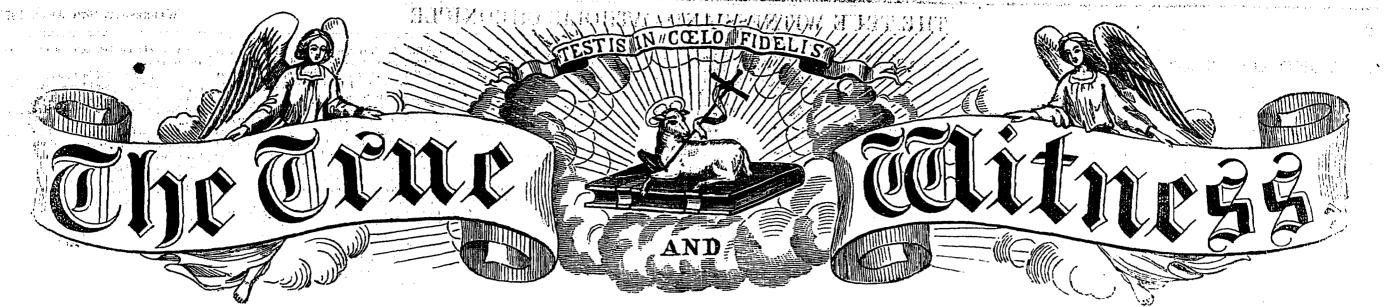
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CATHOLIC RONICLE.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1879.

VOL. XXIX.---NO. 35.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Mayor of Auxerre has come to the decision to prevent religious processions in the

To the great regret of his flock, Right Rev. C. H. Burgess, Bishop of Detroit, has resigned his see.

During his sojourn in Rome, the Archbishop of Toulouse presented to the Pope £2,880 as Peter's Pence

The Vocc della Verita of Rome reports that the next Consistory will not be held until the middle of May.

The Pope's donation of \$20,000 to the school fund is a first annual contribution from his private fortune.

There are now four Catholic Dioceses vacant in the United States-Chicago, Hartford, Marquette, and Columbus.

The agitation got up in Clifdon against the proselyting schools there has led to the burning down of two of the school houses by a mob.

Mr. Squires, Catholic bookseller, who died recently in Chicago, left the bulk of his property to found a Catholic Newsboys' Home.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN PRISONS. - Mr. Sullivan is likely to obtain Catholic chaplains for the English prisons as well as for the English navy.

The subscriptions opened by the Semaine Religieuse of Cambrai, to furnish Peter's Pence for the present year, have already reached £2,800.

The Holy Father, moved by the sufferings arising from the Hungarian floods, has sent five thousand francs as a charitable contribution to the relief fund.

Afghanistan has just been constituted an Apostolic Prefecture by the Holy See, its administration being confided to the missionaries of St. Joseph's Mill Hill.

The priests of the Diocese of St. Louis, U.S. have organized an Ecclesiastico-Historical Society, the object of which is to collect and preserve historical materials not yet committed to paper.

The Pope has sent a specially inscribed piece of marble, taken from the Catacombs, to be the key of the arch of a magnificent church erecting at Toulouse, to Mary Immaculate, by the Abbe Ravary.

The Italia says that Mgr. Haynate, Primate of Hungary, Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers, and an Irish prelate, will receive the Cardinal's hat. The total number of new Cardinals will be twelve.

despatched him an offering of heautifully embroidered mocassins.

visited this country, is about to join the Church of Rome. His sister, who was converted many years ago, has, since the death of his wife, assumed great sway over his mind, and has turned it toward the study of Roman Catholicism, especially as enunciated in the works of Fencion. The Dean has frequently refused a Bishopric, and has set himself up as the supporter, if not the actual champion, of all who have proclaimed themselves opponents of the Anglican Church, as Bishop Colenso, Dr. Voysey, and John Stuart Mill. Even Bradlaugh has been shielded by the Dean's specious reasoning on his right to assert his faith.

LEO AS A WORKER.-Pope Leo XIII., is a hard worker, and labours incessantly. His admirable letters are all well written by himself, and he devotes many hours of the night to solitary study. It is his custom to dismiss his chamberlains a little after 10 p.m., and to sit down to his writing table. In the morning he rises' early, dresses himself, and sum-mons his chaplain to assist at Mass. One morning recently, at 7 a.m., the chamberlain-in-waiting, perceiving the usual hour to be passed for the ringing of the Pope's bell, knocked lightly at the chamber door, and getting no answer, entered the room of the Pontiff, whom he found sitting at his table with his head supported on his arm, and sound asleep. The candles were still burning. His Holiness, when writing, had had been overcome with sleep, and not been in bed at all

that night. The question has often been mooted in France as to whether a priest who has renounced his vows can get married civilly. Some months ago the Court of Cassation decided in the negative. The case before it was that of a priest who, having left the Church in 1847, got married before a Mayor under the republican regime of the ensuing year and having lived thirty years in acknowledged wedlock, died leaving several children. At his death collatorals started up to claim his property, but the deceased's children argued that, having been registered in many legal documents as born "in lawful wedlock," that they had every right to consider themselves legitimate. A court of first instance found in their favor, but on appeal this decision was reversed, and eventually the Court of Cassation upheld the doctrine laid down by the Court of Appeal that a priest can never lay aside his sacred character, and that no civil functionary has a right to perform the marriage right for him.

Catholic Countries.

The London Tablet regrets that whatever propriety there was in former times in designating France, Austria, Spain, Italy, Bavaria, Belgium, and Portugal as Catholic States "it Bishop of Ossory presiding.-R.I.P. The Holy Father has sent a medal, with his has almost entirely disappeared." In Spain blessing, to the Catholic Indians of Maine, alone is the Government influenced by the who, on his accession to the Papal throne, Church, and even in Spain "the Catholicism of the State is superficial and formal, and nothing like a warm support of Catholic interest at home or abroad is to be looked for from those in power." In France, "the eldest daughter of the Church," five of the Ministers of State are Protestants, and of the remaining four not one is a "practical Catholic," while since Austria became a constitutional State the Government can no lopger be said to have any particular religious character."

IRISH NEWS.

A new church at a cost of £8,000 is about to be built in Castleisland, County Kerry. Handsome subscriptions still continue to flow into the Cardinal Cullen Memorial

Fund. A site for a new convent has been procured in Cork by the Sisters of Good Help. The work will commence immediately.

While the hounds of the Cork United Hunt Club were hunting on Friday week near Mallow, nine of the dogs fell dead, having been poisoned.

THE IRISH FRANCISCANS.—Very Revs. James P. Hanrahan and Marlin A. Holdban left Dublin on Monday for New South Wales, there to enter upon missionary labours.

At the weekly meeting of the Monaghan Young Men's Society, last Sunday night, Mr. Joseph McKenna in the chair, Mr. Thomas Reilly read a most interesting paper on Easter

In the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool, the Irish horse, "Liberator" (Mr. G. Moore) came in first, "Jackal" (Mr. J. Beasley) third. Eighteen ran. "Liberator" won by ten lengths.

The Holy Father has not yet ratified his degree of the Propaganda which appoints the new Archbishop of Dublin. The decree was submitted te the Pope on the evening of the 16th. and will not be signed by His Holiness before the evening of the 23rd of March.— Freeman.

coprous and abundant supply of pure water at ing from 5,000 to 10,000 acres each. Fences Cloyne is at last an accomplished fact. Sme use up much timber, and railway sleepers retime since a reservoir was constructed on the lands of Mr. Litton-about a half mile from Cloyne-and pipes laid from them to the centre of the town. A handsome fountain had been crected, and presents a very ornamental appearance.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the late holy and gallant Father Bacificus, Passionist, of Mount-Argus, Dublin, who fought like a hero in the Papal Brigade before he donned the habit of St. Paul of the Cross. Dr. O'Leary, M. P., presided at an in-fluential meeting on Monday, in Dublin, and it was resolved, as a memorial of the departed priest, to provide confession-boxes for the church at Mount Argus.

The death is announced of the Very Rev-W. D. Madden, O.P., of the Black Abbey, Kilkenny, in his 63rd year. Father Madden was ordained in Rome in 1839, and till the day of his death was a retiring, hard-working priest, who had no other ambition than to serve his Master. High Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul, in St. Mary's, Tallaght, on Tuesday morning, the Lord

LONGEVITY OF THE TONTOISE -It is generally received among naturalists that of all the various races of animals by far the longest lived is the tortoise. It is believed that some of these animals have attained the wonderful age of four hundred years.

A SMART FISH .- An incident tending to prove the existence of cleverness in fishes was

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

related by the curator of the Manchester aquarium not long since at a meeting of an association of anglers in that city. He told how a skate which was unable to reach a bit of desired food, owing to its position near the glass at an angle in the tank, lay still as if in thought for a while, and then cleverly floated the food into his mouth by waving his fins in such a manner as to cause a current that would

bring it to him. THE INDIAN SHAMA .--- Of all the imported song-birds the Indian Shama (called the

" long-tuiled copsychus" or " paradise grackle" at the Zoological Gardens) is said to be incomparably the best, thriving well in confinement under judicious treatment. In Calcutta they are common cage-birds. Their movements are very graceful, and they are handsome to look at, and become exceedingly tame. They appear to sing all the year round, but in a more subdued tone through their autuma moult, and they are very good mockers.

THE FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES .- Within ten years 12,000,000 acres of forest havebeen cut down or burned over the United States. Much of the timber is used for fuel, twenty-five cities being on record as consumquire the product of 150,000 acres per annum. The amount of pine and lumber timber yet standing in the forests of the timber states is estimated at 225,000,000,000 feet. The sum

of 144,000,000 dollars is invested in the timber industry, employing 200,000 mep. MIGRATION AND GREAT CATCH OF EELS .--- One day recently there was a great migration of eels at Mollington Hall, Cheshire, from the lower pool to the upper. They were probably in search of air, which they could not get

under the ice, though it was broken in several places to enable the fish to find air. The eels made their way into a narrow gullet of some length, and there they were stopped by the ice. Seven hundred of them were taken out ice. Seven hundred of them were taken out alive, Elling a very large hamper and weighing

two cwt. More were taken out on the following day, and hundreds were to be seen at the edge of the pool under the ice seeking a breathing place.

DISCOVERY OF THE PETRIFIED REMAINS OF A DINOTHERICM OR EXTINCT WALRUS-ELEPHANT .----Lately, when digging out a cellar at Schonegg near Salmhausen, in Suabia, the workinen came, at a depth of tifteen metres, upon the petrified remains of a huge monster embedded in the sandstone. Intelligence of the discovery reached Munich, and one of the curators of the Geological Museum went down to the spot, and secured the fossil. Professor Dr. Zittel pronounces the remains to belong to a colossal mammal of the middle tertiory period-the dinotherium or walrus-elephant. This animal was distinguished by extremely stout and strong tusks, having an outward direction in the lower juw, a specimen of one of which is preserved in the fossil. It had also large back teeth, each of which was furnished with two or three square protuberances admirably suited for masticatory purposes. Three splendid specimens of these formidable grinders are in the fossil. It belonged to the proboscis order of pachydermata, and was probably like the Nile-horse an amphibious animal. A CATAMOUNT HUNTRESS .--- Miss Susie Jones. laughter of Capt. Jones, a pioneer settler of the county, last week noticed that the dogs had "treed" some animal near the house, armed herself with a gun, and proceeded to investigate the matter. No sooner had she approached the tree than a gigantic catamount sprung to the ground. The dogs followed in close pursuit over tangled weed and through the dense willows and forest of the Tuolumne for near a mile, when the animal again took to a tree for protection. Thebrave girl trudged on alone, with her gun on her shoulder; and, on coming up with the dogs, soon discovered his catship in unusually close proximity; but, not daunted by his glaring eyes and ferocious appearance, took deliberate aim and fired. The cat made a spring, but fell to the ground dead. Swinging the monster over her shoulders, she carried him home in triumph as a trophy of her prowess. A friend sent us the animal, and we found it to be one of the largest of his species. The young lady hunter has only seen some 14 or 15 summers, and is a native of our county .- Modesto (Cal.) News. EFFECT OF THE FROST ON TEEES AND PLANTS.—Mr. Craig, the head gardener of Levens Hall, near Kendal, Westmoreland, in a letter to the Gardiner's Chronicle, says that, although the present winler has not as yet been so severe as that of 1859-60, he thinks it will prove more destructive to trees, shrubs, and plants. The destruction at Levens he described as something fearful. "Elm, ash, Spanish chestnut, sycamore, and many grand oaks are split from almost the top to the bottom of the stem, into three, and in many instances four quarters, and the whole completely spoiled as regards timber for use. My pets, the roses, I am afraid to look at, although they are well cared for. Such charming varie-ties as La France, Baroness Rothschild, and Comtesse d'Oxford, already look black and worthless. Marechal Neil still holds good, and should a change take place soon, which I trust it may, all will be well with him, although he is in some quarters rather exposed. to contradict bis statement. For alline it penter informs me that a very large oak has the det do in the present case. He hoped is seened as if there was to be warm work bit burst in the park near to his cottage, and he it would prove a warning to others. Larg the thing fizzled out, and the House relayed describes the noise as being like the sound of a cannon in the distance."

SCOTCH NEWS.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald, wine merchant, Aberdeen, has been roturned as Catholic represen-tative on the School Board of Inverness.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SCOTOPAGAN.-The Glasgow Herald of the 24th ult. reys :-"Sir James Lumsden, of Arden, died at his Glasgow residence in Bath street.

The following gentlemen' were ordained deacons by his Grace Archbishop Eyre in St. Peter's College Chapel, Patrick hill, Glasgow, last week :--- Messrs. Arthur Baiert, Thomas Cunningham, James McCarthy and Joseph Van Heeke ; and on Sunday the first-named gentleman was ordained priest.

JUBILER DEVOTIONS IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH EDINBURGH,-There was commenced in the Church of St. Patrick, Cowgate, Edinburgh, a week's special devotions, undertaken with the like object to that announced in the Church of the Sacred Heart. In both churches the special services and sermons are being very largely attended.

A large picture, believed to be a genuine work of Turner, has just been brought to light in Scotland. It was procured, the story goes directly from the artist by the late H. F. My lins, and was bequeathed by him to a relative. This man had been ignorant of its great worth, but on showing it to a connoisseur was inform ed that it was a genuine Turner. The pic ture will be put up at auction, and the representatives of several public galleries are expected to be resent.

A CADEGEIC ATHLETIC CLUB FOR GLASGOW. The Glasgow Catholics have this week inaugurated an athletic club under the name of the Union Athletic Club, which intends to play both cricket and football. On Monday night the members held their first meeting, when the following office bearers were elected :- Mr. P. M'Hardy, president; Mr. W. V. O'Brien, captain of the football team; Mr. Frank Wilson, captain of the cricket team; Mr. Fred. J. Kelly, 23 Monteith-row, match secretary; Mr. James M'Donald, 123 Hopestreet, treasurer. The club has not yet required a park, but they expect to do so on an early date

JUBILER MISSION IN EDINEUROR .- On Passion Sunday last, a fortnight's mission was commenced in the Church of the Sacred Heart Carviston-street, Edinburgh, on theoccasion of the Jubilee granted by his Holiness Leo XIII. After Vespers, Father, S.J., explained that this mission was being preached at the expres wish of his Grace the Archbishop, and its object was that of bringing the people together at this holy season of Lent, and giving them every opportunity of approaching the holy sacraments before Easter. Father Charn-

rable disturbances occurred between that hone and half-past-ten that night. Constables from the different divisions generally accompanied the bands in case of p row. On the square before the Royal Infirmary a rist took place, and several constables were more or less injured. Stones and brick-bats were thrown freely, and one policeman was so severely hurt that he had to be sent home. In the long run the police had the best of it, at I succeeded in capturing a dezen of the rowthes. As the crowd marchalong Abercrombie-stre stones were shied at the Catholic Church, tl.e windows of which were smashed. At one time in the course of the night the streets converging on the Cross were completely blocked with an excited mob; and in one or two instances blows were exchanged between rivid parties. The police and it very difficult to apprehend bandsmen, for no sooner do they make a rush into a crowd than the players dexterously hide their flutes about their persons, and can easily scatter and skulk out of sight. One man was caught in the act of throwing a stone in High-street, and he had another stone in his hand. Two others were apprehended in the Gallowgate whilst astiveby taking part in a scrimmage.

TERMS: \$1.50 per sunnm In advance.

o'clock in the afternoon finte bands began to

parade the streets in the locality above indi-

cated, and as they were as usual followed by

noisy crowds of young lads and girls innume-

The New English Cardinal.

A meeting of the Irish Catholic members took place this week in the conference-room of the House of Commons to consider the ex-pediency of sending an address of congratulation to Dr. Newman on his elevation to the dignitary of Cardinal. There were present :- Sir P. O'Brien, Messrs. O'Shaughnessy, O'Donoghue, Synan, Sullivan, Erington, Callan, Nolan, Colthurst, Brady, O'Leary, Biggar, Arthur Moore, &c. Letters expressing concurrence in the object of the meeting were received from Messrs. O'Reilly, M'Carthy, Martin, Cogan, Gray, Dense and others. 15 was resolved to present an address of congratulation to the new Cardinal, and a com-mittee was appointed to draft it in time for a meeting for the 24th inst.

Major General Clifford.

(Catholic Times.) I find the following among the answers tocorrespondents in the Rock ;--- " Major-General Clifford (T. II. P.) We do not know whether this gallant officer is a Roman Catholic." ara happy to give an affirmative answer to the correspondent's question. The Major-General is brother to Lord Glifford and to the Bishop of Clifton, being the son of Lord Clifford, who married a Miss Weld Lulworth. On both ley then conducted a meditation, which was his father's side and his mother's therefore, the Major-General comes of old Catholic stock In company with him on board the "Egypt," which is due at the Cape in a fortnight are other Catholic officers, among others, Major-W. F. Butler, C. B., well known as a wuiter, and the husband of the painter of the " Roll Call " and other military pieces.

RUFFIANISM .--- We hear that a number of ornamental trees on a property ad-joining the St. Patrick's Gemetery, Bergerville, were cut down and carried off by some unknown persons during the course of Monday night.

