject before Parliament during the coming session. As for my views upon it, I have always condemned our law in regard to it as un-

christian and unphilosophical, and have spoken upon it, in that sense, in the House of Commons. If you can turn to the second volume of my published speeches you will find, under date of May 3, 1864, what I said on capital punishment in one of the debates on Mr. Ewart's motion for their abolition. I wish our professed Christian writers were as Christian as you are on this sad subject. The hangings of the past weeks has been shocking to me, and I marvel at the insensibility of my countrymen."

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The farmers, who usually complain that their class is denied adequate representation in legislative bodies and that the lawyers monopolize all power and honor, have no cause for such complaint in Maine at least. A majority of the members are farmers, merchants and manufacturers. There are only two lawyers in the Senate and nine in the House. Seven Senators out of the thirty-one and seventeen Representatives out of 151 are college graduates.

The Alabama Legislature appears to be doing its best to bring the State up to a higher plane of enlightenment and prosperity. It has put aside politics and is working apparently for the public good. The lower branch lately appropriated, in addition to the trust funds, \$150,000 per annum for the public schools, instead of \$100,000 as last year. The finances of the State are improving under the new administration, and the schools are about the first public institutions to get the benefit of it.

During the examination of Wells, Field called attention to the fact that while the Returning Board, by throwing out 10,000 votes cast for Tilden electors, gave the electoral votes for Hayes, Wells omitted to account for their act of thus giving the latter three or four hundred majority. In response to questions by Mr. Lawrence, Wells said the Board gave to the Hayes ticket only such votes as it was entitled to receive; that they took no votes from the Democrats contrary to law.

One of the reasons advanced by President Grant in favor of immediate return to specie payments by the United States Government is his assertion that the exports for 1876 exceeded the imports for 1876 by some 138,000,000. Senator Kelly replies to this statement that it is delusive, inasmuch as it omits a large export of coin-bearing bonds. The president omits the fact that the United States pay \$280,000,000 annually in coin in foreign markets before they approach the question of commercial exchange.

AMATEUR ROPE-WALKING.—One of the greatest displays of amateur rope walking ever seen in this world occurs daily in laying the foot bridge on the wire ropes over the East River. The narrow flooring is laid in sections of twenty feet in length. The man carrying the outer end of the section to be laid walks backward on a single rope until the inner end joins that already laid, when he stoops down, places it in position, and steps from the rope on to the walk. This, at the height of 270 feet, is said to be the most dangerous part of the great work of building the bridge. The careful and cool-headed manner in which this perilous work is performed relieves the spectator from any over anxiety as to the fate of the workmen.—*N. Y. Sun*.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The despatch from Washington does not clearly inform us as to the effect of the decision of the Electoral Commission in regard to the admissibility of evidence, nor does it distinctly state that the vote by which the decision was made was a strict party vote, although the numbers given indicate that it was so, and that the Republicans held the majority, as 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats compose the Commission. We presume the decision is to the effect that the depositions taken by the Congressional Committee, and the reports of such Committee, will be excluded, and that the report of the Board of Canvassors, and their emendations of that report, and their statements as to their reasons and grounds for striking out certain votes, and the legality of such acts under the Florida laws will alone be considered.

Justice Bradley, the fifth member of the Supreme Court, part of the *Tripartite Tribunal*, and the man who will have more to do with the election of the next President than any other, is a little, spare old man, with a hatchet face and a long nose. He was born in New York State, and is 64 years old; graduated at Rutgers College; and taught school while studying law. He came to the bar in 1839, and practiced in Newark from that time till 1870, when President Grant appointed him a Justice. He was never a politician, and is very conservative in his views. His chief merit is in the South, and he has sat in all the Ku-klux and Enforcement act cases, and wrote the opinion declaring the latter unconstitutional. As originally drawn by him it was so sweeping that it had to be modified before other members of the Court would concur.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 16, 1877.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1877.

- 16th—Crown of Thorns. Hotel Dieu founded in Montreal 1664. Dr. Kane, Arctic explorer died.
- 17th—Feria. Michael Angelo, died 1563. Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland, 1867.
- 18th—First Sunday in Lent. Canada settled by the French 1534. Vermont admitted to the Union.
- 19th—Feria. Bishop Loras, Dubuque, died 1853. Galileo born 1564. Public Science Department McGill College. Florida ceded to the United States 1821. Martin Luther died 1546.
- 20th—Feria. American Independence acknowledged 1783.
- 21st—Ember Day. Armistice of Paris 1871.
- 22nd—St Peter's Chair at Antioch. George Washington born 1732. Know Nothing Convention in Philadelphia 1856.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Our readers will notice that we have secured a correspondent in Ottawa, and expect to be able to continue his services during the session.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

To-day we publish a letter received from the Department of Agriculture in reply to our articles on the Immigration Question. In order to place the matter fairly before our readers we republish our article of the 26th ult., and the reply of the Government side by side:—

TRUE WITNESS, Jan. 26th.

(1) Is it true that the Protestant agent in Orange Ulster has practically unrestricted power to send emigrants to Canada?

(2) Is it true that he is the only agent in Ireland who is thus empowered?

(3) Is it true that sums of money have been spent by the Dominion Government in advertising in Ulster, and none at all in the remainder of the Country?

(4) Is it true that the agent, who was stationed at Catholic Cork, has been sent to London?

(5) Is it true that the agent who was stationed in Manchester has been sent to assist Mr. Foy in Belfast?

(6) Is it true that Mr. Larkin, the agent stationed in Dublin, has no power of directly sending out emigrants, but that he has to wait instructions from London?

(7) Mr. Larkin says that there is no partiality shown to Orangemen to emigrate to Canada, and that he is invested with as much power as his more Northern confrere. But how does he prove it? Since when has Mr. Larkin possessed *carte blanche*, to pick and choose the class of emigrants he thought most eligible for emigration?

(8) Has the MacKenzie Government shown partiality in encouraging Orangemen from the North of Ireland to settle in Canada?

(9) As for Mr. O'Leary's arguments they are beside the question. They do not reach the point at issue at all, and are in every way wide of the mark. We cannot accept as an argument against our allegations, "that the Mayor of Montreal is a Catholic, that we send two Catholics to the Dominion Parliament, and that a large number of merchants are Catholics," or that our people have by their own strong arms and iron wills built for themselves a local habitation and a name. What argument is it to say that there are French Catholics in the Ministry, or that the largest contractors of the Dominion "are men who profess the Catholic creed." That is not the question at all. We care not if Mr. MacKenzie and every one of his Ministers were Catholics the issue would still, in our opinion, stand just where it does. If Catholics have, by their energy and their brains, won fame and fortune, in this country, then they have only themselves to thank. It is only what they have done in every country on the face of the globe, where they have had a fair field and no favour. It is to themselves alone that they are indebted for whatever they possess. They have, too, often won distinction and power against the current of hostile legislation and bitter ascendancy. But all this is beside the question.

(10) Is the immigration of Orangemen unfairly encouraged? That is the point at issue, and to its solution we intend to keep in view the facts which bear upon it, and which bear upon it alone. Our mission is polemical and not political; and whatever we do, is done in the interests of our Church, and not in the interests of party. But it behoves us to be vigilant, and in obedience to this policy we would ask a few more questions; questions too calculated to reach the truth.

(11) We have already said that Mr. Foy received \$500 from the Ontario Government for the purpose of spending on advertising in Ulster, while only \$200 was spent in the remainder of the country. We ask now, what was done with this money? What was the character of the advertisements and pamphlets on which this \$500 were spent? Were they Orange or Catholic?

(12) We assert on good authority that they were Orange, and that bigotry was appealed to and many of the wretched incentives which have raked up the scourge of religious feuds found a refuge in their pages.

(13) Yes we have reason to know that some at least of that \$500 was spent on injudicious publications—that contained letters written from Canada and promising the Orange immigrants a right loyal reception. Nay, they even went so far as to say that many of the Indians in the Dominion were good Orangemen as well! We believe all this is true. Our authority is good and until it is refuted, not by vague sentimentalities about the positions we hold, but refuted by hard facts—we shall regard it as proved. Can Mr. Foy deny it? He had authority to do as he pleased—and he did so. We do not say Mr. Letellier was aware of this. We do not say that Mr. MacKenzie sanctioned it, or the Ministry knew of the publications at the time of their issue.