The chaplains of Pa ray-le-Monial have obtained from Rome the following privileges :-To give the Papal benediction with plenary indulgence; to have a privileged altar in the chapel of the Visitation ; and a plenary in-dulgence for the faithful making a pilgrimage to Paray.

Leo XIII., accidentally learning that all the valuable forced vegetables in the Vatican garden were appropriated by the cardinals, desired that the lettuces, artichokes, &c., be sent to the market, where all could purbe kept for the poor.

The Pope is making great reductions in his personal household, observing that it is useless to keep up an enormous kitchen where nothing is cooked. His dinner consists of a soup and one plat. Of personal service he requires very little so that his retainers will be reduced to one-third of their number.

His Holiness the Pope has written to Mgr. Mermillod, Bishop of Hebron, and Vicar Apostolic of Geneva, congratulating him for the Catholics of Geneva. He also felicitates the clergy and people on the firmness of their attitude, in which he encourages them to persevere.

The selemn opening of the magnificent organ of the Church of St. Eustache, Paris, which was much injured during the sad event of 1871, but which has been recently reconstructed, took place on last Friday, his Eminence the Cardinal archbishop of Paris presiding at the ceremony and blessing the instrument. A sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Ollivier, O.P.

A young Japanese, fifteen years old, born a Buddhist, has been received into the Church by Cardinal Caverot, Archbishop of Lyons, who in the Cathedral baptised, confirmed, and gave him the first Communion on the same day. The neophyte was one of also be certain of support for their orphans. a batch of Japanese lads sent to Lyons for a European education, and they were confided to a former Consul at Magasaki who is an ex-subsequent to their jubilee, a monthly Mass a batch of Japanese lads sent to Lyons for a n former Consul at Magasaki who is an excellent Catholic.

When, in composing, Haydn felt his imagination decline, or was stopped by some difficulty which then appeared insurmountable, he rose from the pianoforte and began to say his rosary; and he said he never found his method to fail. " "When," said he, " "I was employed upon the Creation I felt myself so penetrated with religious feeling that before I' sat down to the instrument, I prayed, through the intercession of His Holy Mother; that God would enable me to praise Him worthily." This masterpiece was the fruit of nine years ritoil.me ut with down standardigters with

DEAN STANLEY .-- It is freely stated in London society that Dean Stapley, who recently

A Colored Convent.

(From the Catholic Advocate.)

It may not be generally known that we have colored Sisters in this country and that they belong to an order or congregation which in Rome includes some of the first ladies of the land. The Oblate Sisters of Providence (all colored) tormed, strange to say, not in the Hub of the universe or New chase them who desired, and that the proceeds England, but in the South, a local habitation and a name, and there they are and have been now a full half century one of the settled institutions of our holy religion in Maryland. They fill a void among five millions of their race-a void that no other religious body in the United States would fill and exist, by inviting colored vocations, pupils and orphans into institutions for the other race. This is their noble mission and well they discharge it; to moral and religious females of color a goal to be reached, a consummation devouily to be wished, an elevation to the respect and ably defending, whilst in exile, the rights of | dignity of nuns ; to parents of the better class a boarding-school with all the security of home for their daughters, and to the orphans food, raiment, shelter education and a mother's care. Surely this, the only house of its class in the United States, is worthy of support, and

it is because we think so that we reproduce the following appeal from the Catholic Review :

The colored Sisters of Providence, in full confidence of a noble and generous response, appeal to the Catholics of the United States in behalf of themselves and their orphans.

This asylum deserves every Catholic's pa-tron age; for if it fail-and much depends on this appeal-there is no hope for Catholic orphans of color.

Help the Sisters that they may celebrate their golden jubilee-July 22 next-free of their present immense debt of \$18,000 and will be offered. Every Sister will weekly receive Holy Communion and recite the whole Rosary ; in addition, the orphans will on every. Saturday recite the beads and Litany of the Blessed Virgin. Contributions and annual subscriptions will be thankfully received by

REV. MOTHER MARY LOUISA NOEL,

St. Francis Orphanage, Forest and Chase streets, Baltimore. Md Or by REY. JOHN R. SLATTERY,

Director, 51 Courtland street, Baltimore, Md.

RETREAT IN ENNISCORTHY .--- The retreat for the Holy Family of men and the members the Temperance Association in the Cathedral of Enniscorthy was conducted by the Rev. Fathers McLoughlin and O'Neill, of the Redemptorist Order. It was brought to a close, under circumstances of special interest, on the 16th inst. At half-past eight o'clock Mass, took place the general Communion.

A conference was held in Limerick, under the auspices of the South of Ireland Temperance League. A considerable number of clergymen and others attended. Resolutions were passed in favour of closing on Saturday nights, the establishment of temperance association, refreshment rooms, and the vesting of increased powers of control over publichouses in the ratepayers as the most effectual means of coping with the evil of drunkenness.

The directors of the Queenstown Gas Company have given their reply to the demands of the Town Commissioners in respect to the new Gas Bill. They are prepared to have an auditor, and submit the gas to the tests re-quired by the Commissioners. But they will not reduce the Parliamentary standard price below 5s. 9d. per thousand feet, with meter rent, and they will not reduce the invested capital. As regards the electric light, the directors will subject to the decision of Parliament the views of the Commissioners. A special meeting of the Commissioners is to be held on Monday, to consider the directors' letter.

St. Patrick's Day in the House of Com-mons.

Writing on Monday, the London correspondent of the Irish Times says :--

A lively shindy, while it lasted, marked the national festival in the House to-night. Sir Patrick O'Brien urged once more the standing grievance, which the gallant baronet has been urging these eight or nine years past, relative to the insufficient recognition of the Irish element in the British army. He made the most of his theme. In order that Irishmen should no longer be robbed thus, and also in order that they should hold a distinct and honourable place in the army, he demanded the establishment of a regiment of Irish Guards on the footing of the Coldstreams and Fusiliers. His ground point was that while Scotland gave but fifteen thousand men to the army eighteen regiments bore Scotch titles, while Ireland, which furnished forty-four thousand men to the military force of the empire, could only boast of six regiments bearing Irish titles. Mr. O'Donnell demurred, insisting that there should be no Irish Guards until their was an Irish monarch to open an Irish Parliament. An English member ex-pressed the desire to see a regiment of Irish Guards officered by hon. gentlemen below the gangway, and despatched to the Zulu war. gangway, and despatched to the 2010 war. On this Mr. Biggar rose and calmly declared that the majority of Irishmen would be very well satisfied to see England whipped by Russia. There was an uproar at this, but no repudiation, not even when Lord Eloho in-dignantly appealed to Mr. Biggars colleagues to contradict his statement. For a time it seemed as if there was to be warm work, but the thing derived out and the House related into the dreariness of the Estimates.

followed by Benediction The mission brought to a close on Palm Sunday.

THE SCOTCH PEERAGE .- The peers of Scotland met in Holyrood Palace this week to elect a representative peer in the room of the late Earl of Lauderdale. The Earl of Glas-gow, Lord Clerk Register of Edinburg, presided. The corporation of Edinburgh were present in official robes. Protests against the Earl of Mar and Keilie voting as the Earl of Mar were handed in from the Earl of Canwford, the Earl of Stair, the Earl of Galloway, the Marquis of Huntly, Viscount Stormont, Viscount Arbuthnott, on the ground that the ancient earldom of Mar was extinct, and and that the House of Lords' decision did not reinstate the old earldom. The Earl of Dundonald was elected the representative peer by a large majority as against the Earl of Lindsey and the Marquis of Tweeddale, the votes the same as that announced to start this being-Dundonald, 35; Lindsey, 5; and Tweeddale. 1.

THE CHURCH IN DUMFRIES .- The Edinburgh Daily Review, a Protestant paper, bears testi-mony to the growth of the Church in Dumfries. It says :- The Roman Catholic Church is making great advances in Dumfrics-not in the way of converting, but of natural increment, and the acquirement of property. A few years ago the old infirmary was purchased, and made into a college of the Marist Brothers; later, the beautiful little suburban estate of Laurelmount was purchased for a "retreat" in connection with the same Order ; last year it was made the seat of the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Galloway. The Corbelly Hil belongs to Lord Herries. It is situated on the Galloway side of the river, and commands a magnificent panorama. It has long been advertised for feuing purposes, but the expense of building on such an elevation has proved an effectual discouragement.

ORANGE ROWDYISM IN GLASGOW .- For several weeks past foot passengers and residents in the central district of the city have been greatly annoyed at night, with disturbances, raised by flute bands parading throughfares

such as the Saltmarket, High-street, the Gallowgate, and London-street. The bands, composed of boys and young men, are believed to belong to the Orange party; and the petty annoyance which attended their passage along a street, not to mention the dangerlinvolved is known only to those quiet pedestrians who have been unfortunate enough to be near at the time. They seem to be ubiquitous, starting their tunes in the most unlikely places, after having been dispersed by the police. A young man was convicted at the Central on Saturday of having taken part in disturbances in the Saltmarket on the preceding night. Mr. Boyd said it was high time that these disturbances were put an end to, as they were most annoying to the people resident in the vicinity of the Saltmarket, and dangerous to the public peace. The stipendiary remarked that had it not been for certain circumstances Queen holly look much cut up; and even of a fine; but should another offence of the daminged. Since writing the above, thu car-

A. Bussian Railroad to Afghanistan

The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich, in a work just published, recommending the construction of the Orenburg and Tashkend Railway, announces that he is preparing an expedition to pursue a study relative to railway matters beyond the boundaries of Asiatic Russia, across the Amu Daria, as far as the defile Bemian, in Afghanistan, and in the direction of Cabul. The Times says the expedition is doubtless summer. It will be remembered that announced some time since was that the Grand Duke had been exiled for publishing the work in question, but his views now seem to have found favor and great preparations are making for the expedition .- New York Herald.

The Natoralist and his Father.

A story is told of Agassiz, the great naturalist, which, we believe, has never yet ap-peared in print :--His father destined him for a commercial life, and was impatient at his devotion to frogs, snakes and fishes. The latter, especially, were objects of the boy's attention. His vacations he spent in making journeys on foot through Europe, examining the different species of fresh-water fishes. "If you can prove to me," said his father, "that you really know anything about science, I will consent that you shall give up the caroer I have planned for you." Young Agassiz, in his next vacation, being then eighteen, visited England, take with him a letter of introduction to Sir Roderick Murchison. "You have been studying nature,' said the great man, bluntly. "What have you leained ?" The lad, was timid, not sure at that moment that he had. learned anything. "I think," he said at last. "I know a little about fishes." "Very well, There will be a meeting of the Royal Society to-night. I will take you with me there." All of the great scientific savants of England belonged to this society. That evening, when the business of the meeting was over, Sir Roderick arose and said: "I have a young friend here from Switzerland, who thinks he knows something about fishes; how much, I have a fancy to try. There is, under this cloth, a perfect skeleton of a fish which existed long before man." He then gave him the precise locality in which it had been found with one or two other facts concerning it. The species to which the specimen belong was, of course, extinct. "Can you sketch for me on the blackboard your ideas of this fish?" said Sir Roderick. Agassiz took up the chalk, hesitated a moment, and then sketched rapidly a skeleton fish. Sir Rodertck held on the specimen. The portrait was correct in every specimen. The portait was correct in every bone and line. The grave old doctors burst into loud appleuse. "Sir," Agassiz said, on_ telling the story, "that was the proudest-moment of my life—no, the happiest, for L knew, now, my father would consent that I should give my life to science." native of 30 days imprisonment. About five | should give my life to science."

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1879.

REDMOND O'HANLON

An Historical story of the Cromwellian Settlement.

CHAPTER VIII .- CONTINUED.

"And that is an improvement," added the old man, smacking his lips, as he tasted the " But what of this strange story you claret. were telling last night?"

"Between ourselves," said John Elliott, winking his eyes, and speaking in a lower tone of voice than usual, "my own opinion is it is a very foolish story; for, in my soul, I do not believe there is one word of truth in the whole Pepish plot, ethics English or Irish whole Popish plot, ethier English or Irish, from the beginning to the end."

"Nor I either," observed the old man. "This is not the first Popish plot spoken of in my time. I have been now living in Irc- Smith." land for more than thirty years, and have ac-quired some knowledge of its people, and sure I am, poor fellows! that what has been the cause of most anxiety to them has been, not to destroy their neighbors, but to make out bread for themselves and their children. Thus, from my own experience, I would say there is nothing to be found in the Irish plot, but as many lies as there are false men to now. I bet you a pint of usouebaugh that I swear them: and as to the English plot, I judge it from the character of one of the with nesses-Bedloe-and of him it can be truly said, that he is 'a fellow known for a blasphemous, atheistical wretch; a thief, a cheat, and, in tine, a scandal to the very alms-basket.' But, bless you, sir," added Elliott, still speaking in a low tone of voice, "that which I say to you, under the rose, I dare not for my life speak aloud. Knaves, who know 1 said nothing but the truth, would aid fools and fanatics in tearing my house down about my ears, because I had spoken that truth that before I touch a drop that is in that aloud."

"I know, as well as you," said the old man, the danger of the times; and, therefore, whilst I admire your sentiments I respect your prudence. But tell me, I prav, the strange story in which the Welsh captain was a hero."

"The person you ask about," observed Elliott, "is a young captain in Jones' dragoons. He is like most Welshmen I have ever met with, as remarkable for the dulness of his wit, as the liveliness of his fanaticism; and, therefore, is prepared to believe as a truth, whatever can be said to the dishonor of have worse liquor in your house than this; his neighbor-provided that neighbor be an and may you always be as sure that others Irishman or a Papist. Ever since the Popish will pay for their drink, as that you will have, plot was first spoken of in England, he has in this instauce, to pay for nine. And here, been maintaining there must be, at the least, two Popish plots in Ireland; and for this you for your impartiality, secause you decided reason, that there are twice as many Papists in Ireland as in England. This firm persua- and although you are an old man, the worst sion of his has, it seems, by his own account, been fully corroborated by an incident which cocurred whilst he was patrolling at night "Let the fellow drink as much as he around Dublin. He asserts that, whilst so engaged, he met a large armed party; and their leader a warrant from the Privy Coun- sooner get rid of him." cil in England, fo arrest persons in Ireland accused of being parties to a Popish plot in the vessel containing the beloved usque-this country. He says that the party he bargh, "I think I ought to be able to take stopped had a woman in custody-an emissary from France, who wes arrested in the very offers. I drank your health, Mr. Elliott, in acteristic of his countrymen, he can neither get at the aqua vita, that I stumbled over my remember the name of the person set forth in politeness. Well, here's to mend my hand, the warrant of the English Privy Council, as he describe the person of the prisoner, for he fore nor after Christmas. declares he never saw her. At the Castle, nothing is known of any such circumstance. "Well, now that I have a word to say to It is cortain no such prisoner has been my enemies, and I ought to have something to

each other. This, sir, is Mr. -I forget your name sir," said Elliott to the new-comer. "I wonder at that," said the new-comer. "Why so ?" said Elliott.

_ Mr.

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"Because you never knew it; and how you

could forget what you never knew, passes my knowledge in logic and moral theology," answered the stranger, whom John Elliotts glasss of usquebaugh, with the prospect of drinking more of it, put into excellent spirits. "But not to keep you longer in doubt about it, my name is Murfey-Edmund Murfey, at your service. An honest man's son's name, at all events."

"Smith," said Murfey, observing that John

Elliott stopped at the name. "Smith!" said the old man, smiling ; " you

are quite right Mr. Murfey-I am called Mr.

"See that now," said Murfey, "see that now -see how I could tell the gentleman's name, though I never saw him before. I have travelled a deal, Mr. Elliott, and have seen a great deal of the world, but I never yet met an Erglishman, and was at loss for his name, and called him 'Smith,' that I did not find I now, I bet you a pint of usquebaugh that I guess his Christian name."

" Done !" said John Elliott.

"Done!" said Murfey, "and done again, and done over again; for it's you that was done this time, mine host. The gentleman's Christian name is 'John'-'John Smith' is his name, in full-that is the name he is called by. Ain't I right, sir ?"

"Quite right; I am, as you, say Mr. Murfey, called John Smith."

"Hand me in my pint of spirits," cried Murfey, jubilant with exultation ; "I'll take quart bottle. I like to begin with my own honest earnings, before I quarter myself on the contributions of strangers. That has been my way through life. I first spent my own fortune; and never until I had gone right through it, did I think of helping my friends to get through theirs; and the Lord be praised! I have got on wonderfully in life, by succeeding in both ways. But here comes the usquebaugh. My heart's weak this morning, after last night's booze; but I have the courage to face a pint, at all events. Here, mine host, is your health, and may you never in my favor. Your health, Mr. John Smith; wish I have for you is, may you live until

ploases, and as quickly as he likes," whispered John Elliott to the old man; "we shall upon challenging them, he was shown by the sooner learn all he has to tell, and the

"I think, "said Murfey, as he laid down the conceit out of that pint in five more act of conspiring with the Catholic Arch-bishop of Armagh as to poisoning the King; Mr. John Smith along with you. Forgive but with that stupidity and dulness so char- me, gentlemen ; but I was in such a hurry to and here's to your health alone, Mr. John being authorized to make arrests in Ireland, Smith, and may you never die until I wish to nor can he tell to what jail it was stated the be at your wake! and that, I can tell you, will prisoner was about to be removed; nor can be some day that will never comencither be-

brought there to be lodged in the Birming-ham Gate-house, or any other tower; nor is than the other on my hands at this present there any such prisoner in Newgate. What writing. Faith, as to my friends, you could is supposed to be the fact is, either that Cap-fit them into a sentry sox, and there would be "And birth," added Elliott, slily. whilst as to my enemies, they are like buttercups on a May morning, past counting. So here goes-' Confusion to all my enemies in general, rich and poor, great or small, alive "There's my third offer at the point, and a

wine; but they reserved for their heathen something better than wine, and they gods something better than wine, and called it 'nectar' and 'nectar' is Greek for usquebaugh." "Neclar Greek for usquebaugh," said the old

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man, "I never knew that before.", "Did you ever drink usquebaugh before sir?" asked Murtey.

"No, never."

"Then go on drinking usquebaugh, and you will be astonished to find how much it will improve you. When you have drunk half as much as me, it will be well for you if when you go to kingdom come, Luther will you know half or quarter as much as I could teach you."

"I have not the slightest doubt, sir, of the profundity of your knowledge, or the extent of your acquirements," remarked the old man, bowing to Murfey, who received the compliment with drunken gravity and solemnity but what surprises me is, that you should be 50 reluctant to impart the information you possess to others. A good scholar should be like a large cask of generous wine, always on draught, never bunged up."

"Sir, I honor you for the metaphor," stammered Murfey. "Ask what question you please, and I will answer you."

" You stopped a minute ago," observed the old man, "as you were on the point of telling us the name of the young woman who gave you dire offence on a recent occasion. I own to a strong curiosity to learn the name of that particular individual of the weaker sex who was able to excite such angry commotion in the geneorus heart of a great scholar and an illustrious divine like Mr.

Edmund Murfey." "Cease firing, John Smith! No flattery, Mr. Smith ! I confess to being a scholar, I deny being a divine. What I might have been, I will not say; but cruel Oliver Plunkett could tell; for it was jealousy on his part of my superior talents that made him put me under him. And now you want to know, Mr. John Smith, the name of the young lady who on last Monday night, of all days in the year, put me in a passion. Ah! then, if you wait there, Mr. John Smith, until I tell you the name of that fiery young vixen, you will be found sitting on the same spot where you are until the day after the day of judgment. But to tell the truth, now, John Elliott, did I do what this old chap says I did? did J directly or indirectly say one blessed word about a young woman having

put me in a horrid rage last Monday?" "You did, indeed, Mr. Murfey, distinctly allude to some such person," replied John Elliott.

"Why, then, more shame for me, and as a punishment, I fine myself to drink off another glass of usquebaugh. There it is-gone! paid the fine the very minute it was inflicted. Is not that honest, Mr. Smith? Is not that astonishingly honest, Mr. Smith? Isn't that superlatively honest, Mr. John Elliott?" Honest! you are the perfection of honesty,

Mr. Murfey," said Elliott.

" Not a bit of it," answered Murfey.

"You are too honest," said the old man. "Cease firing, John Smith! Ain't it the hardest thing in the world for a man to be honest? then such being the case, how on earth could a man double the quantity of an impossibility? Answer me that logically, and metaphysically, and theolegically," said Murfey, hiccupping in a drunken triumph. "You are too learned for me to enter into

a conversation with you," said the old man. "I should think so. I should like to see the man from Oxford or Cambridge who could hold a candle to me when I'd try to trip him up with Aristotle in Greek, or Thomas

Aquinasin Latin." "I think you are quite right," said John Elliott, " not to tell the girl's name, or perhaps I orght to say the name of the young

lady.' "True for you, John Elliott; and a real

a witness ; so let me alone, I tell you. I fine "It is nectar, sir, answered Murfey, as he a witness, so let me alone, I tell you. I fine quaffed off another glass, "The ancient myself another glass of usquebaugh for stop-pagans described their herces as drinking ping, so long with you. And so good-bye, ping, so long with you. And so good-bye, who call myserr another grass or, usquoratgar for sopp ping, so long with you. And so good-bye, landlord, and good-bye, you, sir, who call yourself, or are called John Smith." "Come I come I not so fast. Mr. Murfey," said John Elliott, catching hold of the toper by the skirts of his shabby black coat, and so

dragging him back into his seat again. "Mind you, Mr. Murfey, I am an Englishman, and, what is more, as good a Protestant as yourself."

"Faith," replied Murfey, " if that's all you have to say for yourself, that you are as good a Protestant as I am, then I can tell you that disown you, and Calvin turn the back of his hand and the sole of his foot against you." "But, Mr. Murfey," said John Elliott, "I

want to show my respect for you."

"Do you really now, Mr. Elliott ?"

"I do, Indeed, Mr. Murfey."

"Very well, then, give us another glass of your usquebaugh." "Another glass of my usquebaugh!" exclaimed Elliott, as in a rapture of enthusiasm. "Another glass of my usquebaugh ! ay, Mr. Murfey, and another quart of my usquebaugh, and a dozen quarts of usquebaugh to the back of that again. Call for what you like, regard this house as your own, its larder and its cellars are alike open to you. All I regret is, that the house is so full I cannot offer you a bed. What, Mr. Murfey, is it that I possess, and that you may not command? Are you not one of the King's evidence to the horrid hellish, Popish plot, and is it not the duty of

every Englishman to sustain, support, and cherish you ?" "Are you in earnest, Mr. Elliott ?" said Murfey, "or are you only making game of me? Because, if you are in earnest, it is the best joke I ever heard ; and if you are joking, depend upon it I will make you sup sorrow

for your fun." "Am I in earnest?" cried Elliott, as if astonished at the question. "Just listen to me. Here, Thomas—you know, Mr. Murfey, Thomas is the head drawer at my inn-here, Thomas, this is Mr. Murfey, and whatever Mr. Murfey olders in this house, you are to bring him, and never send him in a bill." " Yes, sir," replied Thomas.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating,"

said Murfey. "How much is a magnum, Mr. Elliott?" "Two quarts, Mr. Murfey," answered Elliott.

"Very well! you, Thomas, follow, bring mea magnum of usquebaugh," said Murfey. "Yes, sir," said Thomas, hurrying off, and no less, to cut the throat of John Elliott and

bottle. " Uncork that, my man," said Murfey.

"Yes, sir "

Murfey filled, with a steady hand, a glass from the huge bottle; then smelled, with a knowing look, the liquid; then tasted it; then smacked his lips, and exclaimed with repture-"Better liquor I never tasted, as this horrid, hellish, Popish plot." fragrant as a rose, as strong as steel, and as "Ah! I see what you are driv." pellucid as the honey of Hybla. And now, Murfey; "you want me to tell the name of Thomas, my tight fellow-

"Yes, sir." "Mind, whenever I order it, you are never

to stop bringing me one of the same sort." "Yes, sir."

"And take particular notice, my red-nosed Ganymede, that you are not to charge me

anything.

"Yes, sir." "Eccause, if you do I will never ray you.

Whenever I say I won't pay, you may depend upon it, I'll keep my word.' "Yes."

"And mind you, Thomas, you are not to ask meto settle my bill for this nectar." ".Never, sir."

"Yes!" exclaimed Mnrfey, as he clasped the monstrous bottle in both hands, and nectar, the real nectar, ambrosial dew, compounded by those tight-waisted wenches, the May this blessed liquor be poison to me, if I to me that he is undoubtedly Vincent Fitz-Hoses, at a favorite unlicensed still of their den't speak the truth" added Mr. Murfey, his patrick, the son of Colonel Fitzpatrick, who own on the banks of the l'actelus. Mr. El- tengue stammering, and his utterance won high honor for himself, and I may add

"I am a true-born Englishman, that is all,

"Oh! then, it's I am the real King's evid-

" Dear me !" said Elliott, " I almost tremble

"Then more shame for me to be losing my

worrid, hellish, Popish plot," said Elliott, fear-

ful that the man who sat beside him would

become stupidly intoxicated before any mat-

"Great things indeed !" said Murley.

"Or what think you of the word swill, Mr.

but I drink as much as you do."

sanctity."

acity, it is a very nice word indeed !"... " But you were, Mr. Murfey, about to say

something of the horrid, hellish Popish plot," observed Elliott impatiently. "Ah I then, John Elliot, it is trying to inveigle me you are, with your kimmeen' salvation? How shall I, covered with my tricks ?" said_Murfey, his suspicious temper excited for the moment, despite the enormous quantity of raw spirits he had been swallow-

ing. "You want me to tell you, what I have made up my mind to tell the King and the Parliament ; but I won't, not a blessed word that you can make any meaning out of, will tives before me; and I can only avoid the 1 say to you. But at the same time your usquebaugh is too good for a man to be cross with you, and therefore I will say this to you, and just too in the way I was going to say it to you, when old John Smith, who never

stops talking, interrupted me. Now what do you say, John Elliott, or what do you say, John Smith, to this? shut your eyes and open your ears, while I put these few interrogatory questions to you. What do you say of a man who intends to swear that a certain great man in the north-I name no names, mind you-but a mighty great man in the north entirely; a bad-hearted man, too, he is, and has been my persecutor, and took the bit out of my mouth, when I was going on for Holy Orders; what do you think, or what do you say to such a man letting me into his must be gone through, be the consequence to secrets, and telling me of a plan by which the King of France was to land seventy thousand soldiers, horse, foot, and dragoons, bag, baggage, and artillery, in Carlingford infamous, but in my infamy would be in-

Bav "Carlingford Bay !" exclaimed Elliott, unable to suppress his surprise. How were they to get there? or how could a fleet sufficient to convey such an army enter Carlingford Bay ?"

"Hush!" exclaimed the old man, " let him go on without interruption, or we shall never be able to fathom this villainy."

"I said Carlingford Bay; I said that, and will stick to it, and what's more, 1'll swear it," said Murfey; " that was the very place the great man in the north-I name no names mind you-proposed to me to have sixty thousand men landed. Don't you see, John Elliott, that the cunningness of the plot consists in determining to do what is impossible, and proposing to land at a place that is inaccessible. And what is more, this great man in the north-I have not, and I will not mention his name-until he is safe in Newgate; but what he told me was this, that the neither avoid it nor prevent it. It is to be Duke of York was bringing all those Irish done. But there is no use in considering the and Spanish soldiers, fifty thousand of them, in an instant returning with a gigantic all like him in Ireland, as if they were so many pigs, instead of being, as they are, church-going Protestants; and didn't this great man in the north also say to me-

" But,' said John Elliott, tiring of what he regarded as the drunken fancies of Murfey, "I do not see what the French lady who was arrested on Monday last has to do with all

"Ah! I see what you are driving at," said the Colleen Dhu-but I won't. All I will say to either of you is this, that I am prepared to swear I was in France, and that I was talking with the French King and his Majesty's father confessor about this same plot; and that it was as much as I could do to prevent the two of them from making me a Duke or a Cardinal, whichever I liked best, to promote this plot; but instead of doing any such thing, I said to the French King in French: ' What a gallows bosthoon you must take me to be, to suppose I would give up my chance of being an English bishop in Ireland, to become a dirty, trapseeing, beggarly bishop in France, or an old battered, red-stockinged Cardinal in Italy. Mon-a-mon-dhoul,' says I to the King's confessor in French, but I taking to brand him, whenever you met him, would sooner be a cow-boy in the Bog of kissed it fervently with his lips. "This is Allen in Ireland, than a captain of dragoons my Lord, and could not but lead to a cala-

swill ?- Ewill rhymes to fill, Pon my ver- I have to choose between his death and my

own infamy. "And then, if I fall in this encounter, as it is probable I may, for I have not a particle of justice on my side, how shall I appear before that just Judge who laid down His life for my own blood, self-sacrificed, ask for mercy from Him, whose great law, 'thou shalt not kill,' I have died in the attempt to violate in the person of my neighbor?

and degraded coward. Such are the alternaone, or become the other, by voluntarily choosing the last.

"Can' I do so? Am I in a position to do so? Am I in any respect a free agent in this matter?

"If I were a free agent; if I had any free will at this moment, I would give all I am worth, all my dearest, long cherished hopes of worldly honors, ay, twenty years of my life, to have unsaid, or unrecorded, or unheard, the few giddy words to which I gave utter-ance yesterday, and so not have brought this train of calamities upon myself.

"To recall the past is impossible. The words have been spoken; the blow has been received ; the challenge has been sent, and_ the duel is to be fought. Yes, it must-jt myself what they may; for if I should not fight, if now at the last hour, I were to shrink from the combat, not only should I become volved the innocent. I would bring the grey hairs of my father to the grave with shame, sorrow, and infamy. In that infamy of mine would be involved the name I bear a name that as yet has never known disgrace. Nay, more, unborn members of my family would inherit with their rank the disgrace 1 had, by my own act of craven cowardice, attached to them.

"What, then, is to be said ?- that in this case I am not a free agent ; that in these sad circumstances I have no free will of my own. I am as a man who has incautiously put to sea in a fragile bark, and when the storm is bursting over his head, and the waves are yawning around his sinking ship, sees death to be inevitable but cannot fly from his fate, though he may lament the ignorance, the indiscretion, and the folly which induced him to place himself in such a position. The duel is to be fought-it is inevitable. I can matter further. Here comes my friend Harvey, and with him my adversary and his second. The time for reflection has gone by ; the time for action has arrived. It is a foul and a bad deed. Heaven have mercy on me, as I enter upon this conflict with grief, with pain, and with unwillingness."

"Gentlemen, with your leave," said Major Harvey, the second of Lord Arran, "I will speak a few more words in private with my Lord, before the preliminaries of the combat are arranged."

Vincent Fitzpatrick and his companion stopped on their way towards the spot in which Lord Arran was standing, when these few words were addressed to them.

"Well, Harvey, you are a true Englishman, punctual to an appointment to the moment, whether it be to a feast or a fight," said Lord Arran, assuming an air of gaiety, although his heart was heavy with grief.

"I have come, my Lord," said Harvey, gravely, "to apprise you of facts which it is necessary should be known to you, before you risk your own life or put in peril that of another. This unfortunate quarrel between you and the gentleman yonder has arisen out of one unhappy circumstance-your underas an impostor. It was a rash undertaking. in the Louvre in France'-and so I would too. mitous result ; for the gentleman has proved

tain Jones, the person who has sent such a roem for more, and plenty of space to spare; story affeat, was drunk the night this circumstance is said to have occurred, and dreamt it. or that some of his companions, knowing his madness about a Popish plot, have played a practications upon him. That Captain Jones and kicking, or dead and rotten. Confusion believes it to be true is certain; for he has to them one and all! Amen. A yiernah! been for the last two or three days besieging the authorities at the Castle, and it is said, has written to Lord Shaftesbury, and other patriots in London, to send him a warrant, in order that he may go down to the country, of all persecutors, the bad man who took the and arrest the Fopish Archbishop, on the charge of being a prime mover in the Popish plot. Ah !" exclaimed John Elliott, looking up as he spoke, " there is a person just come in, who may give you, if you will condescend to sit and speak with him, some substantial and real information as to this matter; for he, whilst drinking at a late hour last night, was bragging and boasting, and contradicting persons about it, when repeating the rumor, as if he knew more of the subject than anybody else : shall I invite him to join us?"

"Do you mean," said the old man, "that drunken red-faced fellow in shabby, threadbare black clothes, who does not seem to have yet got rid of last night's debcuch ? He looks to me as if he were nothing better than a castoff and degraded parson."

"More probably," added Elliott, "a degraded and renegade priest."

"You jump at the conclusion," said the old man, laughing, "that a fellow so base and so you are a Protestant ; and I, on the contrary. because I am a Roman Catbolic, set him strappers. down as a bad person. Thus, our prejudices influence our opizions, and make us jump to (what further inquiry may prove, in both instances) wrong conclusions."

"No," replied John Elliott. "it is not so in this instance at least ; for my main reason for concluding that drunken fellow to be a degraded, renegade priest is founded upon the fact, that he never stops abusing Catholic bishops, and never ceases complaining of the powers vested in them, and of the cruel enone a Protestant parson would think of discussing."

"And the topics are such as a bad priest would be sure to dilate upon," added the old man. "Ask the fellow hither; we may as well, in seeking for information, look for the pearl of truth under the slimy oyster-shell which encloses it, if that fellow's heart can enclose the jewel, and there be any means of reaching it."

"Then you must order in a quart of usquebaugh. Nothing less potent can reach his heart through his stomach. Claret would chill him into silence," said John Elliott."

"Let us have the usquebaugh, and the man to swallow it," said the old gentleman.

Elliott rose from his seat, invited the newcomer to accompany him to the bar, then gave him a glass of usquebaugh, which was readily accepted, and then taking a full quart' and three glasses, he asked the new-comer to aid him and another gentleman in drinking 'it."

"The usquebaugh is matchless; I would pe a brute to refuse you," replied the new-COmer.

"Allow me, gentlemen, to introduce you to do you think of it?" Hammed and All and the block of the program

brave, strong pull I made of it.

"Mnd now, gentlemen, for the worst, greatest, cruelest, unkindect, vilest, and wickedest bit out of my mouth. when 1 was a Divinity student; the cruel bishop who wond let one of his priests as much as say boo to a goose ; the antiquated, mitred, bad politician, who is always throwing cold water on the fires of patriotism; the proud prelate who ic for impediag, and thwarting, and annoying in every way, every fine-hearted, free-and-easy young levited hat is speechifying to the people upon Sundays, bolidays, and week-days, about battling for nationality, pure republicanism, and boval raptations. Here is, I say, this horrid instigator and proud enforcer of ecclesiastical discipline; and from all my heart, and with all my heart, and with ell the cockles of my heart, I wish death and destruction to you, Oliver Blunkett, Archbishop of Armagic, and once, to my great grief and sorrow, my own bishop. It's you have been the ruin of me, and the least I can say is ruination, high

hanging, and a windy dey to you, and the likes of you; for Ireland never will be peacecontemptible must be a bad priest, because able untilat is well rid of you, and of all your sort, and all your backers, and all your under-

"There's the fourth of my pint gone," and by dad it's I that quaffed it fairly, for I keve hardly left a drain for my last tonst.

all proud men and women, and of the women particularly; because one woman is worse than ten men, and one woman's tongue can do more mischief than an army : and so it was from the beginning, from the unlucky hour that Eve wheedled the old omedhawn, Adam, into eating an apple, down to Monday forcement by them of ecclesiastical discipline night last, when of all the sassaseras that ever over the inferior clergy. The subject is not a poor man got, I got from a shrew of a girl, and all merely for asking her to-But, hush! hold your prate, Ned Murfey; for

you're letting the cat out of the bag. Stop your mouth with a drop of drink, and drink confiscation and extermination to the colleen dhu in solemn silence,

"There, gentlemen, is the fifth and last offer, and you see I have finished the pint. Its contents have disappeared like last year's snow. And now, Mr. Elliott,, wherever it is the time." convenient for you to hand me over that

quart bottle, I will be after filling myself out | son ?" Elliott. glass." Elliott and his companion watched with

curiosity, if not with interest, the proceedings of this desperate toper. They observed the sudden change which this hurried swalface, appearance, and even language, and how quickly the geniality and fun which pervaded the man's conversation, and gave his tongue volubility, was changing into vapidity, and sinking down into dogged and sullen obstinacy.