(14) But they must have known of them since, and with what result? They have simply sanctioned the procedure, by perpetuating the policy of their predecessors, in allowing Mr. Foy to continue in the position he holds and exercising all the power he wielded under the administration of Sir John McDonald.

(15) As to the "assisted" passages, the mischievous individual authority given to Mr. Foy is in itself an evil. This system has worked from the beginning, as a one

aided measure. In Ontario the result has been particularly remarkable.

(16) In the official report for 1874 of the agents of the Ontario Government in Ireland, Mr. Murphy, the Ontario agent in Cork, writes: "The round about system pursued in reference to forms of application for assisted passages, is in my opinion, highly objectionable, and detrimental to emigration from Ireland. I had extreme difficulty before the 1st of May in procuring these forms from the Dominion office in London. Several applications I had to refuse and in case of others I had to borrow forms. Valuable time is thus lost, and when at length the forms are received from London, three, four and sometimes five or six days, before a warrant is received. In many cases there is not sufficient time to notify the parties of the granting of the warrant, and endless confusion and disappointment ensues."

(17) Again, Mr. C. J. Sheil, the agent of the Ontario Government in Dublin, in his report for the same year, says:—"At the outset I applied for a supply of assisted passages warrants to the then acting agent for the Dominion, as in the previous year I had on many occasions experienced difficulty in procuring them, especially during the busy season. I was informed that my application could not be complied with until the late Mr. Dixon's successor had been appointed. I renewed my application in due time without effect. Thus, although I was known as the Agent of the Ontario Government I had no more power in issuing tickets to emigrants than a country village steamship agent, a circumstance which did not tend to begot the confidence of those to whom I was holding out special inducements. I beg to submit that the Ontario Agent in Dublin should be empowered to issue a reasonable number of assisted passage warrants at his discretion during the busy season instead of being compelled often, on the eve of the sailing of the weekly steamer, to apply to London, and wait three days for return of post. The Dominion Agent at Belfast has, from the outset exercised the discretionary power to the convenience and advantage of those with whom he has been brought in contact."

Thus the Belfast agent then, as now, had all the power; orange Ulster all the advantages, and Catholic Ireland was thus deprived of the facilities which were extended to the orange few. In view of these facts, it is useless to platitudinize to us, "about our position in Canada." After all that can be said we have neither the power nor the influence which our position and our numbers make us entitled to, and it becomes us to see that our interests are not ignored, nor our liberties usurped by a system of "settlement" as dangerous to our position, as it is destructive to the State.

Here then are both sides of the Question. Side by side, we place our charges against the Government, and the official denial of nearly all we have written. This is only fair. So far however, the advantage appears to be on the side of the Minister of Agriculture. But it is only for a moment. Our time is coming. The battle is not half fought yet. In the first place then we deny that our charges have been refuted. Not one of our assertions has been proved to be untrue. Nay our position is strengthened by the official denial we publish from Mr. Lowe. We not only hold our own but we gain new vantage ground, as we shall show. Let us then take the questions as they come.

Questions No. 1, 2 and 3—Mr Lowe says that there are several agents in Ireland all vested with the same power. We deny it! We deny that there are three agents, or even two agents, in Ireland at all. The Government of the Dominion has but one "agent" in Ireland, and that agent is Mr. Foy, the Protestant who is stationed in Belfast. The rest—Mr. Larkin to wit—are "special" agents, and we will prove that the "special" agent is not vested with the same power as the "Agent" of the Dominion.

We can prove this from the blue books of the Minister of Agriculture. Let us take one at random—the book for 1874. What do we find? We find that Mr. Foy exercised powers which do not appear to have been given to any of the "special" agents in Ireland. In his report for 1874 Mr. Foy says: "By your authority I published early in the spring 10,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled 'Canada the Land of Homes,' in which I gave the letters of immigrants to their relatives and friends in this Country;" and further on he says. "I attribute my success mainly to those pamphlets, which I have had published for the past four years, strengthened no doubt by the fact that I am well known to the people and that my relations and friends are deeply interested in this Country." Now we flatly deny that Mr. Larkin or any of the "special" agents ever possessed such authority as this. Where did the money come from to pay for these 40,000 pamphlets? What "special" agent received such assistance. Not one! Nay Mr. Larkin has never since his appointment sent a report to the Government of the Dominion. His name does not appear in the blue books. He is a mere "special," and the fact of his reports not appearing in the same book with that of Mr. Foy, in itself shows that Mr. Larkin is not as important a personage as the agent in Belfast. This fact answers the 1st, 2nd and 3rd replies. Mr. Foy printed and published "by your authority" Minister of Agriculture, 40,000 pamphlets. We assert again that none of the "special" agents, were thus empowered, and thus "sums of money have been spent by the Dominion Government in advertising Ulster and none at all in the remainder of the country?" But we will be told that Mr. Talbot was a "special" agent, and that he sent a report for 1874 and that he also distributed printed matter in Cork. Yes but it was printed matter supplied by the Government, and not written by Mr. Talbot himself. Mr. Foy, wrote, printed, and published, what he thought best, while Mr. Talbot was forced to distribute the material he received from the head offices in London. There is a vast difference in the two cases. Besides Mr. Foy had assistants. He tells us that he "has assistants at present in a central point for the counties of Cavan, Louth, and Monaghan, supervising the circulation of pamphlets, posting of placards &c." Thus Mr. Foy appointed "assistants" throughout the North. No "special" agent had any such power. While "Cavan, Louth, and Monaghan" had "assistants" appointed by the "Agent," the remainder of Ireland was left to two men, who had no power to appoint assistants, because they were "special" or in other words "inferior" men. The one possessed discretionary power the other did not. The one was master, the other was simply man.

Answer 4—Mr Lowe denies that the (special) agent in Cork was removed to London. What! No agent removed from Cork to London! Mr. Talbot's report for "December 26, 1874" was written from "29 South Mall, Cork, Ireland" and commenced by saying "I beg to forward my annual report for this year, and trust it will meet your approval. I entered upon my duties in the South of Ireland early in January last, and having opened an office at the above address, &c., &c." He was thus agent in Cork during 1874, and Mr. Lowe admits, in his second answer, that Mr. Talbot "is now a clerk in the London office."

Answer No. 5.—Mr. Lowe says that the agent who was stationed in Manchester was not sent to assist Mr. Foy at Belfast. Well, we allow the reply. We plead hear-say for that question, but for that question only. Mr. Lowe has been wrong about Mr. Talbot, and he may be wrong about the Manchester agent. We find some fault, too, with Mr. Lowe when he says that "Mr. Foy would have serious objections to any person going into his field. Dr. Taylor told me two or three weeks ago that he wanted to give a lecture in Belfast, but Mr. Foy threw so much cold water upon it he had to give it up." Such nonsense! We confess our astonishment at reading such language. The servant becomes the master. His preserve must not be invaded. It is surely unbecoming of Mr. Lowe to write thus in fear and trembling of Mr. Foy. We knew the "agent" in Belfast was powerful, but we had no idea that he possessed so much influence as to force Mr. Lowe to imply that he dared not be approached. Even Dr. Taylor dared not beard "the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall."

Answer 6.—Mr. Lowe says that Mr. Foy receives his instructions from London the same as the other agents. What about the 40,000 pamphlets, "by your authority" minister of agriculture? Did Mr. Foy not write and publish them himself, a speculation which no other "agent" had the power of undertaking.

Answers 7 and 8.—Settled in previous paragraphs.

Answer 9.—Mr. O'Leary's letter is fully answered in our question. It has nothing at all to do with the issue at stake.

Answer 10.—Mr. Lowe says:—"The Immigration of Orangemen is not unfairly encouraged."

We say that Immigration of Orangemen has been unfairly encouraged. We deny that the same arguments were addressed to Catholics and Protestants, and we assert that there are not two Catholic "agents" and one Protestant but we say there are two Catholic "special" agents and only one "agent," of the Dominion in Ireland.

Answer 11.—Mr. Lowe knows nothing about the \$500 that was given to Mr. Foy by the Ontario Government. But we do know something about it and if necessary shall give names. Mr. Foy, the agent for the Dominion—did receive \$500 from the Government of Ontario at the same time the Government of Ontario had an agent of their own in Ireland and they only gave him \$200 to advertise the remainder of the country. Mr. Lowe does not believe this, well we believe it, and more, can prove it if it is required.

Answers 12 and 13.—Mr. Lowe believes it is "a fabrication" that some of the pamphlets compiled or written by Mr. Foy contained inducements to the Orangemen to emigrate. A courteous answer would become you better Mr. Lowe, "secretary to the minister of agriculture." It is no "fabrication" Mr. Lowe. It is a living fact. It is not an easy matter for us to place our hands upon all the documents we require, nor to conjure up the thousand memos which the Government can employ to fight their battle. But still pamphlets were published which contained letters written in Canada to their friends in Ireland and promising Orange immigrants "a loyal reception," and even, we repeat, went so far as to say that "many of the Indians were Orangemen as well." We do not despair of yet being able to produce some of those precious documents, or at least good proof of their existence. Meanwhile it cannot be denied. Mr. Lowe does not directly say that such was not the case but he believes it to be a "fabrication." Of course it does not appear in the "official" report. That would never do! But it was done nevertheless. Mr. Foy in his report to the Department for 1874, hauls in the Rev. Mr. Cleary a Presbyterian minister as rendering him "valuable assistance" and laughingly assures the Minister of Agriculture that he has succeeded in sending a number of "picked" emigrants out during the year, and how his "friends and relations" helped him and how he obtained so many recruits from the property of the Earl of Caledon. Nearly all Mr. Foy's "friends and relations" it is well known are Orangemen—and we can easily guess what class of men the "picked" immigrants were, even those from the estate of the Earl of Caledon.

Answer 14.—Mr. Lowe denies that the Department ever sanctioned "anything, of the kind," referred to in the previous paragraph. We frankly confess we believe it. We do not charge the Department of Agriculture with direct complicity, but we charge it with neglect in not finding out these facts for themselves, and in not putting an end to them at once. But still we do not hold the Department blameless. It was the duty of the Minister of Agriculture to see that all documents circulated in Ireland "by his authority," should be brought under his notice, and it is to the neglect of this that we trace most of the mischievous, nay, infamous work that has been going on.

Answer 15.—This is at direct variance with our information. We have shewn that Mr. Foy had "individual authority" which was not exercised by any of the mere "special" agents, and we do not despair of showing that Mr. Lowe is mistaken. We shall not say—as he said of us—that he uses "a fabrication" but we can, and will, produce a gentleman, who was himself an agent for the Ontario Government, and who is prepared to swear that Mr. Lowe has made a mistake. At this point we allow that question to rest.

16.—This answer is, just as we argued, except the remark that power was "never conceded to any agent" to issue warrants. That point has yet to be settled.

17.—This answer throws no new light upon the subject.

And now let us assure Mr. Lowe that although he has "answered seriatim our statements or allegations" still he has shaken them in nothing. We hold to every one of our accusations. We have shewn that Mr. Foy is the only "agent" in Ireland; that he exercised far more power than any of the mere "special" agents ever exercised; that he, by the authority of the Government, spent money where no other agent spent it, that in fact he was the pet of the Department. These things we say are here proved, and that too in the face of Mr. Lowe's denial.

We have given the blue book as our authority, and while assuring Mr. Lowe of our respect, and disclaiming any intention of doubting what he has written, yet the proofs so far rest with us, the denial of them merely

The whole respectfully submitted,
(Signed)
JOHN LOWE,
Sec. Dep't. Agriculture.
Dept. of Agri.
Jan. 26th, 1876.

OUR OTTAWA LETTERS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—GRAND DISPLAY—MEASURE SPEECH—THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD AND THE IRISH CATHOLICS—A SUPREME COURT JUDGE ON THE PROTESTANT HORSE—POLITICS, &c., &c.

The fourth Session of the third Parliament of the Dominion was opened here in Ottawa on Thursday last by His Excellency the Governor-General. There was rather a small attendance of the members, but to make up for the deficiency the outside public came in their thousands. A thousand people, at the very least, must have received tickets for the gallery of the Senate house, more than could find room, so that at noon the place was crowded to suffocation. Knowing old citizens of the Capital hoping from the fine weather that there would be a rush for seats, took their measures accordingly, and came early. There they sat six mortal hours from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, knitting, sewing, and lurching with sublime patience which is only begotten of the consciousness that though they were miserable enough, there were hundreds outside who envied them their happiness. At three o'clock precisely the guns at Nepean Point fired a salute, the Governor-General's chariot surrounded by the foot guards in scarlet and gold, dashed up to the front of the Senate house where His Excellency dismounted and entered, Black Rod summoned the faithful Commons to the bar of the Senate, the faithful Commons scrambled in that direction, the Speech from the Throne was read and the Session was declared open. You have read the Speech and know as much about it as I do, and that's very little.

Their Excellencies held a levee in the Senate Chamber at nine o'clock which was attended by about six hundred ladies and gentlemen. The ladies were dressed in their most gorgeous attire, some of their trains were of almost marvellous length and must have cost a fabulous sum of money. To each and every one of those ladies and gentlemen Her Excellency made a formal courtly bow, they passed away into space and there was an end of it.

An invitation to attend a levee is eagerly sought for and appreciated by the *élite* of Ottawa, for the reasons that the Earl of Dufferin and his Countess are really very popular and well beloved, and that it is considered a distinction to be invited. Why it should be so considered is not so easily understood seeing that the power of issuing cards is vested in the hands of the usher of the Black Rod, and that neither Lord Dufferin nor the Countess knows five per cent of those who come. It is a mere matter of form, but still if any class in the community which thinks itself legitimately entitled to the same honor as another is ignored, it feels aggrieved, and justly so one would think. During the past three years an offensive exception has been made in this respect in favor of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa, and notably at the last levee. Now, this class composes a third of the population at least, and has its fair proportion of representatives and professional men, such as eminent barristers, doctors, wealthy merchants, members of the Council and others who are in no wise inferior to their fellow-citizens of other nationalities of like rank, yet the number of tickets issued to Irish Catholics of Ottawa—so far as I can make out by looking over the printed lists in the daily papers, was fifteen only! This offensive omission has not been made through political feeling because prominent liberals as well as conservatives were placed in the same category, and if it was not, because the parties who, according to their social standing, were entitled to invitations, are Irish Catholics that their names were left out of the list I know no other reason. The affair is severely commented upon here and the attention of Mr. Kimber has been drawn to the circumstance by a prominent gentleman who was himself invited. It is very certain that if one person more than another would feel annoyed at the singular line of conduct pursued by the Usher, it is Lord Dufferin who recognizes neither creeds nor nationalities in his dealings with the people of Canada. Amongst other representative men whose names did not find a place on the list, are the Hon. John O'Connor and Mr. O'Garra, both leading lawyers of this city.

Mr. Justice Strong and two of his conferees all Supreme Court Judges, were enjoying themselves in the Rideau Club on last Tuesday night, the 6th inst., when they thought proper they instructed a porter to call a sleigh. That official did as instructed and in five minutes a vehicle drawn by a splendid span of horses stood in front of the Club house awaiting the pleasure of their honors. Mr. Justice Strong is polished and suave to a fault until the crust of impartiality which should surround every well regulated judge is dissolved by the strong waters inside and then his honor becomes a furious abuser of papists and calls the Pope all manner of ugly names. The crust was in a very bad way at the time of which I write and the driver of the sleigh—no less a person than Mr. Patrick Buckley—resented the language made use of by Judge Strong towards him and his religion. He then told Mr. Buckley that "he should have been banged long ago" and when Judge _____ remonstrated, his learned colleague turned round and called him a— Ultramontane. Mr. Buckley, who is a wealthy energetic citizen, owner of houses and sleighs in Ottawa, though he occasionally chafes to drive one of his own dashing equipages is not a man to be trifled with by any means, instructed his lawyer next morning to take proceedings against the Judge but vast pressure being put on him by influential friends he consented to let the matter drop after an apology and the payment of expenses by the erring Justice of the Supreme Court. Perhaps it was as well, but for my part I hope I shall never be standing at the bar of justice where Judge Strong or any such light is presiding be he Catholic or Protestant.