"I am glad to see, Mr. Murfey," said El-

ALM OF ALM

" Little said is soon mended, said Murfey, with a drunkard's cunning wink.

"Very , proper, and very, prudent, and very discreet, indeed !" added John Elliott. "Ah! Mr. Murfor, 1 wish all men were, where the names of ledies are concerned, as prudent as von are. It is not so; for here has been a young officer-these military men are always boasting they are great favorites with the ladies.'

Mr. Murfey," said Elliott ; "ard, as such, it is "Not so-great as the parsons," said Murfey ; my duty to show my esteens for a gentleman for the parsons gets as wives, all the women who is so good as to become alling's evidence te the horrid hellish Popish plot." with fortunes they choose to ask for; whilst, as to the officers, they are treated as dolls. sure to amuse the young ledies for an evening, and then are thrown acide, or forgetten, in a corner. If I cared for women-and I don't, no more than for the dirt of my shoethen I would sooner be a poor Protestaat curste, with my little white band and my pokers on your head, if you were to hear all I have to say of and concerning that same shabby black gown, and my-skimping Geneva identical plot." cap, than an officer with all his gold-lace, feathers, boots, and spurs. As for me, one tothink of it: but I fear, Mr. Hurfey, you de woman's tongue (it is still ringing in my not like the kiquor in your mcgnum. you are five whole minutes without tasting a ears) is, I think, enough to disgust a whole drop of it " barrack-full of men against the sex for ever and a day."

"And yet, though so provoked against that one woman with a wicked tongue, you will glass. not mention her name," saidiElliott.

"Never," said Murfey. "Uf I do, may I never Crink anything stronger than table-beer for the remainder of my life."

"See here now, Mr. Smith," said Elliott, see the honor and bravery of an Irishman, where the fair set is concerned."

"The less we say about fair ' the better." criakizet would be elicited from him. said Murfey. "Anything more unfair than her remarks upon me, I never heard. Some "Nay, they are marvellous things. Now, what think you, John Elliott, and what think of her words are sticking in medike so many you, Mr. John Smith, who, I moust say, are as "Here it is :-- it is the speedy downfall of pins; and when I am fast asleep, give me a bad a fellow as I ever sat in company with, prod in the conscience that starts me up, and for you never open your month, either to keeps me awake for hours afterwards. But utter a word or swallow a drop. "I beg your pardon. sir," said the old man, still, you see, the more I am vexed with her. the more I won't mention her name, and that, too, for a reason I have."

"Ah! I wish all men were like you," said John Elliott. "Not so, however, with that officer I was telling you about, who has been talking of a young ludy he met lact Monday night, and who was teken prisoner at Archhishop Plunkett's, and that they were carry-Stop | ing her off to prison."

"Whew! this is more and more of it. I fine myself another glass of usquebough for listening to you-for it is you, you cunning thief of the world, that's trying to get round me, and to tell you that this is the same girl as that girl that we have been speaking of all

"And is it possible it is the self-same per-

who has got his skinful of usquebaugh. Never say drink, John Smith, always use the "To be sure it is; and now, Mr. Elliott, and you, too, Mr. Smith, do not be bothering word imbibe; it is a delicate scholarly yourselves, nor losing your time any longer, phrase. trying to make me drunk, and so getting the Colleen Dhu's name out of me. First of all, I Muriey?" asked the old man. "Swill; very good, indeed; I approve of it highly; and I honor you for the phrase, Mr. Smith. Here's your hea th, wishing you lowing of strong liquors produced upon his would drink ten men like the two of you blind, and stand up myself from the table afterwards as sober as a judge; and next, I dare not tell the name-and I'll whisper you had kept such good company as myself at an the reason why, it is a hanging matter to menearlier period of your life ; because it is plain tion. It has to do with the Popish plot, and if you had, your society might have been made I am a King's evidence to the plot, and so pretty tolerable to Divinity students, who love capital liquor. Here's your health John you had better let me alone the two of you,

liott, " that you relish my usquebsugh. What or maybe the devil would put it into my head Smith ; I never would have thought of pro-

becoming nearly unintelligible. lictt, I had little notion that an old Cromwellian true-blue, and blue-monthed trooper

Why,

" Very interesting, indeed," said the old like you, could have half the goodness in you man ; " but as you have seen Louis XIV. and that I see you have. May I never sin, John the Pere La Chaise, perhaps you would let Elliott, but I honor you, and I reverence you, us know the appearance of both. I have often and if I outlive you, and have the money to wished to ask the question of some one who had conversed with them. spare, I will erect a monument to your memory, as a pattern to all tevern-keepers."

"With all the pleasure in life," added Murfey, as he half-spilled a glass of usquebaugh in the attempt to convey the contents to his lips : " Louis XIV. is a great tall man, six feet six inches in height-I measured him and I can swear to the fact; he always wears a crown of gold

ence," said Elurfey: "it's I that have the on his head, and is never to be seen without stery to tell. You would hardly believe ail a long sharp knife in his hand, which he I know about the same Popish plot; and it carries about for the purpose of would make the hair stand as stiff as so many cutting off the heads of the Protestants. As to Father La Chaise, he is-and few but myself know the fact - an Irishman; he was a school-fellow of my father's, and his real name is Father Ignatius O'Callaghan; and the reason he is called Father La. Chaise is, that he is so enormously fat he is not able fo walk, and has to ride about every place he wants to go in a chaise. The great fault I had to find with him was that he never stops drinking-morn-

time," said Marfey, as he quarted off another "Not relish this liquor, did you say? ing, noon, and night, he is at it; he was the And ! if I were as fond of virtue as I am of it, greatest drunkard I ever met : and of all the I would live a recluse, and dievin the odor of disgusting, odious, intolerant things in this world is-at least I think so-a drunkard" ""And so you can tell great things about the

And so speaking, or rather mumbling, Mr. Murfey's head fell upon the table, his hand still grasping a glass, and in an instant afterwards he snored loudly and heavily.

CHAPTER IX.

PACING up and down the green sward of a retired rock, in the park attached to the mansion of Lady Diana Massey, was a young gentleman, clothed from head to foot in a sombre suit of black. Far different in mood and attire from the gay fop of the preceding day was Lord Arran; for then he desired to make himself attractive in the eyes of a youthful

"Drink as much as I do; the Lord pardon beauty, whereas now he was about to en-counter in mertal, and it might be to him, you for so belying your neighbors ! you to drink as much as me! why yor might as fatal combat a person of whose existence he well say that a pinkeen drank as much as a had previously been ignorant, but whose onwhale; or that a pist bottle could hold as mity his own indiscretion of language had much as a hogshead. Why, sir, you haven't provoked. the capacity to drink as much as I do. And

" In a few moments," so mused Lord Acran. "my friend with my adversaries will be here. his father. Come Harvey, speak out, as an In a few moments this sword will, for the officer and a gentleman. You know this is then what a vulgar word you use: ' drink' I don't 'drink,' sir-I 'imbibe;' beasts 'drink.' The flowers imbibe the dews, and are redolent first time, be uzsheathed to defend my own of odors; rivers imbibe the streams, and enlife, and to assail the life of another. Fatal rich the land; the ocean, the greatest toper -fatel necessity; but it is unavoidable. My of all, imbiber streams, rivers, and the rains nerson has been Lishonored by a blow, and I from heaven; and then it tumbles about must avenge that blow, or-be scouted out always, always and for ever, just as a man of society.

"And why is this? What right had I, upon no better foundation than the vague assertions of a weak woman, to denounce as an impostor a person I had never seen, and of whose pretensions I was wholly ignorant? Had he, without any provocation upon my part, so spoken of me as I presumed to speak of him, I would have done as he did-punished the gratuitous aggressor.

"And for his doing that which I forced him to do, I am now bound to do my utmost to slav him !

"It is an unjust quarrel, and I have aggravated the injustice by challenging him to round to the place in which Vincent Fitzt or maybe the devil would put it into my head Smith; I never would have thought of pro-to swear you had been tampering with me as posing it, but that you suggested the word I think I am right in thus acting, but because The combatants stood face to face, and

for his country, in battling for years against the armies of the Usurper, Oliver Cromwell, and other king-murderers and republicans."

"And who has vouched for these facts, Major Harvey ?" asked Lord Arran. "Is it that tall, fine, manly-looking gentleman yonder, in the brown suit? If it be, who is to youch for the youcher, and who to prove the truth and worth of the dashing compurgator, who frowns at me, this moment, with a most cut-throat countenance?"

"As the second of Mr. Vincent Fitzpatrick," replied Major Harvey, "his name, his real name is known to me, although it is not his convenience it should be publicly disclosed. Sufficient is it for me to say, that I pledge you my honor, as a gentleman, he is a man of good birth, and ennobled by a foreign sovereign."

"Very well, Harvey," replied Lord Arran. "If you, the grandson of an English peer, are satisfied with the rank and respectability of the gentleman with whom you have treated as a second, it is your affair and not mine. All I have to do is with the principal, and the sooner my business with him is disposed of the better. Give us our swords."

"Nay, my lord, before I do so," added Major Harvey, "I think it an imperative duty upon me as a man, a soldier and a Christian gentleman, to say that in this quarrel you are altogether wrong, that the gentleman whose reputation is assailed is not what you called him. I have seen the documents which fully establish his right to what he claims; and amongst those documents is one from his Highness the Duke of York, showing that there exists between your opponent and that illustrious personage terms of cordial and intimate friendship."

"And, good heavens! Harvey," said Lora Arran, impatiently, "what would you have me to do? Is it because the Panist Duke of York addresses the gentleman yonder as 'my dear Tom, Dick, or Harry, or Vincent,' or whatever else his name may be, that I am to allow the gentleman, another Papist, too, most probably, to fling his glove in my face with impunity? Do you, in whose hands I have placed my honor, take upon yourself the responsibility of advising me to withdraw my challenge, and apologize to the gentleman, because he proves to be the son of not the time nor the place to descant about Christianity; but do you, I repeat, as an officer and as a gentleman, advise, and will you take upon yourself the consequences of any such proceeding ?"

"No, my Lord," replied Harvey, shaking his head, "I grieve to say I can do no such thing."

"Very well, then, Harvey, be assured I will not do anything which you as my second in an affair of honor will not advise me to do. Let us then lose no more time.... Give us our swords."

"I grieve that it must be so." added Harvey, "but still I thought it right that you should not enter upon this unhappy combat without being fully cognizant of the fact, that you were the first aggressor .: Advance, gentlemen, if you please," he added, as he turned

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. WEDNESDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1879.

coldly sainted each other, as their respective English and worse clothes, are returned wellcolary saladed rapiers in their hands. seconds placed rapiers in their hands. . We have agreed," said Major Harvey, "that upon the first blood being drawn, or the first accident occurring which may inter-

rupt the combat, it shall cease, for the purrupt the company is share coace, for the pur-pose of seeing if terms of accommodation cannot be arranged, because it is the opinion of the seconds that there has been indiscretion on both sides."

The weapons of the combatants crossed. deadly pale as the thin sword grasped by him touched the steel of his opponent.

A few passes were made, and a few feints followed, and then Lord Arran commenced sort of rogues.' the assault with vigor and audacity, leaving himself open to his more skilful adversary, had the latter chosen to take advantage of his rashness. It was plain to the practiced lookrasnness. If the Lord Arran was seeking to affects you; but the timely knowledge of accomplish was to inflict a flesh wound upon which may, I hope, be useful to you. It seems accompany, and that the object aimed at by that some one, or, for all I can tell mayhap Fitzpatrick was to disarm his lordship.

lordship stood disarmed.

Major Harvey and Fitzpatrick's second ter addressing his principal said :---

"Mr. Fitzpatrick, at once return to my "A warrant for my arrest, as a participator Lord Arran his sword, for by your act you in an Irish Popish plot!" exclaimed Fitz-forced him to draw it in a hostile spirit patrick, in surprise, "why, I have not been a against you."

" My Lord," said Vincent Fitzpatrick, as he presented the hilt of Lord Arran's sword to him, "I pray you to take back your sword, say, that I regret the act which forced you to | to hang you. Against such an accusation draw it, and I feel the less reluctance in mak- | there is but one means of safety, a sudden and ing that avowal, because already such repara- speedy flight from Ireland, or a place of tion as I could afford has been tendered to you by the shedding of my blood." "Mr. Fitzpatrick," replied Lord Arran, "I

Sir, I am deeply sorry for the expressions assail you." which gave you just offence. I recall them ; I regret them; I apologise to you for having spoken them."

"Nobly spoken! Most worthy of yourself, my Lord Arran," said Major Harvey. I never believed you, my Lord, to be free from faults and weaknesses; but I always felt convinced worthy of your name, your rank, and your and his skill as a swordsman superior to your own."

Lord Arran and Vincent Fitzpatrick were when a horseman, at full speed, was seen them. riding towards them.

Arran was standing, he bounded from his horse, and presenting a letter to his lordship, exclaimed, in an agitated voice :- "Oh! my Lord, I have been seeking for you everywhere. at which your lordship's presence is expected in all haste."

as to be acquainted with it. Is his Excellency under any apprehension that the estates." British coasts are again to be ravaged by a Dutch fleet? or is he tearful of another great rebellion in Ireland ?"

bred gentleman, well coronated, periwigged, and clothed.

Brogues and leather straps are converted to this fine young fellow here, who acted nobly fashionable shoes and glittering buckles; which, next to the zeal tories, thieves, and friars have for the Protestant religion, is a main ingredient to bring in a shoal of informers. The worst is, they are so miserably poor that we are forced to give them some

and it was remarked that Lord Arran. turned and safe to be the King's evidence, than a a cow stealer, though that be their natural profession. But, seriously, it is

vexatious and uneasy to be in awe of such a "But, Mr. Vincent Fitzpatrick," continued

Lord Arran, "my new-found and justly honoured friend, I regret to say that there is something in my father's letter which deeply two or more, of those vile witnesses have Fitzpatrica was so that in a fortuentp. At the same instant each of the duelists at-tained the end he had been striving for. The point of Lord Arran's rapier slightly grazed the shoulder of Vincent Fitzpatrick, whilst its hilt was caught by his adversary, and his authorizing your arrest, as also that of your father, of the Roman Catholic Primate, of Redmond O'Hanlon, Lord Carlingford, Colonel stepped between the combatants, and the lat- | Garrett Morre, a Mr. Nugent, and I know not how many more."

fortnight in Ireland, and this day month I was in Paris.

"Your own admission as to your movements would in the present temper of the and in making that request of you, I wish to times," remarked Lord Arran, "be sufficient | secure retreat, until this storm blows over. Innocence is no defense now-a-days. So far as my poor opinion goes, I um as take back my sword on one condition, that I sure you are perfectly innocent as I am may be permitted the honor to grasp, as a positive I could lay my hand on the man friend, the hand that tenders it. Believe me, who has instigated a band of perjurers to

"And who can that be ?" asked Vincent, "for I am not conscious that I have ever, by any act or word of mine, excited against myself the malignant hatred of a human being living."

"In this world you cannot escape your hates virtue because it is opposed to vice, and family. You have endeavored to equal, but | bad men, instigated by the devil, hate those you could not surpass, the bravery and gener- | who are good men, if for no better, or rather osity of your adversary, who has proved in | if for no worse reason, than because they are this conflict that his courage was on a par, not wicked. Remember you the words of Lady Macduff, when she who had by her whole life provoked no enmity against herself

or her poor children, yet found murderers in the act of shaking hands with each other, in her home prepared to slaughter herself and

" But I remember how riding towards them. The horseman wore the gorgeous livery of an attendant upon the Lord Lieutenant; and the moment he reached the spot where Lord Arran was standing, he bounded from his

"In your case, Mr. Fitzpatrick," added Lord Arran, "you cannot say that you provoked a foe; or that you have lived un-A privy council is summoned at the Castle, conscious of the persecution of an enemy. Your enemy is the man who wishes to obtain possession of the Fitzpatrick property. "What is the matter, Jermyn ?" asked Lord It is Mr. Edward Ludlow, formerly a Arran, "for if the matter that brings you here captain in Cromwell's dragoons, and now be an affair of state, you seem in such a flurry | a landed proprietor in Ireland, possessing amongst others, a portion of your father's

"How know you of that base villian, Ludlow?" asked Fitzpatrick, astonished.

"By a letter," answered Lord Arran, "Oh! my Lord, my Lord," cried Jermyn, "shown to me by your fair cousin, Kathleen, we live in awful times, and we know not yesterday, in which she was warned against but to-morrow morning every Protestant in this same Ludlow, and directed to be on her Ireland may awaken with his throat cut. guard against a project contemplated by him, Dublin is in a frightful state with all sort of of carrying her off, and by a forced marriage rumors. As I was mounting my horse, op-posite the Eastern gateway tower, one of the inheritance. The wretch who could be base counties of England the ridiculous custom wardens assured me that he had just been in-formed, by the Constable of the Castle, that atrocity would certainly not boggle at a perjury, to remove from his path a rival or an opponent." "Your lordship judges justly of the Dublin; of fifty thousand men being already man; to deprive me of my inheritance he landed at Kinsale; and that there were sixty has plotted against my life since infancy," thousand Irish Papists marching from the remarked Vincent; "but how comes he in North, to capture the Castle; and that these connexion with Titus Oates and his backers?" "There are three persons, my father, tells me, under whose protection these plot witnesses are to be found. First, that of a "It is probable" said Lord Arran, smiling man named Hetherington, who is the agent as he opened the letter handed to him, "that of Lord Shaftsbury; secondly, under that of the despatch of which you are bearor will con- the Bishop of Meath, a person who had formerly been the Scout-master-General to ligence than that which you, Jermyn, have Oliver Cromwell's army; and lastly, under picked up from that old alarmist, the Con- that of Mr. Edward Ludlow, who. I suspect. that of Mr. Edward Ludlow, who, I suspect, able of Dublin Castle." has taken part in such a plan for no other vincent Fitzpatrick and his second ex- purpose than to serve his own private interests, by the destruction of you and your ened Jermyn mentioned the name of Red- father, by making you victims to this plot, mond O'Hanlon in conjunction with that of and the popular credulity respecting it. 1 the Catholic Primate, and the absurd story of regret to add, that my conviction is your destruction is inevitable, if you are arrested in Ireland or England; or, if you cannot conceal St. Peter's. That magnificent basilica is found yourself from pursuit. Not a moment is, on to be richly decorated for the occasion, the this account, to be lost." "My Lord," said Fitzpatrick's second, "my young friend and myself have, by accident, become acquainted with the project of Ludlow against the honour and happiness of Miss Kathleen. We know that Ludlow intends, with the aid of a band of armed men, to attack the house in which she lives, if they can gain their ends by no milder means. Now, it occurs to me that the best and sprest mode to defeat such a project would be hats are decorated with bouquets of flowers, for Mr. Fitzpatrick to remain in the house with his cousin; whilst by so doing, he will secure for himself a hiding place, in which his enemies will never think of searching for bim.'

"Then I can never marry Kathleen. "Then, as I cannot marry Kathleen, I will do what I can to promote her marriage with by me, and who had my life in his hauds not an hour ago, and who spared it, although I had offended him.

"Then I will, on the instant, introduce Vincent to Kathleen Fitzpatrick."

Lord Arran's reverie was at an end, and allowance; and they find it more honourable turning to Harvey and his companion, he said :---

"I must hurry off to the Castle ; but, before doing so, I wish to introduce you, Gentlemen, to Lady Massey and Miss Kathleen Fitz patrick."

"I thank you, my Lord, for the proposed honor," said Fitzpatrick's second; " but am reluctantly compelled to decline it. Urgent affairs compel me to quit my friend here, to fly to the succor of other friends elsewhere, whose safety is, like his own, in peril by this incomprehensible plot, which involves almost as many conflicting interests as individuals. | rings out, the lamps are lighted, and the doors Farewell, Fitzpatrick. I shall know where of the sanctuary are opened, while the Easter to communicate with you. Farewell, my song peals loud and clear: "Christ is risen! Lord ; farewell, Major Harvey, I am happy to meet in you a man who is an honor to his country, superior to its prejudices, and vindicating, in every action, its ancient fame for manliness, candor, generosity, and fair play." "Come Major, my old friend, and come Mr. Fitzpatrick, my new friend," said Lord Arran,

as he linked the arms of both gentlemen in his own. "Come, until I introduce you to two ladies, each remarkable in her own pcculiar style for her feminine charms. I warn you, Mr. Fitzpatrick, to be on your guard against the unpractised wiles of your young | that no article of food, or person, fails to recousin, Kathleen, for a fairer, brighter, lovelier maiden never shed the light of her eyes around the ball-room of the Castle. Happy the man who woos her, and thrice happy the man who wins her. As to you, Harvey, you are a veteran in war as in love; and who can Lell for how many years your watchword in battle has been that of the old campaigner, Julius Gesar, 'Venus the victorious;' but pire-salutes his own family first, then his still, I want the veteran, as I would the recruit, take care you too do not succumb. I resolve upon entrapping you. Ladp Diana vates. Massey is the daughter of the Duke of Aylesbury, she bestowed her hand at an early period of life, a very early period indeed, upon the uncle of Kathleen ; and she was not fully and weaknesses; but I always felt convinced enemies by always doing good, and never of age when she was once a widow and a that on a great occasion you would prove doing cvil," replied Lord Arran. "The devil second time a wife, married to Mr. Massey; and then before she was thirty, she was a second time a widow, and, I strongly suspect, has resolved to be, a third time, a wife. She is still a dangerously splendid woman. Be on your guard, then, Harvey. I have acted the part of a friend to you, if you are resolved not to marry ; ' fore-warned is fore-armed '"

"I thank your lordship for your kind ad-vice," replied Harvey, smiling. "In entering the mansion of Lady Diana Massey, with your warning words in my ear, I shall strengthen myself with a proverb I picked up in the Spanish wars: 'Hombre apercido medio combatido;'---' the man who is upon his guard is the least hurt."

(To be continued.)

EASTER TIDE

Easter Costoms in England.

The old Easter customs which still linger among the inhabitants of Europe vary con-siderably in the different parts of the Continent. The custom of distributing the "paci" or "pasche ege," which was once almost universal among Christians, is still observed by children, and by the peasantry in Lancashire. Even in Scotland, where the great festivals have for centuries been suppressed, the young people still get their hard-boiled dyed eggs, which they roll about or throw, and finally eat.

in the capital. "No one," says a traveller, "has seen St. Petersburg, who has not been there on Easter." Into Easter week are in a manner concentrated not only all that we consider appropriate for that festival, but also much of our Christmas and New Year's. The rules of the Greek Church are especially rigid in the matter of fasting. This Lent, instead of our forty days, lasts full seven weeks, during which, not only every article of animal food is strictly forbidden, but also eggs, milk and butter, and even sugar, for there may be left in this some portions of the animal matter used in the process of refining.

The most rigorous also abstain from fish during the first and last weeks of Lent, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays of the other weeks.

The evenibg before Easter Sunday comes, and as midnight approaches, the churches begin to be thronged. But until the midnight bell has sounded, they are dimly lighted, and not a priest is visible. As the last stroke Christ is risen from the dead !" Everybody in the congregation grasps the hand of everybody else; everybody kisses everybody with whom he has even the slightest acquaintance, while all the church bells are ringing their sages for the officiating priests, who sprinkle holy water to the right and to the left, pronouncing the benediction, and taking care

ceive a portion of the sanctifying fluid. All the ceremony having been gone through with, then come visiting and banquets, bowing, hand-shaking and embracings. In the public offices all employes, high and low, salute each other with a kiss on Easter day.

Court, household attendants ; but work is not done at this. When he leaves the palace he

THE ZULULAND CAMPAIGN.

Disastrous News-Attempted Sortic from Ekowe Defeated-Slaughter of British Troops-Colonel Pearson Doomed.

Loxbon, April 8 .-- A severe shock was given to the public this evening by the receipt of intelligence of another disaster which has befallen the English troops in Africa. As was stated in these despatches some days ago, the supplies in possession of Col. Pearson in his beleaguered post of Ekowe were supposed to be almost exhausted, and it was feared that he would have to choose between death by starvation or a desperate attempt to cut his way through the African forces, which surrounded him on every side. This proves to have been the case.

The mail steamer, which arrived at St. Vincent to-day, brings the sad intelligence that Col. Pearson, no doubt in desperation at the critical situation in which he found himself, organized a sortie, and made an attempt to cut his way out. The Zulus attacked the sortie party in great force, and fighting was desperate. To add to the misfortune of the English, a heavy and dense fog came on, and their advance became bewildered, the result being that the sortie was repulsed, nearly all the English troops in the party being killed. The particulars of the affair have not a yet arrived, but it appears certain that Col. Pearson's situation is very alarming, and that his destruction, with all his command is inevitable, unless the relieving force has reached him ere this. It is even thought probable that ere reinforcements can reach him, he will have been destroyed and that King Cetewayo will then be enabled to attack and

deteat the advancing regiments in detail. tomary for a single company to carry the borrowed on such real estate COMPANY OF THE 807H REGIMENT CUT PIECES. Lospon, April 8 .- Further advices from military company of a State would carry. Capetown state that four thousand Zulus attacked and overpowered a company of the S0th Neither he nor his men had any intention of Regiment (Colonel Rowland), who were csinsulting the National flag. corting a waggon train to the front for the

that the strain of prolonged anxiety and exer-tion was telling on him, said he had no recollec-tion of anything of the kind. More than this, he assured the House that no one at the Horse Guards had any knowledge of such a communi-cation, and though diligent search had been made it could not be found. Up to the moment when he saw the despatch of February 9, he thought Lord Chelmsford was in robust health. His noble and gallant friend had suggested that a Major-General should be sent out; but that was so obviously a necessary precaution that the Government had anticipated it by sending out lour general officers on the first opportunity that presented itself. Accepting this explanation, as we must, it iwould seem when Lord Chelms-ford penned his despatch of February 9, he was faulty in his memory. faulty in his memory.

Catholics Coming to the Assistance of Archbishop Purcell. NEW YORK, April 9.—The young men of

several Catholic parishes have secured the Globe Theatre for a series of entertainments in aid of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The plays commence next Monday evening with "Trodden Down." It is expected that liberal sums of money will be raised.

Private and Formal Advice.

There is a good reason to believe, moreover that notwithstanding Sir John's statement that he expected Lord Lorne to comply with the Cabinet's advice, and to dismiss the Lieutenant-Governor, the Premier not only loudest, and cannons are booming, and rockets | did not object to the reference to England, are hissing in the streets. The pavement of but personally recommended it; which goes the streets leading to the churches is covered to show that he, at any rate, was not deeply with dishes ranged in long rows, with pas- anxious that the more formal advice should be acted upon.-Free Press.

A Bear Incident.

BODDECK, C.B., April 8.- A few evenings since a youth named Thomas Foyle, who was returning from school, went a short distance off the road into the woods to pick gum, and came upon a large bear with two young cubs. The lad sought refuge by climbing up a tree, where he was immediately followed by bruin; but, fortunately, he clambered upon a limb, where his enemy could not follow him. He did not altogether escape, however, for the bear seized him by the foot, and, tearing off his boot, lacerated am not afraid of you, Major, with Kathleen, kisses the sentinels on duty. On parade be his heel. His cries attracted the attention of but I dread your downfall, should the aunt kisses not only the officers, but also the priassistance with guns and other weapons. The bear was killed, and the boy rescued.

The Baptist Ministers and Br. Fulton, New York, April 8.- The Baptist Ministers have sat down again on Dr. Fulton, and this action was hailed with applause by the brethren at the Conference. The Eun says applause seems to enter largely into the proceedings of this modern religious assemblage. Over in the Talmage trial the witnesses, the Moderator for Counsel and Talmage himself. are roundly applauded.even when they intimate some brother has told a falsehood. In Ply-

mouth Church the listeners laugh outright at

Beecher's stale jokes, and in the Tabernacle

stamp their feet at words that please them. Military Display.

NEW YORK, April 10 .- A Herald Washington special says some excitement was created there yesterday, by a parade of Virginia militia men without displaying the United States flag. Five hundred Government employees met and objected to it. Capt. Moore, of the Washington Light Infantry, said the movement against the visiting company was made for political capital. "We have no right as a company to carry the United States flag, of real estate shall be exempt from taxation when we had a battalion we carried the Stars and Stripes. Look at our armory, it is covered inside and outside with the National emblem; that does not look as if we desired to insult it." The Herald correspondent re- | estate so as to require the holder to pay the marks :-- Capt. Moore says the front of the ar- | taxes of the assessed value of the real estate mory is covered with three large United States | and the holder of the mortgage to pay interest flags and a number of small ones. Stretched on his money so invested. It may be said across the street is an immense flag, under that the party giving the mortgage will be in which the visiting company marched to reach | a position where he will be compelled to pay the armory. Captain White, of the Virginia | the taxes on the whole property just as company, said his organization was an inde- | before. This may be true; but he will be com-

pendent militia company, and it was not cus- | pelled to pay a rate of interest on the money

The Negro Exodus.

The negroes are determined to leave the South and go to a land where they can have the right to express their opinions freely, vote as they please, and to live unmo-lested by Democratic bull-dozers. The Southern whites are alarmed. They fear they may have to work the soil themselves, and they dread the decrease of representatives in Congress that will follow the next census. Having shot the negro while he stayed, they now swear they will shoot him if he goes. There's Democratic consistency for you.

Give it Trial. (Farmers' Advocate.)

Since the morning of the 15th the new tariff has been the one great topic of conversation. Conservative journals seems to be pretty unanimous in the opinion that the National Policy is going to give universal satisfaction, while the Reform papers, great and small, are denouncing the same in the hardest terms. The country decided in favor of this policy very decidedly last September, and the Government have done nothing more than their duty, and why should not these said journals accept the situation, put their shoulders to the wheel as good citizens, and give it a fair, honest trial for a term of years. We think such conduct would be much more becoming, and command for them the respect of the public at large.

The N. Y. "Iterald " on Canada. The Herald, speaking of Canada's crisis, says: As the Governor-General and the Government have agreed to refer the case of Licut .-Governor Letellier to England one of two things seems evident ; either the case is one which they did not feel competent to determine, which is a supposition not creditable to either the Marquis or his Premier, or there is in Downing street a tendency already manifested in the affairs of India and South Africa to a closer Royal supervision of colonial affairs, and consequently the restriction of colonial liberty. This latter suspicion is so strengthened by the known preference of the English Premier that even if the position of the Canadian Government is approved the fact of the matter having been referred to England at all will be cause for uneasinces.

The "Pirate" Moax.

A sub-lieutenant on Her Majesty's gunboat Goshawk⁹ is under arrest on board the guardship "Revenge" at Queenstown, charged with being the person who sent the false telegram ordering the "Goshawk" to Vigo, and also the one announcing the " phantom" war vessel off the harbor of Cork. It will be remembered that the captain of an American vessel touching at Queenstown was alleged to have stated that he had seen a steamer, painted black and without any flag, lying to beside a burning ship off the Itish coast. The American sailing master denied the story on his arrival at Glasgow. The greatest secrecy is observed by the Admiralty. The name of the officer is given out as Kyne, but the last issue of the Royal Navy List gives the name of the sub-lieutenant on the "Goshawk" as James C. Coyte. A court martial will be held at Portsmouth at an early day.

Mortgages. The Massachusetts lower house has passed the bill which provides that loans on mortgage as personal property, and it goes to the Scnato for its action. The Boston Journal favors the bill saying that "there is certainly no good reason for laying taxes on mortgaged real

intelligence had been received of an army of one hundred thousand Frenchmen and Spaniards having been landed in the Bay of Northern Papists were under the command of Doctor Oliver Plunkett, the titular Arch-bishop of Armagh, and of that notorious Rapparee, Redmond O'Hanlon."

tain more authentic and less frightful intelstable of Dublin Castle."

changed significant glances when the frighta French and Sonnish invasion.

Lord Arran had opened the despatch with a smiling countenance; but as he proceeded in its perusal, the smile changed into a frown, and when he had come to the conclusion of it, he sighed deeply, and said :---

"Major Harvey, we must at once return to the Castle. Jermyn has stated the truth, my presence is required in the privy council, for which my father tells me there are prepared several proclamations-scandalous proclamations, in my judgment, but which my father must perforce issue, or he will himself be denounced as a participator in the Popish plot. It is plain, Harvey, that what the plot-mongers in England have long been seeking for, they have, at last, succeeded in obtaining and they have now shoals of Irish witnesses to depose to a branch of the plot in this country. Not only have these conspirators succeeded to the full extent of their wishes, but, as it appears, they have been too successful, for there is, as I learn from my father's letter, a rivalry of swearers and a competition of perjurers. He gives me the names of some of these witnesses, which I now mention, as you or these heard something of them before. Amongst those worthies there are John Moyer, Paul Gormley, Edmund alias Owen Murphy, Murtagh Downing, a Maurice Fitzgerald, and a David Fitzgerald, George Coddan, James Geoghegan, and a fellow named Honagan. Some of 'these miserable wretches' have, it seems, been already 'sent over from Ireland to serve in England as witnesses of a plot, of which they know nothing till they were ininstructed by Mr. Hetherington, Lord Shaftesbury's chief agent in managing and providing for them / My father has seen some of these fellows, and I cannot refrain from reading for you this extract, from his letter, in which he gives a, description of .them.

". All the buisness here belongs to the term and the judges, and at Council there is dittle more to do than to hear wit nesses some come out of England, and some producing themselves here; and all go there (I doubt) for swearing themselves. Those that went out of Ireland with bad fortune my father supposes she possesses.

"An admirable plan!" exclaimed Lord Arran; "and reflects great credit, Sir, upon your ingenuity. I highly approve of it, and will, at once, introduce Mr. Fitzpatrick to his consin. But stop-not so fast," cried Lord Arran, "let me think a moment. An objection does present itself to my mind. Let me think over it."

And thus thought Lord Arran to himself :----

"What am I about to do?

"To introduce the two cousins to each other.

"What will be the consequence of that introduction?

"Both are young, both are handsome, both will be thrown constantly into each other's society.

" They will inevitably fall in love with one another.

" What then ?

"Have I a right to complain it the young lady should prove not unwilling to marry her cousin?

"Have I ever asked her in marriage? No Would my father sanction my marriage with her, if she had not the large fortune he supposes? No.

poses 7 No. "She cannot have that fortune; she has no right to it. Those to whom it belongs are here to claim their right.

"Then Kathleen will be without that

of "lifting" or "heaving" is practiced. On

them, and but few escaped.

THE BLUE BOOK REPORT.

"DURBAN, Natal, February 9, 1879.

is still uprelieved.

Easter Monday the men lift the women, and on Easter Tuesday the women lift or heave the men. The process is performed by two lusty men or women joining their hands across each other's wrists, then, making the person to be heaved sit down on their arms, relief of Col. Pearson at Ekowe, and only five they lift him up aloft two or three times, and of them effected their escape. carry him several yards along a street. In the north of England, on Easter Monday, the

men claim the privilege to take off the women's shoes, and the next day the women retaliate. Anciently, both ecclesiastics and the laity used to play at ball in the churches for tansy-cakes on Eastertide; though the profane part of this custom is happily everywhere discontinued.

Easter Sanday in Rome.

At Rome, as might be expected, Easter Sunday is celebrated with elaborate ceremonials, for which occasion there are always extensive preparations. The day is ushered in by the firing of cannons from the Castle of St Angelo, and about 7 o'clock carriages with ladies and gentlemen begin to pour towards to be richly decorated for the occasion, the altars are freshly ornamented, and the lights around the tomb and figure of St. Peter appear blazing after their temporary extinction.

Easter Singers in the Tyrol.