The politicians here are anxiously engaged in spelling out the Governor-General's speech from the throne and trying to discover something from the text. This is however almost impossible so guarded is the composition. It is thought by the *quidnuncs* that the opposition will take British Columbia, "Section 15" of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the railroad itself as their points of attack. Sir John Macdonald is the undoubted leader of the opposition and Dr. Tupper second in command. No one knows of course what the session will develop but it looks as if it was going to be rather tame.

O'Connor Power, M.P., is in town and is being feted by those who have a respect for his genius and patriotism. The Hon. Mr. Anglin, gave a dinner in his honor on Saturday and the Hon. R. W. Scott, on Monday. Efforts are being made to induce him to lecture here and it is to be hoped they will succeed, for few have visited this Dominion of Canada gifted with the splendid eloquence of O'Connor Power. If he does lecture it will be under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society, a Society which by the way is regaining the energy and usefulness it had lost. This is in a great measure due to the exertion of the Rev. Father Whelan, its spiritual director who is using his utmost exertions to build up an Association which will be a credit to Ottawa, and the Irish Catholic population. A debating club is formed in connection with the Society where a given subject is argued *pro* and *con* once a week much to the edification of the members and the development of their debating powers. On last Friday night the subject under discussion was the Southern States; were they justified in seceding; a question which by a vote was decided in the negative.

rest with him. We said before that we will cling to this question until we exhaust it. The more we investigate it, the more we see the strength of our position, and as we said at the commencement, we promise our readers that this battle of Orange Immigration is not half fought out yet.

The *Tribune* in arguing the question reminds us that it is not to the interest of the MacKenzie Government to induce Orangemen to immigrate to the Dominion. Well suppose we grant this. But does it prove that such immigration has not taken place? Does it prove that it might not be to the interest of Mr. Foy to send his Orange friends to this country. He did so in the interests of the late Government, and he has been blindly permitted to do so in the interest of the present administration. Perhaps Mr. Foy is clever enough to deceive the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Foy is a prominent Orangeman. All his associations are Orange, and may it not be his interest, and to the interest of the party to whom he owes his position to send the members of the fraternity to the Dominion. But we care not for the reasons—the facts are before us. The importation of Orangemen is a grievance. We do not regard it as a political question. To us it has a more serious aspect, and if it is permitted to continue, Orangism will become rampant all over the country. We are not silly enough to think that it received "official" sanction, or that we can prove it through "official" returns. We do not for an instant fancy that it was in Mr. Foy's "instruction." No, No! There are more ways of killing a dog than by poison. Mr. Foy received no written "instruction" to send his "picked friends" to the Dominion, but he did it, and it was winked at, and encouraged in London, and before we have done with him, we promise our readers that the fox shall be unearthened, for we are resolved to hunt him to the end.

MAD!

The fanatics of Ontario are going mad! They are moon-struck to a man. Neither is there method in their folly. It is very mid-summer madness in them all. Perhaps, indeed, the gods do love them, for it would appear that they are about to drive them out of their senses. The fanatics want nothing less than the establishment of an Inquisition in Toronto. It has been so decreed by the Protestant Synod, or let us say by that portion of the Synod which is fanatical in its ways. It has gone so far as to introduce a bill into the Legislature. It is called "An act to enable the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to conduct enquiries under oath." This throws the Mandement of the Bishop of Rimouski far into the shade. He merely enunciated opinions at variance with civil jurisdiction. His enemies cannot say that he did more. But our Toronto fanatics want to place judicial power in the hands of a fanatical tribunal. The Protestant press of Montreal does not view the monstrous proposition favourably. The *Star* says that:—

"The liberty of no man be he Protestant, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, or no church at all, would be secure were any bishop or other person or person deputed by the Synod to issue a subpoena directing him to appear and give evidence in a church squabble, the Synod would become a pest."

Safe! Why it would place us at the mercy of the terrorism of the Synod. It would subvert our social liberty, and endanger our religious freedom, to the inquisitorial of raving madmen. Such an infamous piece of Legislation can never become law. It would revive the days of Puritanical tyranny in New England. We know too well what fanatical ascendancy means. It is not to sincere Protestants an object, but to the madmen who in every land persecuted those who differed from them when they could. We want no renewal of the Penal Code in Canada. We do not forget what Berger said when he defied the fanatics to mention a single town, in which their Protestant predecessors on becoming masters, did not exterminate the Catholics. We remember Rousseau, who was educated a Protestant, saying that the Reformation was intolerant in its cradle, and its authors universally persecutors. We remember Bayle, who was a Calvinist, publishing the same thing. We have read of the Huguenot minister Jurieu, acknowledging that "Germany, Switzerland, the Republic, electors and princes of the empire, England, Scotland, Sweden, and Denmark, had all employed the power of the State to abolish Popery for the new religion." Are we to have the spirit of the infamous D'Adrets renewed in Toronto? It is not unlikely if this bill becomes law. But the fanatics will be careful. Such a bill must be rejected, and the "Synod" will assuredly discover then there is much difference between Protestants who are honest in their belief, and fanatics, who live only to curse the Pope, and to bring down their footsteps in ridicule and contempt to the grave. "The *Globe* supports this infamous measure," "But the *Globe* supported the Orange Incorporation bill too, and the latter bill has been lost on a division by 44 to 34. Of course Orangism is in a rage. The bill will

it is said, be introduced again, and the work of fanaticism will be pushed on with more method in its madness. But it is no more dangerous to predict a more disastrous defeat for the "Inquisition" Bill than it is to chronicle the defeat of the Orange Incorporation measure. These fanatics in Toronto make a huge mistake if they think that they can revive the days of Orange ascendancy. We append a list of the division in the Orange question. All the men may not be well known but it may be useful to enable us to fix upon them some other time.

YEAS—Appleby, Baker, Barr, Bell, Bethune, Boulter, Broder, Brown, Cameron, Code, Creighton, Gascon, Flesher, Grange, Hargraff, Kean, Lauder, Macdougall (Middlesex), Macdougall (Stimco), McGowan, McEae, Meredith, Merrick, Miller, Monk, Mostyn, Preston, Richardson, Robinson, Rosevear, Scott, Tooley, Wiale.—34.

NAYS—Ballantine, Baxter, Bishop, Bonfield, Chis-kelm, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Crooks, Currie, Deroche, Ferris, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Graham, Grant, Hardy, Harkin, Hodgins, Hunter, Lane, Lyon, McCraney, McMahon, Massie, Mowat, O'Donoghue, O'Sullivan, Pardee, Patterson (Essex), Patterson (York), Paxton, Ross, Sexton, Sinclair, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Widdfield, Williams, Wilson, Wood.—44

VALENTINE'S DAY.

It is now thirteen Centuries since the Christian martyr Valentine was butchered to make a Roman holiday, and near where the Porta del Popola, or as it was until lately called the Porta Valentine, stands, all that is left of the relics of the murdered man are still preserved with Christian veneration. The pastors of the Christian Church in those early days had to encounter terrors, beside which the work of modern missionary labours, look enchanting to the senses. The stake and gibbet, too often preceded the decapitation of the victims of a cruel age, and the bleaching carcases of the martyred many, were left for the carrion birds to peck at. Valentine fared like many of his brethren, and by a happy accident is, perhaps, one of the best known of the many victims which the Church gave into the maws of a heathen epoch. But the whirlegig of time has brought many a change in the way in which the 14th of February was celebrated. "Old times have changed, old manners gone" and St. Valentine's day is now best known as a day when Jock and Gill may avow their mutual throbings, through the medium of the post-office and its attendants, the letter-carriers of the day. It is the day when all the living world hears the postman's knock rattaning at the door, as with fluttering hearts, hands trembling with nervous expectation are extending to receive a *billet* at the porte. It is a day of joy for the young folk, and prattling tongues and merry eyes, become the festive morn. Nor can those of more matured age well seek refuge in repose. The young ones of the household are too full of the merriment of the hour to permit an infringement upon their manor ground—for St. Valentine's Day is their especial pasturage. Cupid has, however, become a degenerate boy in these latter days and, for the lovers longings of a bygone age, a demoralized burlesque has been substituted. Man is bad enough at the best of times, but when pictured by an unkind hand he is a very brute indeed. But as the day is now upon us the freaks of many, will but be for the merriment of all, and as our young folks romp amidst the joyous throng which surrounds the cartoon of some victim of the hour, we can all afford to be an "Aunt Sally" for the day, and like that good-natured lady of the race-course, take our punishment with smiling resignation. Meanwhile we must not forget that letters alone do not now monopolise the claim to the favours of the day—valentines may come in many forms, and, as a comic songster says, in many "shapesses too." Let us therefore offer to our friends a new method for fulfilling an old habit, and tremblingly present the TRUE WITNESS to all good wishers as our valentine.

CHINIQUY—THE OKA'S—JOE BEEF.

Chiniquy has become more noisy of late—the Oka's are growing restive again, and "Joe Beef" is speculatively advertising "his canteen with three bears and tea for 5c," per human head. The trio should form a happy—a very happy—family, and if the "Rev." Charles and the philanthropic "Joe" betook themselves to the wigwags of the Oka braves beside the Lake of the Two-Mountains—the arrangement might be to the advantage of society at large. The Oka's, it is well known, apostatised because their hunting grounds became exhausted, and when food became scarce, these doughty warriors preferred to change their religion rather than till the soil, upon which the charity of the Seminary of St. Sulpice comfortably settled them in 1717. The "mess of pottage" successfully charmed them towards the temple of Baal. But Joe Beef could easily pack "his canteen with three bears and tea at 5c. per head," to the shores of the Great Bay of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and relieve the "Protestant defence Alliance" from all the fuss and "vigorous action" which a report in the *Witness* informs us they are about to take to bring the Oka business before the tribunal of mankind at large. "Chief Joseph and a

deputation" are, it is said, about to go to England—but it would be better for "Chief Joseph" to take Joe Beef back with him to the wigwags of his braves, and find solace for his feelings in the "canteen with three bears and tea at 5c. per head." And then the "Rev." Charles could minister even to the diseased minds of the Oka's, and the "grand orator," whose "voice trembles with emotion" would teach such moral doctrine that Oka would be saved. Chiniquy to the rescue of the soul—Joe Beef to the rescue of the belly, and the braves rejoicing that "they've got no work to do."

HOME RULE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Home Rule League took place on last Wednesday week in St. Patrick's Hall. The annual report was read, and showed that during the year \$200 had been collected.—Several new members were elected, and the meeting adjourned until Friday, the 16th inst., when it is expected that Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., will attend.

HOME RULE IN THE UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The University Literary Debating Society held their thirteenth public debate in the Association Hall, on Thursday the 8th inst. There was a large audience, and the subject in debate was Federation vs Independence. During the course of the debate Mr. Greenshields B.C.S. who advocated Federation, is reported to have said that he was "in favour of granting a local parliament to Scotland and Ireland if they wished it. He was not there to uphold Home Rule, but he put it to the audience if Ireland was not as fully entitled to a local parliament as Canada was." Ireland as much "entitled" to Home Rule as Canada! We think far more so. Home Rule is the right of Ireland, while it is only expediency which secures it to Canada. Ireland was robbed of her Legislative Independence, while Canada was made a present of her liberty. No, no, there is no parallel in the two cases. The one was a fraud—the other was a gift. The Union usurped the rights of a Nation, while Canada was granted national autonomy. But even on the ground of "expediency," Ireland has as strong a claim as Canada to Federation, and Mr. Greenshields may be assured that so long as Irish laws are made by English men, there will be discontent in Ireland as there was discontent in Canada. The vote was in favour of Independence.

"THE HOME RULE LEADER."

The *Tribune* of Toronto made a mistake, when it said last week that Mr. Butt was converted "from Toryism to Liberalism." Mr. Butt is certainly not a Tory, and is just as certainly not a Liberal. As a Home Ruler he can be neither one nor the other. Such is the programme of the party. Mr. Butt may from time to time find it necessary to support Liberal measures, as he sometimes supports Conservative measures. But he does so as a strategical movement which may indirectly bear upon the Home Rule agitation. The policy of the Home Ruler is "a plague on both their Houses." Both have coerced Ireland—one party just as much as the other—the same under Pitt, Adington, Liverpool, and Disraeli, as it was under Grey, Melbourne, Russel, and Palmerston. We are sure the *Tribune* will recognise this as well as ourselves, and that the reminder about Mr. Butt not being a Liberal is made by us simply to prevent what might, perhaps, cause many to misunderstand his true position in the House of Commons—as leader of an Independent Irish party.

REVIEWS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1877.

Harper's Magazine for February is an unusually bright and fresh Number, with nearly sixty exquisite engravings. The Number opens with a very interesting paper, beautifully illustrated, on Cardiff and the valley of the Taff, in Wales. Among the illustrations are portraits of Lord and Lady Bute.

Dr. Bolton's article on "The Log-Book of the *Savannah*" is a novelty. The *Savannah* was the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic.

In an illustrated paper, entitled "And who was Blennerhasset?" J. S. C. Abbott relates the story of Blennerhasset and his accomplished wife, with a picturesque description of their island retreat on the Ohio.

One of the brightest illustrated articles in this Number is Mr. Van. Cleef's descriptive paper on "Barbadoes."

A. H. Guernsey contributes review of Mr. Squier's explorations in "The Land of the Incas," with fourteen illustrations of Peruvian scenery and antiquities.

In this Number are published, in their entirety, the four letters written by Macaulay to Randall.

A large installment is given in this Number of Blackmore's new novel, "Erema: or, My Father's Sin." The scene of the story thus far is California.

Part VIII. of "A Woman-Hater" recounts the adventures of Rhoda Gale as a female physician.

The Editorial departments very fully cover their respective fields. Among other matters of interest in the *Scientific Record* is a resume of the results of the recent British Arctic expedition.—Dawson Bros., Montreal.

DEVOTION OF THE HOLY ROSARY.

This is a book of nearly 340 pages, is divided into xxxi chapters, and can be had from Sadlier & Co. Montreal, sent free by mail for \$1.50. In Chapter III the author describes "what the rosary is" and traces the origin of this beautiful and devotional exercise:

"We find the traces of the use of beads among the pious solitaries of Egypt, who lived in the first ages of Christianity. Those among them who were unable to say the Breviary or Psalter, recited instead, as many Our Fathers as there are psalms in the psalter. These good monks made use of little pebbles or beads in order to count more easily the required number of prayers. In course of time these beads were attached to strings, and thus originated the present form of the Rosary."

The book is neatly made up, being printed and published in excellent style.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Contents:—

Julian letters. The poetry of the Old Testament. Alexander Venet. Priesthood in the light of the New Testament. Spencer's Sociology; its Ground, Motive and Sphere. Guizot's History of France. The Servian War. Contemporary Literature.

We cannot be expected to agree with all that is in the *British Quarterly Review*, but we can appreciate the charming selections which it contains. There is a refreshing absence of bigotry in its pages which makes it welcome to all. Protestant in tone, it is yet free from fanaticism, and the sympathy it evinces for the Protestant faith does not degenerate to rude and childish attacks upon "papists" or their creed. The *British Quarterly* fights its own corner, as we fight ours. The "Contemporary Literature" with which it closes this month's number is a careful review of many of the latest publications which have come from the press, and the generous tone in which it speaks of such men as Frederic Ozanam, is as pleasing as it is unusual. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

BLACKWOOD'S.—Contents:—

The shadow of the door. Inside the House of Commons. A Woman-Hater. George Sand. Weariness: A Tale from France. Cupid Schooled. The New Year.

Blackwood is as able, but it is a little heavier, than usual. "George Sand" is by far the best article in the number. Madam Dudevent was certainly one of the most gifted writers of her day. As "George Sand" she won fame but not fortune. Like Balsac, Scott, Johnston and hundreds of others, she had to contend against pecuniary straits. She affected men's costume, assumed a man's name, and certainly was a strong believer in women's rights. Although the sketch is well written and instructive, still we differ with the writers view of "George Sand's" troubles. We find her obstinate in youth, and perverse in womanhood. We can admire her genius but not her life. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

BEFORD'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.—Contents:

What he cost her. Ruse D'Amour. Temperance by act of Parliament. Varium et mutabile Semper. Fe'mina. Evenings in the Library. Mr. Blusher. Where's the G? Harold. Literary men and their manners. Nicholas Miniatura. Topics of the Time. Olla Podrida. Current Literature, Scientific, Mental. Numerous Department.