The Tyrolese keep the festival of Easter with every ceremony; bands of musicians, for which they are always noted, traverse every valley, singing beautiful Easter hymns to their guitars. Their wide-brimmed Spanish and, when the darkness of night comes on, bear lighted torches of the pine wood, which grows in abundance in that region. Easter Sunday in Ireland is observed with the greatest respect and veneration, by attendance at Mass in the churches, and in the afternoon at the rosary and benediction. In some parts of Ireland the legend is current that the sun dances in the sky on Easter Sunday morning.

Easter in Alsace.

In Alsace there is an ancient custom for young men and women to go from house to house in search of eggs, which are held to be a lawful prize for any one who can find them. The owners of the eggs are indeed particularly careful not to hide them in places where they cannot be found by diligent search.

Easter Customs in Bavaria.

The custom of blessing articles of food on Easter Day is common in many parts of Europe; nowhere more so than in Bavaria. The ceremony here is very simple and touching. Before and around the altar gather women and children with their neat white covered baskets. Eggs and cakes are predominant, the latter very frequently in the form of a lamb. The priest, after prononcing s short prayer descends and walks through an avenue which has been left for him, sprinkling holy water right and left over the food, which is then carried home by the owners.

Insolvency.

The following are the provisions of the LONDON, April 8 .--- Additional particulars of new Insolvent Act :-- 1st, to preserve all the provisions for the remedial purposes already the disaster to the company of the 80th Redescribed that have been found effective, argiment state that the company, composed of ranging and simplifying them as much as pos-104 men, were escorting a number of ammusible; 2nd, to improve the administration of nition waggons towards Ekowe for the relief estates while in the hands of assignces, and of Colonel Pearson, and when between Derby to reduce its cost; 3rd to diminish the faciliand Lunenberg they were attacked by a body ties now possensed by a debtor for obtaining of 4,000 Zulus, who completely overwhelmed his discharge; 4th, to deprive him altogether

Later information fully confirms the preof the power of getting back his estate, leaving it to be divided among the creditors; vious report telegraphed of the complete 5th, to provide additional supervision over failure of Colonel Pearson's sortie, and Ekowe the insolvent and the assignce. For these is still unrelieved. LONDON, April 9.—Additional news from Cape-town about the disaster on the Iutombe River report that, besides the troops, probably forty waggon drivers and followers were killed. Twenty-five Zulu corpses were found, and it is believed many more were drowned. The Zulus had ample time to get news of the convoy, as it was delayed at the Ford three days by rains. The Ford was only four miles from Luneburg, and it is thought that there was great careless-ness in selecting the position of the camp, and in neglecting to send a larger force from Luneburg to meet the convoy. Col. Pearson slignals from Ekowe that he can held out ten days longer, "till 4th April," that his provisions only are short, and that he has plenty of ammunition. The Zulus are concen-trated in large masses north of the Tugela River, hidden in the dense jungle. The numbers are unascertainable. THE BLUE BOOK REPORT. purposes the three acts now in force have been consolidated; every section has been scrutinized, simplified where possible, redundancies removed, and difficulties of construction and ambiguities corrected. With regard to the administration of the estate, the official assignces have been abolished, provisions have been made for appointing custodians of the estate while the meeting is being called to appoint the prema nent assignee: they make no disburse-

ments, exercise no discretionary power, and are incapable of being assignces, of taking part directly or indirectly in the

winding up of the estate, and a moderate tariff of fees is prepared for their remunera-THE BLUE BOOK REPORT. Some more voluminous despatches regarding South African affairs have been published. In these the Government virtually censures Sir Bartle Frere for his polloy in precipitating the Zulu war without having obtained the full sanc-tion of the Home authorities; but at the same time they decline to supersede him, notwith-standing the fact that he has expressed a wish to retire. The despatches compliment him on his energy and ability, and as to his errors in his policy he is to contrive to be more circum-spect for the future. As to Lord Cheimsford, he has addressed the following extraordinary let-ter to the Secretary of War:tion, which they cannot exceed. The duties of the assignee are better defined, and security by bim is better provided for ; his remuneration is fixed, his disbursements restricted, his dealings with the funds of the estate are regulated, and their more effectual safeseeping provided for. Severe penalties are inflicted for the detention of funds, over-) there were 9,646 students, or one to 4,700 incharges and other misconduct, and the juris-) habitants. No country has such an abundiction over him is made more simple, dance of doctors, for in no country can the summary and complete; the debtor can only get his discharge by the consent of four-fifths in number and value of his credit- we have one doctor to every G00 people; ors, exclusive of his relatives. The deed of composition and discharge, and the sales en bloc, which have proved such fertile sources of fraud and imposition, are done away with. The grounds of opposition to discharge and the precautions for ascertaining the conduct of the insolvent are increased and of this country, under the double pressure of extended. The provisions respecting leases have been simplified and rendered more equitable, and the proceedings for the sale of real estate in the Province of Quebec, and for the protection of mortgage creditors, are improved in many important particulars. The effect of the discharge is limited, and provisions are made for the protection of farmers and the poorer class of creditors. The appointment of a judge in insolvency. has been provided for in the more important centries of trade. It is provided that the provisions doing away with compositions and visions doing away with compositions and ist sales a bloc shall go into effect, from the list of brutality in peacestram ca-the sales a bloc shall go into effect, from the list billions by women has probably been reach-of A pril last, so that no inducement is given biblions by women has probably been reach-the transfer may now and avoid the new ed in Cleveland, where Millio Roze was drag-it **Easter in Russia** Important as Easter is in the western Churches, it is far more so in those of the East; notably in Russia, and most especially East; notably in Russia, and most especially East is far more so in those of the East; notably in Russia, and most especially East is far more so in those of the East is far more so in those of the East; notably in Russia, and most especially East is far more so in those of the in the information of the informat

United States flag. The flag they had with them was a State flag, the same that any other to be assessed upon such personal property.

EKOWE. Col. Pearson's Position

Ekowe (pronounced Ekowtske) is the oldest of the abandoned missionary stations in Znluland, and is well provided with substantial buildings, including a chapel and farmhouse. It is about thirty-five miles from the Tugela, in an open country not favorable to the Zulu tactics of night surprises. While at Ekowe, and bringing up the train, the Colonel heard of the disaster of Isandlana, the practical wiping out of part of Lord Chelinsford's column, and had instantly to change his plans. Fearing that if he retreated the victorious Zalus from Rorke's Drift might join those hovering about him and overwhelm his column, and knowing that by remaining where he was he would keep a large portion of Cetewayo's force occupied and probably save Natal from invasion, he promptly determined upon intrenching himself at Ekowe and waiting until reinforcements from England would permit Lord Chelmsford to come to his aid. He "weeded down" the force and sent back part, with the cavalry, all the native contingent, and the sick, retaining about 1,200 men, enough to hold the intrenchments, and yet. not more than he could feel.

The Medical Profession.

It is often said that the medical profession in the United States is overcrowded. Over eighty medical colleges sent forth every year more than one thousand new graduates to be supported by suffering humanity. The number of doctors is increasing far beyond the increase of population. In 1810 there were in the whole country 600 medical students, or one in 12,000 people ; while in 1988 medical diploma or license be obtained so easily as in our republic. As a result of this whereas our neighbor, Canada, has one to 1,200 people; Great Britain, one to 1,672; France, one to 1,814; Belgium, one to 2,048; Austria, one to 2,500; Germany, one to 3,000; Italy, one to 3,500; Norway, one to 3,480; Russia, one to 50,000. The physicians hard times and professional competition, have begun to think that the time has come to adopt measures of protection. One proposition, which will not be adopted, is to abolish colleges as private corporations, and put medical education under the control of the States—that is, to establish State colleges with salaried professors, who shall not depend upon the students for their income, and so will not be tempted to grant diplomas to the

a suff among

to go into insolvency now and avoid the new ed in Cleveland, where Mille Roze was drag-it Act if passed. The provisions of the bill ged repeatedly to the track by her husband, it were briefly discussed, and it was decided to and bompelled with blows and kleis to com at adjourn until printed copies of the new bill plete the task of walking 3,000 quarter miles

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Witness ast at budening of alle

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

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To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon them in the interests of the EVENING POST and | will probably start manufacturing sugar out TRUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons. We hope, too, that they will assist Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping ducer. him to swell our subscription list. The EVENING POST, at \$3 a year, is one of the cheapest dailies in the Dominion, and the TRUE WITNESS, st \$1.50 per annum, gives more reading matter for the price than any Catholic paper on this continent. tf

Emigration.

The Irish people have ceased coming to Canada. When they emigrate, they go to a more genial, but not more healthy climate. During the year 1878, forty one thousand people left Ireland, and of these, one half went to England and Scotland, fourteen thousand to the United States, six or seven thousand to New Zealand and Australia. The emigration from Ireland to the Dominion is principally from the North, but altogether their were only 606 Irishmen left Ireland for Canada during the year 1878. Our emigration agencies in Ireland cost the country large sums of money, and the result is 606 im-migrants, and of those we do not know how many found their way to the United States! Our immigration system costs the country \$180,000 for 1878, and we fail to see an adequate return for so large an outlay.

The "Times" on the Letellier Matter

By cable we learn that the London Times says that the Governor-General must, in the end, accept the advice of his Ministers, when supported by Parliament. But the Times oes not know all. Which advice, the private

same class of goods coming from Cornwall remember that manufactures cannot spring up like magic. Give the people at least time enough to pile the stones upon each other. The tariff is in active operation, but the effects of the tariff cannot bloom all at once, as if the wand of Prospero had converted the commercial morass in Canada into smiling harvests. Give a little time to build the factories, to oil the machinery, and to set the house in order. In twelve months hence the effect of the new tariff will probably be perceptibly felt all over the country, and in two or three years, we have not the slightest doubt that competition will be cutting down

the prices, and if we have moderately good harvests, everything points to a prosperous fature.

Beet Culture for Sugar.

France and Germany have successfully experimented on beet culture for sugar. It is no longer a speculative undertaking, it is a certainty. In France the culture of beet for sugar has grown into a vast industry, and in Germany it has become a staple article of farm produce. Here is a new industry for some one to undertake in Canada. The soil of Ontario should be well adapted for the cultivation of beet. This has been established by experiments, and it has been found that the saccharine matter is as abundant, and of as good quality, as that extracted from the German or French beet root. Analyses have proved this more than once, and yet the cultivation of beet root for sugar has not been undertaken. No doubt the timidity which old establishments were toppling over in rapid succession. Now, however, the state of the country looks more hopeful, and when the sugar refiners commence to make money out of the sugar cane, the farmers of Ontario of beet root, and thus make money for themsclves and furnish a healthy competition which will keep the prices in a fair condition for the consumer as well as for the pro-

The Toronto "Tribune."

The Toronto Tribune would be better engaged in assisting the Irish Canadian in the Vice-Chancellor Blake business than picking to the Irish Canadian, as the Tribune should finds a flaw in the manner in which Mr. Cos-

approve of the efforts of the Irish Canadian, but, on the contrary, it endeavors to throw cold water on them. The Tribune might learn to be more generous. The Vice-Chancellor Blake incident is as much the business of the Tribunc as it is the business of the Irish Canadian. It should not be a party question at all. It is alleged that an insult was given to a Nun by a Vice-Chancellor, in his capacity as such when on the Bench, and no matter by whom the battle be free from the suspicion of party intrigue, or sectional influence, and the men who at-tempt to screen a judge, even from the investigation of a wrong so seriously alleged, do an injustice to the State. But it appears to us

times such as these that Christians, who are given to reflection, experience the emotions which have been instrumental in making the Church. It is true this is an age of doubt-Iconoclasm is on the wing. The sceptic is on the death-bed. When it comes to that, men's eyes are open, and they see more in half an hour preceding death than they did what Catholic will hesitate to sing his praises found everywhere—that is, everywhere except in all their lives.

The Fete Dicu.

Some time since an evening contemporary denied that the procession of the *Fete Dieu* Protestant---it is Irish---and it affords a happy was protected by treaty obligations, and it opportunity for all to join hands in doing gave solemn warning that anyone who said it was so protected, would in future be guilty of wilful error. Now, the fact about the Fete Dieu is, that the exercise of the Catholic religion is, in this Province, protected by solemn treaty, and if the Catholics choose to stand on their heads in the exercise of their religion they are protected by treaty in doing so. The procession of the Fete Dieu is not mentioned, but it is "roped in." At the time the treaty was made the procession of the Fele Dieu was practised all over the Province. The procession annually passed through the thoroughfares. The treaty protects Catholics in the full enjoyment of their religion, and it is simply an idle evasion of the spirit of that treaty to say that the procession is not protected because it is not mentioned. Whether the procession is prudent or not in Montreal is another question. There may be Catholics who manufacturers have experienced has had a great deal to do with this want of enterprise. Men were afraid to try a new venture when do . But if the question is one of right under the treaty, then those who oppose the Fete Dieu do so on no legal grounds. The procession is protected by treaty because it is a practice which the Catholics of this Province exercised before and at the time of the treaty, and as they are protected in the exercise of their religion, we do not see how our contem-porary can hold its ground. The advisability of the procession may be one thing, but that the procession is by implication guaranteed by treaty there can be no doubt.

The Kaffir War.

The Zulus score two more butcheries-not fights, but massacres. Four thousand men holes in the indictment. Instead of standing crushed one company of the 80th regiment, and another company escaped, because it was on such a question, our Reform contemporary on the opposite side of the river; and a sortie, made by Col. Pearson, was repulsed, tigan brought the question before Parliament. | and most of the men who composed it killed. The Tribune cannot understand whether Meanwhile the regiments have arrived, and in Mr. Costigan referred to the utterances of a few weeks we may expect to hear of some Vice-Chancellor Blake before the Synod or to tough work. Unless we very much mistake his utterances from the Bench. It does not the resources of Zulu warfare, the reinforcements sent to the Cape should be enough to make a clean sweep of all the opposition the Zulus can place in the field. If the accounts given are reliable, ten or twelve thousand British troops should be able to fight and beat fifty thousand savages, unless, indeed, those savages exhibit the stubborn valour and constructive energy of the Maories. General Cameron had 20,000 troops under his command in New Zealand, and yet he failed to subdue the natives. The conditions of the is fought, it is the duty of the men who think that Nuns should not be insulted to The Kraals in Zululand do not appear to be stand by the man, or men, who insist upon an asstrong as the Pahs in New Zealand, and from investigation. In Canada the Bench should all accounts Zululand is more open, and almost impenetrable timber does not bar the progress of the troops at every step. But the Zulus may give a good deal of trouble before they are forced to submit. They have now obtained possession of two thousand stand of Martini-

which the term Easter is derived whether it Innisfall." In all the "wide world" he same class of goods coming from Cornwall, which the term Easter is derived — whether it Infisfall." In "all the "wide "world" he could see no "Valley so Sweet, as the Vale of manufactured in Montreal, and cutting be from Easter, the Saxon Delty, or, more ap could see no "Valley so Sweet, as the Vale of more the propriately, from Oster, which means in whose boson the Bright Waters Meet" He is not song the imported these cotton goods will now look at home for his supply. By looking wat, home the will encourage the manufacture of cotton goods and maximum the imported these more seen and white interimentation of the Resurction. No doubt Christ Row " he could puzzle Oriental scholars the imaximation of the Christian world. It is at misty, loveliness, even in the " Dismal to restore good times. Again, we must given to reflection, experience the emotions chivalty in his " Go where Glory Waits chivairy in his "Go where Glory Waits Thee," but he was more at home when blood of the martyrs to Christ the seed of the chanting the glories of Erin, in "The Harp that once," or when appealing to the toleration of jarring clans in predicting that Ireland would never be a nation until, like or to laud his memory in the coming anniversary? If there be one, then fix a stain upon his name, and let his memory wither in the minds of generous men. The anni-versary of Moore is not Catholic, it is not honor to his memory.

Sir John A. Macdonald.

The cat is out of the bag. It is now ad-mitted that the Government did advise the Governor-General to refer the Letellier affair to England. All this came out in the House of Commons last night. What tricks of office those politicians play. They first resolve to dismiss the Lieut.-Governor of this Province, and then advise the Governor-General not to dismiss him, but to refer it to England. Artful Sir John A. But look at the mischief done. The Conservative Government advised the Governor-General not to do as the Government pretended that it wanted to have done. The Government and the Governor-General understood each other. They had "fixed" the business to a nicety. But the followers of the Government, not being in the secret, attacked the Governor-General with a violence which was as vulgar as it was blind. This time Sir John made fools of his own followers. In the new light of events the ravings of the Gazette and the Minerve look amusingly ridiculous. "Treason," "Young man who re-presents the Queen at Ottawa," " Party is not King," "Party must be King," and all the time they were assailing the acts of the Government. What a miserable plight the Conservative party press puts itself in. It blackguarded and aoused the Governor-General for doing what the Government recommended him to do. This is one of the most contemptible political tricks we have ever heard of. It appears to be in keeping with the political thimble-rigger, who is at the head of the Government-a man whose only claim eminence appears to be a facility of throwing dust in other people's eyes, and then swear that the dust fell from heaven. Men smile at such conduct, indeed, but it is not in men of this class, but sober stetesmen—men of political rectitude and probity—that a country must look for sober stetesmen-men of political rectitude guidance. Sir John A. Macdonald, in a few days, landed the country on the verge of revolution, and all in order to shift a responsibility that he had not the manhood to encounter. The Pacific scandal was never worse than this; and the man who expresses confidence in Sir John A. Macdonald in future must be a time-server or a serf. The Conservative party wants a new leader, and if Sir John A. is wise he will fold the toga of Parliamentary office around his lean and lanky form and retire from office before he com mits some other act that might be serious enough to stain his name for ever.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As it Ought to Be.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITSESS and Post. At one time the Irish Catholics and that the *Tribune* jests with the question, because the Vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Mr. Blake are brothers. Thus the party asserts its influence above all other consider-because the vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Mr. Blake are brothers. Thus the party asserts its influence above all other consider-because the vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Mr. Blake are brothers. Thus the party asserts its influence above all other consider-because the vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Mr. Blake are brothers. Thus the party asserts its influence above all other consider-because the vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Mr. Blake are brothers. Thus the party asserts its influence above all other consider-because the vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Mr. Blake are brothers. Thus the party asserts its influence above all other consider-because the vice-Chancellor and the Hon. In surprising and slaughtering a small army of 1,500 men; they have cut a relief party of of 1,500 men; they have cut a relief party of not the most Christian like way, they had bet-100 men to pieces; they have shut up Col. ter continue this most blessed of all work in the relation of the relat

Statistical Beturn of Catholics and Protestants in Positions at Kingston. To the Editor of the TRUE, WITNESS and Post. DEAB | StB,-Knowing as statement; of the situations occupied in Kingston, and the re-presentation. Catholics have in it, will not prove unacceptable I have therefore gone to the trouble of getting up a statement, which I forward to you for publication, showing that the population of Kingston is one Catholic to three Protestants, whilst the representation is one. Catholic to nine Protestants, and in Government officials one, Catholic, to 6 Protestants. There are many offices in which Catholics get no representation wherein they ought at the least get one representation in each. Now then, I notice Catholics have been silent long enough to the abuse of their opponents, and since they dare not raise their ire before, I will lay before the readers of the Posr a statement as far as I could, and to which I defy contradiction, and furthermore await a reply. Sir John at elections used al-ways brag of representation by population; well, now all the Government appointments on this paper have been made by Sir John with the exception of a clerk in the Custom House, which was given to a Catholic by Mackenzie. Let the readers of the Post carefully peruse this paper and see the way in which Catholics are trampled upon in King-

Lang Barbarran - States

ston :---TABLE FIRST-LIST OF OFFICIALS IN THE CITY Catholic. Protestant.