Belford for February maintains its place well at the head of our Canadian monthlies. "Literary men and manners" is faulty but only because it is too short. It is one of those good things of which we would wish to get more. We believe that Belford brothers are anxious to secure agents for the sale of the work in every town and village in the Dominion, and they offer a liberal commission.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.—Contents:—

Mr. Gladstone on Religious Thought. Cardinal Antonelli. Mater Christi. Ont on the moor. Russian monks and monasteries. Some more Spanish customs. The distribution of Light in Buildings. Turkish and new Turkish atrocities. The use of Creatures. Historical Gleanings. Infallibility mis-stated and stated. A true Story of a French General.

This is perhaps the cheapest, and for the money—six cents—the best monthly publication issued from the press.

MCGEE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

This is the cheapest illustrated weekly—of any standing—published in America, and deserves to receive the substantial support from Irishmen which its enterprising proprietors so well merit.

New Music.—"Tell that story again Maggie." Publisher W. Whitley, Toledo, Ohio, post paid 30cts.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.—Box 3090 Boston \$1.60 per year. Single copy 15 cents.

This is a charming magazine, and well adapted for our young folks. Without being sensational it is attractive, and without being heavy it is instructive. What we have read of its letter-press is in every way suitable for our young folks, and if such literature can be made replace the degenerate books which are now too much circulated among the youths of our day, the change will be for the better.

ACROSTIC.

O'CONNOR POWER.

Oh dear Mother Erin, our own Alma Mater, Condemned and heart-broken and lonely thou art, Oppressed, and robbed of thy rights as a nation...

OPENING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD PARLIAMENT—SECOND SESSION.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

OTTAWA, 8th Feb. 1877.

To-day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in State to the Senate Chamber, and, being seated upon the Throne, commanded the attendance of the members of the House of Commons, and was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad to be again enabled to summon you to meet for the despatch of business at the time which has been considered best suited to the convenience of members.

During the recess I visited the province of British Columbia, and had much satisfaction in becoming acquainted with the people of that interesting part of the Dominion, and with the climate and resources of their Province.

During the recent suspension of the extradition arrangements with the United States, I took care that the importance to Canada of a speedy resumption of those arrangements should be represented to Her Majesty's Parliament, whose attention has been further invited to the expediency of largely extending the provisions of the existing treaty.

The attention of my Government having been directed to some anomalies in the Royal Commission and Royal instructions to the Governor-General particularly with regard to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon, steps have been taken towards the amendment of these instruments.

The great public works connected with the St. Lawrence navigation, and the canals required to complete the system, have been prosecuted with success during the past year.

I am happy to state that the Intercolonial Railway was opened for traffic throughout its entire length early in the summer with as favorable results as could have been expected.

The exhibition of Canadian products, manufactures, and works of art at the United States National Exposition at Philadelphia was eminently successful, and proclaimed to the world that Canada has already taken a high place as a farming, manufacturing, and mining country.

I have considered it advisable, in the interest of the country, to make arrangements for exhibiting Canadian products at the Exhibition to be held at Sydney, New South Wales, for which you will be asked to make provision.

Notwithstanding the loss of revenue, consequent chiefly on the diminution of our importations, the reductions effected during the current year have gone far to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure, though great economy will be still needed to attain this object.

I regret that I am still unable to announce any progress in obtaining a settlement of the Fishery Claims under the Washington Treaty, though my Government has made every effort to secure that result.

My Commissioners have made further treaty arrangements with certain of the Indian tribes of the Northwest Territory by which their title is extinguished to a very large portion of the territories west of treaty No. 4, and although some of the provisions of this treaty are of a somewhat onerous and exceptional character, I have thought it nevertheless advisable on the whole to ratify it.

You will be asked to consider the expediency of making such changes in the Joint Stock Companies as may obviate for the future the passage of special Acts of Parliament for the incorporation of the various classes of commerce, including such corporations as seek to engage in the borrowing and lending of money, by providing for their organization by letters patent.

The desirability of affording security to policy-holders of Life Assurance Companies has engaged the attention of my Government, and I trust that the measure which will be submitted will accomplish the desired object.

waters within the jurisdiction of the courts of the Vice-Admiralty.

You will be asked to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Customs. I have considered it advisable to provide for the permanent prosecution of the geological survey which has heretofore been carried on under temporary enactments, and to make this a distinct branch of the Civil Service.

Measures will be submitted also for the amendment of the Weights and Measures Acts, the Excise laws, and other Acts, and also a Bill relating to Shipping.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you: The estimates of the next financial year will also be submitted, and will, I trust, be found to be framed with a view to meet the existing circumstances of the country, while at the same time providing for carrying on the administration of affairs with efficiency.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I place full reliance in your prudence and ability, and your devotion to the work of legislation, which I trust may be carried on and completed in such a way as to minister to the prosperity of the country and unity of the people.

A "PROTESTANT FACT."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Montreal, 8th Feb. 1877.

Dear Sir,—I have just discovered a "Protestant fact" which must have escaped even the "Lamp to the Feet" of your contemporary the Daily Witness. It is another example of Romish intolerance. It seems that up to the year 1856 Life Insurance was almost a failure in Russia.

On a par with such reliable information, was the lecture on the Greek Church, recently delivered by the Rev. A. Bray, Congregationalist Minister. It is a peculiar intelligence that could recognize wisdom and erudition in that loud sound, expressive of nothing but a want.

Yours, J. P. S.

ROYAL DEATHS IN 1876.

A Parisian journal gives the following list of royal personages who have died in 1876: Sultan Abdul Aziz, Grand Duchess Maria of Leuchtenberg (sister of the Tsar), the Infanta Isabella Maria of Portugal, the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Queen Mother of Sweden (Marie Josephine), Prince Frederick William of Hesse, the Duchess of Aosta (ex-Queen of Spain), the mother of Prince Milan of Serbia (Milena Anna), the Duke of Modena (brother of the Countess of Chambord), the Sultana Valide (mother of Abdul Aziz), Princess Constance Bonaparte daughter of Prince Canino, Lalla Roukh (ex-Queen of Tasmania), the Duchess of Medina Celi (niece of the Empress Eugenie), Lopez (ex-President of the Mexican Republic), Princess Mary Esterhazy, La Princesse de Hanau, Prince Louis de Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, Prince Theodore de Thuru and Taxis, Princesse Eleonore de Windischgratz, Princesse Louise Radziwill, Princesse Marie Esterhazy, Duchesse d'Acerenza-Pignatelli, Charles Langrave of Furstenberg, Prince Jean Ruspoli, and Toussoun Pasha (brother of the Viceroy of Egypt).

PROGRAMME

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME,

OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF CANADA.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF OUR HOLY FATHER, PIUS THE IX.

1. The Anniversary celebration takes place in Rome on the 21st of next May. In consequence the Pilgrimage will leave Montreal on or about the 17th of April, visiting our Lady of Lourdes on the way, and reaching Rome a few days before the celebration.

2. It is desirable that all the members of the Pilgrimage, who can do so conveniently, should meet in Montreal on the day before starting, and prepare themselves to receive the Holy Communion at a mass which will be said in St. Patrick's Church the morning of starting. The Pilgrims who will take the direct route for New York from Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, and London, will make a general Communion before leaving their respective starting-places.

3. The Pilgrims will proceed, on a day to be determined later, from Montreal, and from the places named in preceding paragraph, to New York, where in a spirit of great kindness and religion, a Committee has been organized to receive them.

4. From New York, the Pilgrims will proceed by a boat of the Inman or White Star Line to Liverpool; from Liverpool, under the charge of a special agent of Cook, Son & Jenkins, they will proceed by Paris and Bordeaux to Lourdes and, after two days stay at Lourdes they will resume their route by rail to Rome by Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn and Pisa.

5. The Pilgrimage will be at an end so soon as it shall have obtained an audience and received the Benediction of the Holy Father; till then no member of the Pilgrimage shall be at liberty to separate from the body. Up to this point all expenses are paid by the Committee out of the common fund.

6. On the return from Rome the Committee will furnish each member of the Pilgrimage with a ticket to Liverpool, via Florence, Verona, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Turin, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Paris, Dieppe, London and Liverpool. This ticket will cover travelling, but not hotel expenses, so that each one may hasten or prolong his journey as he may desire. The Committee also furnishes a

ticket—first-class—to return to New York by any one of the Inman or White Star mail steamers, embarking at Liverpool or Queenstown, as may suit the convenience of each. This ticket will be good for one year.