City Clerk Collector of Taxes..... Collector of Takes..... Solicitor Solicitor ... Solicitor ... Chief of Firemen...... Assistant do 'i Assessment do Chief of Police..... Auditors Engineer... License Inspector..... Police Commisioners... License do Police Sergeants..... 'i Clerk of Police Court.... Police Magistrate...... Messenger Police Force..... Mechanical Engineer.... Storker..... Tota].....

Thus, you see the Catholics, who comprise | of the population, have of city officials, a clerk, as-sesor, sergeant and court clerk for their share of patronago. What justice, oh ! ye Gods.

Is this fair representation; if so, tell us what s not?

36

TABLE SECOND-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. Catholic. Protestant.

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Population...... 1 Catholic to 3 Protestants. Representation..... 1 Catholic to 9 Protestants. Whose work is this, Sir John's or Alexander Mackenzie's?

Yours truly,

Kingston April 5, 1879. [We regret that the condition of affairs in

м.

all probablity if proper dilligence were used. a capture would have been made. As it is the gentlemen of the bit and brace missed nearly \$300 which was in the safe, although, it is not usual to keep money there, especially on Saturday night, but to counterbalance this they can comfort themselves with the knowledge that they did not themserves and desce asserves and the second second

which they would have done had they not been so untimely interrupted. Not one of the tills was touched. One thing is very evident in connection with this affair, which is that, until policemen are made to carry their revolvers at night, they will naturally enough display more or less enthusiasm in looking after their own safety.

INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

A Habitant Meets His Death in the Icy Waters of the St. Lawrence-Narrow

Escape of His Son. Each succeeding year witnesses the loss of one or more lives on the ice-bridge before Montreal. The present year is no exception to the rule, and Death has scored another victim from this cause on Saturday afternoon. Early on the morning of that day a French Canadian farmer, named Labonte, in company with his son, left his home, located between St. Lamberts and Laprairie, with a load of hay for the Montreal market. He parted with his family in his usual affectionate manner, little dreaming that he was destined never to return. He crossed the river by the usual road, and succeeded in dis-posing of his load at the Hay Market. He started to return home about four o'clock on the same road by which he came. All went well until the Victoria Bridge had been passed, and the sleigh approached the centre of the river, when suddenly the thin ice collapsed, and Labonte and his son were struggling in the dark and chilly waters of the river. The occurrence was witnessed by a man named L. Roy, who was following in the wake of the others, and who at once made every effort to save the lives of the unfortunate men. His bravery was rewarded by the successful rescue of the son, but the old man was unable to cope with the swift current, and was, with the horses and sleigh, carried beneath the ice. The son, though grateful for his own escape from so terrible a death, manifested great grief at the loss of his parent; but managed to proceed home, the bearer of harrowing news for that little household.

IRISH NEWS.

Public opinion in favor of the Sunday Closing Bill is increasing. Messrs. Whitworth Brothers re-opened their mills at Drogheda, with the full complement of bands

Sir John Craven Carden, D. L., died suddenly on Sunday morning, at his residence, Temple-more Abbey, Templmore.

CLARE.—The constitutional question over Sir Brian O'Loughlin's seat for Clare is not yet set-tled, and Clare remains without a representative.

England, says that forty M.P.'s acting on the policy pursued by Mr. Parnell could bring British legislation to a standatill.

THE CONVENTION ACT.—It is likely that the Irish Convention Act will be repealed. This Act prohibits the assembly of delegates in Ire-land, a privilege which all Englishmen possess in England.

in England. Major Myles O'Reilly is the first and only man of the Home Rule party who has occupied a Government situation. The Nation says that the Major was a failure as a member of Parliament and as an Irishman.

A Rescommon farmer, returning last months from the Assizes, where he had obtained com-pensation for malicious injury to two horses, was selzed by two men and flung out of the train. Both his legs were broken.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.—Mr. Patten Bridge, the famous land agent of the Galtee estate, has left his post for good. The people turned out en masse to express their joy at his departure. He had been fired at and wounded two or three imes.

The Empress of Austria left Dublin and Ire-land on Sunday evening, the 23rd of March. Her Majesty had spent part of the day in driv-ing about the city, and everywhere she was re-cognized was saluted with hearty cheers. The Duke and Duchess of Marlboreugh paid a short wish the Kimpares at the Shellburran Metal

one or the public one? Here is the difficulty. This will put Sir John A. to his wits' end again. Publicly, Sir John demanded the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor. "Off with his head i' Privately, Sir John A. " referred it to England." Now, the Times says that the Governor-Goneral must do as his Ministers advise him. Here is an embroglio. Heads I win; tails you lose. But the artful dodger will get out of it. What would shame another man from office is the food on which Sir John A. Macdonald lives. As for following the advice of his Ministers, of course it will be the public advice, and if that is done the Lieut-Governor has to go, and the private three card trick will only be remembered as a piece of slight of are the people who talk so much of civil hand on the part of the "chieftain." His Ex- rights and religious liberty? Surely there cellency the Governor-General would be well rid of Sir John A., and the Conservative party would gain many adherents if he was out of their party if their principles are assailed." its daylight.

"Girls" or "Young Ladies."

American bachelors who want economical wives will be looking towards Iowa. In that State the girls are taught all kinds of useful to educate girls for their struggles with the world, rather than train them for the too often imaginary charms of the drawing-room. In Iowa it appears that there is a "girls' college," a remarkable fact when we consider that "girls," even very small ones, are "young ladies" in other parts of the States. But not only have they made the "young ladies" inwithout losing that delicacy of thought which "young ladies" and not enough of "girls," while the demand appears to be for more "girls" and less "young ladies." Dickens, Trollope and Sala have each written in language which cannot be considered complimentary to the customary system generally. pursued in training "young ladies," and they certainly reflected the general opinion of men in desiring a change for the better.

"How the Tariff Works."

A writer in the Herald of this morning contrasts the duty on certain goods, just imported, with the duty he would have had to pay on the same goods under the old tariff. It appears have come to \$41.12. Under the new tariff, blessing: The price is increased, no doubt;

ations, a demoralizing fact, and one to which the people are opening their eyes.

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

The Vice-Chancellor Blake incident has proved what we often stated-that both sides of the H-use close their cars to the calls for justice when certain interests are concerned. Here was a fair case for investigation. A Vice-Chancellor, in his capacity as such, insults a large portion of the community, and, when an investigation is demanded, care is taken that it will fall to the ground. Where are all our "friends" now? Where are some men in the House of Commons who will have courage enough to "go against This has been the boast of some men, and here is the chance, and where are the men? Will they now "shame their boasts or prove them true?" Will they now stand up in the Hcuse of Commons and insist upon an invistigation; which they can do and which they should do? Are the duties, and they have a college which is said | Conservative Irish Catholic M. P.'s not to be heard from at all? If they remain silent what are the people to think but that they refuse to fight for principles which are professedly so dear, and that the nod of Sir John A. Macdonald is sufficient to silence them for ever? It may be convenient to allow this question to pass away without any more ado, but if it is, it will furnish the people with a to "girls," but they are doing all in their lesson in the art of political legerdemain power to make the "misses" into industrious which they will not be likely to forget. and useful companions and frugal house- It is in the interest of the Bench, as well as wives. It appears that the "girls" are trained of the public, that this question should be so that they may become women of the world, sifted, and "that person named Boyle" has without losing that delicacy of thought which is characteristic of the true lady. In this Iowa college it appears that the "girl" is that sifting shall be done. Go on with your taught everything necessary for the position of life in which she is likely to find herself. The pity is at present that we have too many side, and we will give you a helping hand, if we can.

Easter.

These were the good old times when Christians used to salute each other with the term Christ is risen!" In those primitive times men were not ashamed to avow their Christianity, for religion was a living faith, and the men who professed it did not fear the sneer of the sceptic or the unbeliever. In the sixth of the Ancyran Canons Easter is called the "Great Day," while in all ages it has been considered the Queen of Festivals, commemorating the dual event—the slaying of the Lamb of God and the resurrection—pascha that under the old tariff the goods in question, crucifizionis and pascha, resurrectionis. It is alone, in all the land, sung of her ancient "one bale striped Oxford shirtings," would certainly the greatest of all festivals of the chivalry. But dead as the national spirit ap-Church, as the resurrection of our Lord is, peared to be, he did not hesitate to sing "Let science, my respect for the name of Nelson however, the duty is \$88.67, or more than double what it was a few weeks ago. This, the writer thinks, "is certainly a hardship upon the poor men who are the consumers of rection, and that has puzzled more unthis class of goods." Not a bit of it; it is a believers than the life and passion of our Lord. Without the resurrection we have no

interna and international sectors for a sector of the sect

Pearson and repulsed a sortie ; and they have sectarian fashion. won for themselves a prestige which never before fell to a Kafter tribe. Hitherto it has not been war-it has been butchery. Now we shall have war, and such a war can have but one result-the subjugation of the Zulus.

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

Last uight Mr. Costigan called the attention of the House of Commons to the unbecoming language alleged to have been used by Vice-Chancellor Blake some time since in Toronto. After Mr. Costigan had spoken, the Hon. Mr. Macdonald-the Minister of Justice -said that Vice-Chancellor Blake could only be impeached by an address to both Houses of Parliament. This being the case, the affair dropped, and we suppose there it will remain. Meanwhile, we may ask where were all the other M.P.'s who should have supported Mr. Costigan? The member for Victoria was at his post; where were all the other M.P.'s who are supposed to take special intcrest in cases such as these. Where were the members for Montreal Centre, for Quebec West, the little man for Cornwall, Ryan, (Marquette), Flynn, Daly and Coughlin? No doubt, we may be told that the motion being irregular, there was no necessity for their presence. Well, perhaps not. At least we look at the situation in that may light for the present. But we hope, in the interest of the Bench, as well as the interest of the country, that Mr. Costigan will press this question to an issue, and then we hope to hear of the gentlemen in question toeing the line. Canada cannot allow such language to pass unnoticed. The dignity and impartialty of the Bench are threatened, and it becomes us to see that neither are injured. If Vice-Chancellor Blake made use of the language attributed to him, he should be unceremoniously reprimanded ; if he did not make use of it, the Bench will be vindicated and Vice-Chancellor Blake will be reinstated in the confidence of the people. But the question should not be allowed to drop, and we hope Mr. Costigan will be again heard from on the subject.

Tom Moore.

The centenary of the Beranger of Ireland will soon be upon us, and the vision of Sloperton, with all its sunshine and its shade, will flit before our gaze. If Tom Moore had lived at other times he would have been executed as a traitor ; but luckily, perhaps, for himself, he lived in an age when the national spirit of Denvirs, and Dorrians, and Crollys studied. Ireland appeared to be dead, and when he under the Nelsons, and that Dr. Russell, who Erin Remember the Days of Old," nor did he refuse to drop a tear to the memory of Emmet, while he held up to the admiration of the world that choicest glory of our race, in that exquisite :ballad, "Rich and Rare were the us at Dromore." I thank you all for your Gems She Wore." Petted by English society, kindness to me. (Loud applause.)

Some years ago a number of our liberal minded countrymen tried unsuccessfully to get up a strictly Irish national society, the existence of which, if well managed and patronized by all sects as it ought to have been, might have effected a great deal in throwing oil upon the troubled water produced by the abominable party feeling which has for a long time disgraced our fair city. Notwithstanding the trouble in Belfast

lately, I believe that in no place in Ireland is there as much party feeling as here. Just read in the Manchester Unitarian Ilerald of the 28th ult an account of a welcome to a Unitarian clergyman at Dromore, where, amongst those present assisting, was the Very Rev. Wm. McCarten (Catholic priest), whose address I wish you would copy. The reading of such liberal Christian sentiments ought to bring a blush to the face of some of my countrymen here, Protestant and Catholic.

Yours, AN IRISH PROTESTANT,

Who is proud both of his nationality and Protestantism.

The following is the address referred to :-The Chairman then gave "The Officiating Ministers," to which the Revs. F. M'Cammon, Alex. Gordon, T. H. M. Scott, and J. F. Kennard responded ; after which

The Very Rev. W. McCarten (Catholic Priest) said :-- Mr. Chairman and friends, I must thank you for the kind manner in which you have invited and received me here as the successor of Dr. M'Conville; and not on this occasion only, but during all the twenty-four years which I have spent in this parish. Indeed, I sought long for an opportunity to acknowledge the kindness I have always received from the Unitarians of Dromore. I have warm friends among you-(applause)—and in all circumstances, in building my churches and schools, and in other parish work, I have received such kindness at your hands as could not be exceeded by my own congregation. (Applause.) I had your smiles and encouragement, and more substantial nid, which I can never forget. When I think of the Jardines, and the M'Caws, and the Lindsays, who were always noble-hearted men, I felt constrained to be with you on this interesting occasion, and rejoice in your joy. I am glad to see my friend the chairman here,

and Mr. Nelson, who with his father and uncle did so much for the education of their countrymen, both in Downpatrick and Rademon. (Applause.) As I think that our

has presided over our college of Maynooth, was also instructed by them in classics and will be understood. Mr. Nelson has moved along in a quiet and kindly life, doing good to all with whom he came in contact, and I hope he may be long spared to come and see

play.-E. T. W. & P.]

BURGLARS AT WORK.

The Spring Trade in Safe-Smashing Commenced-A Newspaper Office Butered, and What Followed-A Policeman who was Euthusiastic About His Personal Safety.

About 11:30 on Saturday night Mr. O'Connor, of the Express Office, heard a report, as if from a pistol shot, emanating from the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS newspaper office, followed by a crash made by the breaking of glass in one of the front windows. Suspecting something was wrong in the premises, Mr. O'Connor ran to Sub-Constable Plante, the nearest policeman on beat, and informed him of what he had heard, whereupon that officer procured a comrade, and acting up to the exaggerated notions one sees of

A POLICEMAN IN A PLAY,

did everything but the right thing ; they ran this way and that till at last the happy idea struck them of pounding away on the amb of the entrance door with their batons, as if their sole object in life was to frighten away the rats. After a good deal of importunity on the part of Mr. O'Connor the officers went round to the rear of the premises and found that the outer door had been forced open, the cross bar taken down, and that the

inside door had also been forced, in fact that the burglars had been at work, and for aught the constables knew might be still inside. This idea was an uncomfortable one, for

BURGLARS ARE DANGEROUS.

and often hurt people. After some hesitation and more importunities they cautiously descended to the basement, but found no one there but their own shadows moving along just as carefully as themselves. They next went through the press room into the office, and discovered that a late and successful attempt had been made to burst open the safe, the lower outside plate of which was lying on the floor, and an ugly smell of gunpowder pervading the atmosphere. On examination, too, it occurred to them that the robber, or robbers, were not entirely unac- out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the quainted with their trade, and were posted as to the interior economy of safes in general, FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They for a hole had been bored just in the proper spot, just along side the lock, the only place, in fact, where it was possible to bore one with any satisfactory result.

A DYNAMITE FUSE

had been put in the nois, and cannot be floor. The had been put in the hole, and black coarse explosion, however, was not scientifically provided for, or perhaps the burglars did not reckon on any one standing so near the office at the time, but, at all events, the noise was abhors, and broke the glass, singularly enough on the outside one of the double windows

in the evening, shortly before Her Majesty's de-parture.

parture. CLARE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting was held on Thursday week in the Queen's Hotel, Church street, Ennis, for the purpose of taking steps to elect officers and establish the rules of the Clare Farmers' Club. Rev. P. White, P P., Miltown-malbay, and Mr. M. Reidy were elected presi-dent and vice-president; Rev. J. Longhnane. (C.C., Doora, and Mr. T. O'Cleary, Joint secre-taries; the National Bank was appointed trea-surer; and subscription fixed at 10s. NEWEY HOVE BULE ASSOCIATION.—A méel-

surer; and subscription fixed at 10s. NEWRY HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.-A meet-ing of the members of the above organization was held on Friday evening week in the Home Rule Hall, Castic street, Newry. The following office bearers were elected --Committee-Messrs-John Byrne, Hugh Magnire, R M'Grath, John Treaner, Péter Byrne, John MacMahon E Fitz-maurice, James Fegan, D Lennon, R M'Ciel-land, DO'Hare, James Mulgrew. John M'Court, N Bennett, Pat Savare, and F Bennett. Trea-surer-Mr James M'Aleese. Secretury - Mr Walter Smith. SERVICE HUN BIGUT.-The Lord Mayor of

Walter Smith. SERVING HIM RIGHT.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin came across the Channel on a deputa-tion to present Prince Arthur Patrick with the second-nand candelabrum I have already spoken of here. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was invited to a lunch at Bucaingham Palace, at which Prince Arthur Patrick did not preside to a sent at the marriage coremony, whereat the Lord Mayor of Dublin is municipally wroth. This, surely, is an oversight. The Ir sh duke should have thought of the Irish dignitary who-had risked sea-sickness on his account.— World. A few weeks ago, Wm. Hebron arrives at the

had risked sea-sickness on his account.— World. A fews weeks ago, Wm. Hebron arrive& at the North Wall, Dublin, from Holyhead: Hebron was met at the North Wall Station by his brother, with whom he repaired to a hotel. He left Dublin next morning for the West of Ire-enjoyment of liberty suddenly granted; and the consciousness of his established in nocence, have already work ed a salutary change in the aspect of the young man, who has suffered such deep wrong in the Lame of the law. His features, though somewhat worn, are cheerful and plea-sant, and there is certainly nothing in his ap-pearance to suggest he would be guilty of the foot of the gallows.