7. To carry out these arrangements, each Pilgrim will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, in the manner pointed out in paragraph 11. It is clearly understood that hotel expenses on the return from Rome to Liverpool, as also all travelling after the close of the Pilgrimage, except what is expressly provided for in the preceding paragraph, will be at the personal charge of each.

8. The Pilgrimage is limited to one hundred. 9. All Catholics speaking the English language are cordially invited to join this Pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Canada. Ladies accompanied by their husbands or fathers are admissible. This rule in regard to Ladies cannot be departed from, except for reasons which will be unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee in Montreal.

10. Applications to join the Pilgrimage will be addressed to the Executive Committee in Montreal, from Montreal and from all places in the Province of Quebec. In Ontario, application will be made to the Sub-Committee of each Diocese, by all who reside in the Diocese. A list of these Committees is appended to this programme. In each Diocese, the admission or rejection of the applications made will belong to the Committee of the Diocese.

11. When an application to join the Pilgrimage has been accepted, information will be given to the applicant without delay. As a guarantee, the applicant will be required to pay on or before the first of March next; the balance to be paid by the first of April. In the Province of Quebec payment will be made to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee in Montreal; in Ontario, to the Treasurer of the Sub-Committee of the Diocese.

12. The offerings collected for our Holy Father in each Diocese, will be presented to His Holiness by the representatives of the Diocese. 13. The control and direction of the Pilgrimage during its journey to Rome will be in the hands of a Committee, composed of the Montreal Executive Committee, and of one member from each of the Ontario Sub-Committees.

COMMITTEES

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE FROM CANADA TO ROME.

MONTREAL.—The Central Committee to make all preliminary arrangements, and to draw up the Programme of the Pilgrimage.—Rev. P. Dowd, Messrs. W. H. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal; M. C. Mullarky, O. McGarvey, J. Hatchette, E. Murphy, James O'Neill, M. Donovan, T. F. O'Brien, William O'Brien, Wm. Brennan, M. Farmer, P. Donovan, J. P. Sexton, R. Carrick, John Cuddy, T. J. Donovan, M. Guerin.

To carry out the decisions of the Central Committee the following were appointed an Executive Committee:—Rev. P. Dowd, Chairman of the Pilgrimage, President; Mr. O. McGarvey, Treasurer; Mr. M. Guerin, Secretary; Messrs. W. H. Hingston, M. C. Mullarky, J. Hatchette, E. Murphy.

ARCH-DIOCESE OF TORONTO.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Grace Archbishop Lynch, President; Messrs. Hon. Frank Smith, Eugene O'Keefe, J. Walls, P. Hughes.

KINGSTON.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, President; Messrs. Dr. Sullivan, Patrick Browne, James Swift, Patrick Hartly, Wm. Hartly.

OTTAWA.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Rev. John L. O'Connor, D.D., President; Messrs. W. L. Waller, Mayor of Ottawa; Daniel J. O'Donohue, M.P.P.; Alderman Henry, Patrick Baskerville, Daniel O'Connor, Richard Devlin.

HAMILTON.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Lordship Bishop Crinon, President; Messrs. M. D. Healy, D. Smith, Jas. F. Egan, Alderman Fitzpatrick, J. H. Hogan.

LONDON.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, President; Messrs. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C.; Daniel Regan, John F. Mahon.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to act as a Committee: Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Pastor of Peter's; Messrs. Eugene Kelly, J. D. Kelly, jun., President of St. Michael's Society, P. Farrelly, James Lynch, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society of U. S., W. J. Hughes.

N.B.—It is well understood that the members of the Pilgrimage wishing to visit their friends in Ireland, can give as much time on their return to that purpose as they may deem fit.

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AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

New York Tablet, Weekly \$3 00 " Freeman's Journal, " 3 00 " Catholic Review, " 3 20 Boston Pilot, " 2 50 Dublin Nation, " 3 50 " Weekly News, " 2 50 London Tablet, " 6 50 " Register, " 4 50 New York Catholic World, Monthly 4 50 Messenger Sacred Heart, " 2 00 London Month, " 7 50 Dublin Review, Quarterly 6 25 American Catholic Quarterly, Phil. 5 00

JUST PUBLISHED: Catholic Almanacs for 1877.

Sadlier's Catholic Directory \$1 00 Irish American Almanac, 25 Catholic Family Almanac, 25 Haverty's Almanac, 25

THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS,

being a plain Exposition and Vindication of the Church Founded by Our Lord Jesus Christ: by Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., Bishop of Richmond, and Administrator-Apostolic of North Carolina.—The following is a part of contents:—

Infallible Authority of the Church, Infallibility of the Popes, Sacred Images, Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead, Civil and Religious Liberty, Charges of Religious Persecution, The Spanish Inquisition, The Massacre of St. Bartholomew, The Holy Eucharist, Use and Necessity of Religious Ceremonies, The Sacraments of Penance, Indulgences, Extreme Unction, The Priesthood, Celibacy of the Clergy, Matrimony, 12 mo., 438 pages, paper, \$0 45 cloth, 90

The Voice of Jesus Suffering for the Mind and Heart of Christians, a Book on the Passion, by a Passionist Missionary Priest, cloth, 12mo., 605 pages, 1 35 Free by mail on receipt of price. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz. English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

TERMS. Full Boarders, per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders, do 7.50 Day Pupils, do 2.50 Washing and Mending, do 1.20 Complete Bedding, do 0.60 Stationery, do 0.30 Music, do 2.00 Painting and Drawing, do 1.20 Use of the Library, do 0.20

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

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GRAND LOTTERY, TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop Gratiopolis.

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EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS. LOTTERY PRIZES.

- 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateaugay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00
2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550. 3,300 00
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4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00
5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00
6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00
7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 00
8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)... 120 00
9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00
10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles 250 00
11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles 350 00
12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles 375 00
13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles 320 00
14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles 250 00
15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00
16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00
17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00
600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00

100,000 Tickets.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at:— The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne, The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau, The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street.

Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches— St. Catherine, 302; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal } No. 841.

Dame Janet McAdam, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Daniel Munro, of the same place, Plumber and Trader, and judicially authorized a *ester en justice*. Plaintiff,

vs. The said Daniel Munro, Defendant. An action in *separation de corps et de biens* has been instituted in this cause. GILMAN & HOLTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 8 February, 1877. 27-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, 1875. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal } In the matter of Amable Bouchard, Merchant, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Insolvent.

O. LECOURS, ASSIGNEE. On Wednesday, the seventh day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, for discharge under said act. AMABLE BOUCHARD, By TRUDEL, TAILLON, & VANASSE. His Attorneys at *litem*.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal } Dame Marie Felsque, *alias* Faixe, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Antoine Bessener, Junior, of the same place, yeoman judicially authorized a *ester en justice*. Plaintiff;

FARMERS' COLUMN.

A bee farmer says: "I find, by experience, that hives painted with Venetian red, or Prussian blue, are in a manner exempt from the ravages of the moth, and that white hives are the ones that suffer."

A correspondent writing to the New York Farmers' Club says that he has known a very foul case to be entirely cleansed by filling it with dry earth and leaving it four or five days. The earth treatment followed by scalding lime-water, will sweeten anything.

FARM WAGGONS.—The first requisite in care of farm waggon is to keep them under shelter when not in use. The most convenient arrangement for this is a shed in which to drive, and from which there is a door into the horse stable. It is better for all wheeled vehicles to stand upon the ground rather than on a floor of wood.

STABLE FLOORS.—The Scientific Farmer says of stable floors that it is common to pitch them back from one to four inches for purposes of drainage. This is all wrong. Any inclination to the rear is injurious, for the reason that the toes of the animals are thereby turned up, and the back sinews, especially of the fore-legs, kept in a sort of unnatural tension. If there is any pitch at all in the floor it should be in the front instead of the back.

DRAINING WET LANDS.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer has drained a once worthless part of his farm, and made it wonderfully productive. The meadow was divided by a crooked stream, which rendered it too wet for cultivation, but by digging a straight ditch through it, three feet wide and three feet deep, with permanent walls to support the banks, and running other drains into this, the land has been improved, until it now produces immense crops of hay and grain. Seventy-five bushels of corn, and from seventy-five to one hundred bushels of oats to the acre, have been raised on the land since the drains were completed. The expense of draining the land has been paid for several times already.

LIME AND MANURE.—At a late meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, a member is reported as having said—"Some years ago I knew a farmer who undertook to improve the manure in his barnyard by spreading thereon unslicked lime. The yard was sheltered, most of the manure being in a basement of his barn, to which the cattle had free access. Returning one night from town he observed an unusual light under his barn, and on going to the spot to ascertain the cause, he found a pile of manure actually seeping out a small flame which would soon have reduced the barn and its contents to ashes but for his timely discovery. He put out the fire and abandoned the use of lime in the manure heap, for the lesson satisfied him that burning would not improve manure."

GROOMING APPARATUS.—An ingenious grooming apparatus—a foreign invention—recently introduced is said to work not only satisfactorily, but to possess some peculiar advantage over the ordinary implements and methods. The device consists of a brush now in use in hair-dressing establishments, and is operated at the extremity of a suitable spindle attached to a series of jointed rods, in such a way that it is capable of being worked by an ordinary fly wheel, which can be managed by a lad. The apparatus is also arranged to work either right or left, so that both sides of the animal can be brushed freely and thoroughly, penetrating the coat of the animal in such a manner as to effect the operation completely, while removing all dirt and secretions without irritation or inconvenience, and imparting to the surface that glossy appearance which it holds to be the test of good grooming.

RICKETS ON RICKETS.—Prof. Roloff of France, on an experiment farm, has been investigating the cause of rickets in young animals, and finds it "due to a stoppage in the development of the skeleton, caused by the want of chalk. In the case of aged animals this chalk is furnished by the greater supply of food they take, finding all the lime required. If the disease have acquired an intensity, it is rarely that the bones resume development, and consequently the animal remains impotent and sorry-looking. For pigs, till six months old, and calves and colts during the first year, it is essential to supply them with fodder rich in lime, or employing phosphate of lime. Done dust is commonly mixed with the young animal's food, and is, besides, very easily digested, a quarter of an ounce daily for pigs, and the double for stock. The chief point is to apply the remedy in time; acid food is said to promote the disease; it does so in the case of pigs fed on sour milk; the lactic acid, uniting with the lime in the ration, is expelled from the system in the form of a chemical salt."

THE HORSE.—If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or a waggon running against him at an unsuspected moment. We once saw an aged lady, says an exchange, drive a high-spirited horse attached to a carriage down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon her harness, and she assured us there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horse to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drove the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railway engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is a great need of improvement in the management of this animal; less beating wanting and more education.

ASHES.—Many farmers have no convenient place in which to store their ashes, and consequently they put them in barrels outside of the doors. Too often these are left uncovered, or the covers blow off, leaving the ashes exposed to the rain or dew. Evidently they do not realize the great value which ashes possess as a fertilizing agent. If they did they would never allow them to waste. On the contrary they would apply them to their crops. If a man has a good place to keep them, one in which they cannot be injured by rain, and in which there is no danger from fire, it is well enough to let a year's stock accumulate and then apply them in the spring. This, however, in case part of them are not needed for crops in the summer. Some of our readers who have ashes of which they ought to dispose in order to prevent loss, may here inquire to what special crops they should be applied at this season of the year. We reply that for onions, ashes are among the best of fertilizers. For this crop they should be strewed along the rows, lengthwise, and the cultivator should then be run between them or else they should be hoed by hand. Applied to Indian corn, a handful to each hill, immediately before a rain, or just before a crop is hoed, they give good returns. They are also very good for vines in the garden. In most seasons the application to grass land immediately after the first of hay has been removed, has a very fine effect and insures a good crop of roven. There are ways enough in which all the ashes that are made can be profitably used on the farm, and they certainly ought to be saved and used to the best advantage.—New England Homestead.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1876-7—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—1876-7

This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

Table listing vessels, tons, and commanders for the Allan Line, including Sardinian, Corsican, Polynesian, etc.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched:

Table listing steamers from Portland, including Prussian, Moravian, Nova Scotian, etc.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage

Table showing rates of passage from Portland for Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage.

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation.

Table showing rates of passage from Portland for Glasgow Line.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFFITE & VANDERBRUYE or E. DESPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BENS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROOS; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENBORNE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal Jan. 15, 1875

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 27, 1875]

OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from M'GILL Str.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, finished in the best Rotary Moulds, for Churches, Schools, Parks, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Water Works, etc. Fully warranted. Illustrated Catalogues sent Free. VANDUZEE & TIPP, 102 and 104 East Second St., CINCINNATI.

SMALL-POX. MAJOR J. T. LANES

Mic-Mac Remedy for the Prevention and Cure of Small-Pox. It has never yet failed to effect a cure when properly administered.

Sworn Statement of ARTHUR BRADY, 70 Grafton St., Halifax, N. S.—I witnessed the administration of Major Lane's Remedy to a boy two and a half years old, whose body was a perfect furnace of Burning Fever, his face and his features entirely lost in a COMPLETE HEAP of BLACK SMALL-POX, the disease extending down the mouth and throat, so that when Dr. Morris gave the Remedy, blood came out of his mouth as the medicine went down; yet in twelve hours, so miraculous was the cure, that he fell into a sound sleep and awoke with the disease so subdued that he began to ask for food, and is now rapidly recovering, to the astonishment of his parents and the whole neighborhood. For sale by B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph street, Montreal. Special discount to physicians, clergymen and charitable institutions. Sent to any part of Canada post paid.

BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES IN MONTREAL. (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) AT WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875

GRAND LOTTERY

SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables

J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET,

And of

M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., C. J. DEVLIN, Esq., M.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq.,

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. H. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect.

The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes:

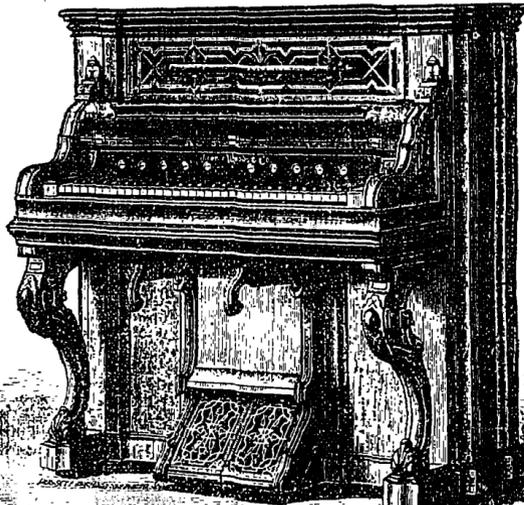
Table listing prizes including 1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000.00, 1000 Building Lots, valued each at \$500.00, and various smaller prizes.

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE, Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

The FIFTENTIETH OF AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director

F. X. COCHUE, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

GEO. WOODS & Co.'s PARLOR ORGANS



Excel in Quality of Tone, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Designs and Finish, and Wonderful Variety of their Combination Solo Stops, Solos, Solos, Vox

Humans, and Piano. The latter never requiring Tuning and giving the Organ the Brilliance and promptness of the Piano.

These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained. Adapted for Amateur and Professional, and an ornament in any parlor. \$27 Beautiful New Styles, now ready.

GEO. WOODS & CO., Cambridgeport, Mass. WAREHOUSES: 608 Washington St., Boston; 170 State St., Chicago; 25 Ludgate Hill, London. THE VOX HUMANA.—A leading Musical Journal of selected music and valuable reading matter. By mail for \$1 per year, or ten cents a number. Each number contains from \$2 to \$3 worth of the finest selected music. GEO. WOODS & CO., Publishers, Cambridgeport, Mass.

242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

GO TO HEILIAN'S BOOT STORE. Be Off Your Shoes! GO TO HEILIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!! (Patentees of the new go quick)

HEARSE! HEARSE!! MICHAEL FERON, No 23 St. ANTOINE STREET, BEGS to inform the public that he has several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. [Montreal, March, 1877]

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine, 19-12th.

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig Street. PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, Hotel and Family Ranges.

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DEVOTIONAL & INSTRUCTIVE

FOR THE SEASON OF

LENT AND HOLY WEEK.

Table listing various books for Lent and Holy Week, including 'Voice of Jesus Suffering to the Mind and Heart of Christians', 'The Agonising Heart', 'The Perfect Lay Brother', etc., with prices.