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

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a sim-ple remedy, like " Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate ser-34 - 2iously.

DOES THE BABE START IN HIS SLEEP AND grind his little teeth ? Nino chances best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMIare tasty and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the child will sleepsweetly. Sold for only 25 cents. 34-2

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

THIRTY YEARS" EXPERIENCE OF AN OLDNURSE, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHvery loud, and the concussion, producing a ING SYRUP is the prescription of one of vacuum in the air, that element rushed into the best female physicians and nurses in the its proper place in order to fill up what nature. United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions. of mothers for their children. It relieves the these goods cost more now than they did these goods cost more now than they did three is not be solved in the solv

"The Schools of 'Our Fathers." ANO SCHOCE- BOOKA

Eloquent Lecture by Archbishop Bede Yanghan, of Sydney, N. S. W.

The following is the continuation of the fascinating lecture of the Archbishop of Sydney, N. S. W., delivered before the Mayor, Bishop and principal citizens of Sandhurst, Victoria :

LET HALLAM SPEAK OF INTELLECT AND DRAPER OF SCIENCE.

"The difference in point of learning." says Hallam, " between Italy and England was at least that of a century; that is, the former was more advanced in knowledge of ancient literature in 1400 than the latter was in 1500.' Comparing Italy with Germany, he says, "It was then (in the beginning of the sixteenth century), and, perhaps, has been ever since, the soil where literature, if it has not always most flourished, has stood highest in general estimation." " Italy," he says, elsewhere "the genial soil where the literature of antiquity had been first cultivated still retained her superiority in the fine perception of its beauties, and in the power of retracing them by spirited imitation. It was the land of taste and sensibility, never surely more so than in the age of Raphael as well as Ariosto." I think, without further quotation, I have shown to the satisfaction of every candid mind that the school of St. Peter has shown itself

NOT UNFAVORABLE TO THE SPREAD OF MANU-FACTURE,

commerce, and the arts of life; that the development of resources and the cultivation of the mind nowhere displayed themselves with more brilliancy and success than under the very eye and within reach of the hand of him who represents the school of Christ; and that the teachings of religion, in creed, morality, and worship, tend, after all, to give an impetus to every noble and civilizing energy in the mind and heart of man. But, perhaps, the school of St. Peter condemns or at least looks with fear and suspicion upon the discoveries of science and the investigations of the properities of nature. I will at once show how excessively unjust this is by one remarkable quotation from "Intellectual Development of Draper's Europe."

SPEAKING OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE,

he says: "In this scientific advancement, among the triumphs of which we are living, all the nations of Europe have been engaged. Some, with a venial pride, claim for themselves the glory of having taken the lead. But perhaps each of them, if it might designate the country * * * that should occupy the succeeding post of honor, would inscribe Italy on its ballot. It was in Italy that Columbus was born ; in Venice, destined one one day to be restored to Italy, newspapers were first issued. It was in Italy that the laws of descent of bodies to the earth, and of equilibrium of fluids, were first determined Galileo. In the Cathedral of Pisa that illustrious philosopher watched the swinging of the chandelier, and, observing that its vibrations, large and small, were made in equal time, left the house of God, his prayers unsaid, but the pendulum clock invented. To

the Venetian senators he first showed the satellites of Jupiter, the croscent form of Venus, and, in the garden of Cardinal Bandini, the spots upon the sun. It was in Italy that Sanctorio invented the thermometer; that Torricelli constructed the barometer, and demonstrated the pressure of the air. It was there that Castelli laid the foundation of hydraulics and discovered the times Melleni furnished the means of proving that it may be polarized. The first philosonhical societies were the Italian; the first botanical garden was established at Pisa ; the first classification of plants given by Casalpinus. The first geological museum was founded at Verona; the first who cultivated the study of fossil remains were Leonardo da Vinci and Fracasta. The great chemical discoveries of this century were made by the instruments which bear the names of Galvani and Volta. Why need I speak of science alone? Who will dispute with that illustrious people the palm of music and painting, of statuary and structure? • • There is not a department of human knowledge from which Italy has not extracted glory-no art that she has not adorned." Who can, after all this, have the hardihood to tax the school of St. Peter

sixth to the eighth century these should by more stress than ever, upon sharity, great men exercised their most marked self-control, and mutual forbearance. Thus activity. One hundred and fifty of you would be talking practical sense, and doactivity. One hundred and fity of them went to Germany to teach and to convert, and thirty-six of these became martyrs; fortyfive went to Gaul, six of whom were martyrs ; them being martyred in Norway and Iceland. They founded thirteen monasteries in Scotland, six in Italy, twenty-two in England, forty in Gaul, sixteen in Bavaria, nine in Switzerland, nine in Belgium. Thus the great

city schools of Ireland did their work. Armagh and Bangor, and Clonard and Clonmacnoise; Tagmahon and Beg-Erin on the Slaney, Lis-more on the Blackwater; Munget on the Shannon, with the Isles of Arran in the western ocean,-all these were homes of learning and religion to which England and the world owe debts of gratitude which it would be difficult to pay. Columba in Iona, Catildus and Virgilius in Italy, Fridoline, "The Traveller," in Europe itself; Romuald in Brabant, Gall in France, Columbanus in Burgandy, Kilian in Germany, with Clemen* and Albinus, the philosophers-these men in themselves were centres of intellectual light and proofs of the power and expansion of the school of St. Peter. And when I ask you to add in imagination to these glories those presented

IN THE GREAT IRISH MONASTIC CENTRES

of Millifont, and Bective, and Glendalough, when I ask you to look on the moss-covered ruins of Athenry, and Sligo, and Clare, Galway, and Kilconnell, on Dumbrodie, Holy Cross, and on Cashel-then I ask you to add all these religious and intellectual glories and triumphs into one, and then tell you that they were achieved whilst Ireland was under the exclusive direction of the school of St. Peter. you cannot be so blind as not to see that the school of our fathers, which he represents, has proved itself worthy of all love and admiration, and calls for the gratitude of every lover of letters and religion. I could not help being struck with the influence of this great Christian school upon men who, at the first sight, would be least open to impressions.

SPEAK OF THE WARRIORS AND KINGS OF IRELAND. When I see Roderick O'Connor, the last high king " of Ireland, a bard, a saint, a hero, closing his career of glory and disaster on Lough Corrib, in the abbey of Cong, built by himself, and surrounded by the monks and canons, I cannnot help thinking that he would have died very differently if he had re-ceived a godless education. When, in imagination. I figure to myself Murtagh O'Brien meeting the envoy of William Rufus, and hear his speech, I cannot help feeling that O'Brien had been brought up in the school of St. Peter. The envoy said to O'Brien, in the name of Rufus, these words: "I will bring hither my ships, and pass over and conquer thy land." "Hath the King," said O'Brien, "said if it pleased God?" "No." "Then tell him from me that I fear him not, since he putteth his trust in man, and not in God !" Who but a king full of the teaching of the true spirit of liberty and religion would have lived and fought, and died, as Brian Boru did, heading his army in the great battle of Clontarf, with his sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other? He drove the enemy into the sea; 16,000 of them were slaughtered, and he, the great warrior, at the age of eightyeight,

DIED ON THE FIELD OF VICTORY,

as his biographer relates, "manibus et mente ad Deum intentus." His son, Morogh, who was mortally wounded, remembered his last end in the midst of all the turmoil of battle, and received the Viaticum after having made a confession of his sins. Malachy 11., of "the collar of gold," in like manner ended his days in the midst of monks, clothed, with laws of the flowing of water. There, too, the their habit, in an Island of Lough Emmel, tirst Christian astronomical observatory was near Mullingar, in county Meath. But I have established, and there Stancori counted the said more than enough to prove to you that were, when old enough, to be promoted to established, and more bounced the sala more than enough w prove to you that, were, when the tange, to be preserves like the following facts seem to be well ascer number of vibrations of a string emitting the school of St. Peter is a school of science, Charter schools. There were nurseries like tained :--Atter each attempt, whether success number of viorations of a string emitting the school of St. receipts a school of strengt, which has this in Dublin and in the four provinces. But ful or not, upon the lives of his subordinates, the diffraction of light, and the Florentine proved itself, by a long course of success on a no ingenuity, no money, no pressure, was able the Czar is said to have received demicians showed that heat may be large scale, fit to wrestle with the difficulties to effect the object aimed at; though, during a warning that his turn would come reflected by mirrors across space. In our own | of man's nature, fit to illuminate his intellect, and to soften, purify, and elevate his heart. NOW THERE IS ONE POPULAE, CLAP-TRAP OBJEC-TION. against religious education that I should like to dispose of. A politician comes to me and says, "These denominational schools, with their antagonistic creeds, breed everlasting hatred, evil, and ill-will. Let us do away with them, stamp out these r-ligious differences, and secure a little rest and peace." I look at him and I reply, "Sir, you go in for politics, I for religion. Let us stand fair and even, and let us use a knife which will cut both ways. I find, then, that in your legislative assembly, you and those you associate with are periodically astonishing, nay, scandalizing and humbling, your constituents by the anger, hatred, and ill-will which you pub-licly manifest in your discussions. You know as well as I do that if men contend with each other on religious points, they are to say the least of it, equally contentious on political points. Let us do away with politics first, and see how that acts, how much peace you will get by it, and then we will turn to religion. A oblesse oblige-show us the way that we may follow you. First, we will have no dogma, that is, no political creed of any sort, only political morality. Indeed, if politics are to be done away with altogether, what is the use of talking of political morality? or, indeed, how is such a monster to be made or to be conceived as a man earnestly upholding political morality, and as carnestly denouncing every possible political creed? Sir, I should continue, "I admit I am talking nonsense, but that is your fault, not mine. Of course,

ing some good in your generation." Besides this, to root out the Catholic faith by means of forcing on Catholics un-Catholic schools, is five went to Gaul, six of whom were England; an impossibility of You may that the provide the state of the st lation you are mainly dealing with were Scotchmen or ,Englishmen, you might stand a better chance of success-but .

YOU ARE DEALING WITH IRISH MOTHERS

and fathers, and the children of Irish blood. England and Scotland have been Protestantized, not so Ireland. 1 believe their national character helps the Irish people. There is an old saying, with much truth in it, that an Englishman is never so content as when he is grumbling; a Scotchmen never so much at home as when he is abroad an Irishman never at peace as when he is in the midst of a thorough good fight. And here is something which he thinks is worth fighting for; here he can fight, and will fight, and has fought, with all his heart and soul, to preserve that most precious of all gifts, that for which Ireland's best blood has been spilt, to preserve the faith of his children and the glorious traditions of his past. Now the attempt has already been made to root out the Catholic religion by means of enticing Irish parents to send their boys and girls to un Catholic schools. As late as the last century the experiment was made. And it was made under such circumstances as to ensure its success, if success were possible. You all know, without my repeating it, that

THE PENAL CODE IN IRELAND,

and the misery of years of oppression, had reduced the Catholic people to the utmost extremity of helplessness and destitution. The great aim was to turn Ireland into a Protestaut country, or, at all events, to stamp out the religion of St. Peter. Hence all Catholic education was forbidden. The door which leads to the school of Christ of St Peter, of St. Benedict, of St. Dominic, and of St. Ignatius, was barbarously shut in the people's faces. And whilst that door was closed another was opened, the door of the Charter Schools. 'L'he people, as I said, were in completest destitution; they had to choose between absolute ignorance for their children and sending them to the Charter schools. These schools offered many strong temptations, especially during times of famine. The managers of these schools offered the starving parents of starving children to take their children and gratuitously feed, clothe, educate them, and set them up in life, apprenticing the boys and giving portions to the girls. But the parents had to give up the children entirely, and the indispensable condition was that these poor little creatures should be brought up Protestants. In times of desperation, such as times of famine, some parents, to get them a bit of bread, sent them to the Charter schools, but withdrew them when the famine ceased. Α law was then made to prevent this, and to allow children between five and twelve years old who were found begging to be carried away to these schools and brought up Protestants.

THESE BRUTAL SCHOOLS

were supported by royal and parliamentary grants. Within the short space of about twenty years these schools had received in this way £112,200. Did these schools succeed, thus backed by royalty, and Parliament, and famine? Were passion for knowledge and these temporal advantages, added to such pressure, sufficient to fill the Charter schools? In 1757 the managers were forced to ask Parliament for help, and said that they could only get children in time of famine. These schools were then supplemented by a "nursery." It was hoped that mothers would find less difficulty in abandoning the children when in infancy; and from the nursery they

GVA BITELEGRAMS. MITTON Portugal.

LISBON; April 12.- The Queen of Portugal is seriously ill. Survey, Italy.

Rome, April 10.-Garibaldi daily receives numbers of visits from political personages. To a deputation from the Italian Committee at Trieste, Garibaldi said :-- " I have never been more concerned for the interests of our brethren beyond the Alps than now.'

ROME, April 13. - General Garibaldi visited King Humbert to-day, to pay his respects. Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—It is expected a European governor will be appointed for East-

ern Roumelia. South Africa.

LONDON, April 14.-Advices from Capetown

more than 1,000 men, women and children from Oham's country unopposed.

Frauce.

PARIS, April 10.-Agriculturists of the Department of the Loire have petitioned the French Minister of Commerce to favor a duty of nine francs per quarter on wheat, 40 francs per head on horses, and 30 france on cattle.

The dismissal and resignations of fifty-two more magistrates is announced, Twenty-one others have been transferred. Two of the Radicals who contested the election at Bordeaux to fill the vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies have retired. Blanquis, the only competitor now, is a Gambettist Republican, and his election is extremely probable. A deputation of Radical Deputies has been appointed to solicit Blanquis, immediate par-

PARIS. April 13 .- Mr. J. H. Cartier de Vellemessant, the well known satirical writer and journalist, long director of the Figaro, is dead ; aged 67. M. Waddington informed the Council of Ministers that the Matacong affair is in

process of settlement. France withdraws the eight men who landed on the Island. PARIS, April 14 .- Greece has concluded a loan with bankers in this city at 6 per cent.

Spain,

MADRID, April 10 .- Difficulties are experienced in giving effect to the coalition of the Constitutionalists, Progressists and Republicans in the appraching elections for members of the Cortes. A meeting of 2,000 Couservative electors resolved to support Senores Cauvas del Castillo, Robledo, Ayola, Urquino, Avial and Vilasco.

MADRID, April 14 .--- Two bombs were thrown into the Church San Antonio, at Seville, with the object, it is supposed, of creating a panic and stealing the valuable sacramental plate belonging to the Church. Several persons were injured by the explosion.

Austria.

LONDON, April 10 .- A Vienna despatch reports that an agreement has been reached between Austria and Turkey, relative to the occupation of the Turkish territory. The agreement grants Austria the power of occupying three points on the River Lom, on the outskirts of Novi Bazar, commanding all the practicable crossing places on the river.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14 .-- His Majesty the Czar, while walking in the Palace grounds this morning, was shot at five times. Fortunately the Czar was not wounded. The would-be assassin was captured. There is intense excitement over the attempted assassination, and much rejoicing over the Czar's escape from injury.

LATER.

LONDON, April 14 .- A despatch from St. Petersburg says :- The city was thrown into a state of violent agitation this morning by the announcement that an attempt had been made to kill the Czar. The statements respecting the affair have been conflicting, but the following facts seem to be well ascer-

next, unless he began the work of re-

for immediate financial necessities of the Government. The disappointment of the English and French holders of Egyptian securities at the new turn affairs have taken is severe, and strong pressure is being brought to bear upon' the Governments of these two countries to induce them to intimidate the Khedive into a withdrawal from his present attitude or to persuade the Sultan to compel

land can be induced to actively interfere. The Roman paper Sinistera states that the Italian Government is about to send a special envoy to Cairo to report on the position of the Italian interests in Egypt. It is stated that the Khedive's contumacy is prompted by the Italian Consul-General, who opposes

Anglo-French control. LONDON, April 12.-The Times correspondent telegraphs :- Halim Fasha, the Khedive's state that Col. Wood's column had escorted uncle, is well educated, enlightened and liberal-minded. He has lived quietly for several years past in European fashion at Balta-Liman, on the Bosphorus. He was once offered the portfolio of Minister of Finance, but declined it. He has systematically held aloof from public affairs, though he was always well received at the palace. The *Times* urges cantion in dealing with the Egyp-tian question, and says that while England is not concerned as a nation with the Egyptian solvency, it is concerned in its tranquillity. It believes the displacing of the Khedive would lead to a struggle, and says that the proposed joint expedition by England and Franch is premature, and would cause grave misgivings in both countries.

LONDON, April 13.- A Constantinople despatch says it is reported the Sultan has summoned the Khedive to reinstate the dismissed Ministers, else his dynasty will be

denosed. London, April 14 .-- Private advices from Cairo, Alexandria and Constantinople appear to confirm the opinion that the party of the Khedive is stronger than that of his opponents, and that any attempt on the part of the Sultan, England and France to coerce him, would be resisted with much enthusiasm.

American.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9 .- Archbishop Purcell received a letter from Cardinal Simeoni at Rome. A Coadjutor is to be appointed to the Archbishop, with the right to succession, and Father Gallagher, editor of the Catholic Telegraph, is spoken of as the coming man.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 13 .-- A special from Faribault, Minn., says, notwithstanding the absence of Bishop Whipple in New Orleans, the Indians were remembered in his Easter offerings. By his directions his son sent them beef and groceries with the Bishop's blessing. New York, April 14.-The Commercial Ad-

vertiser's Washington special says : Information received at the Treasury Department from various official sources is, that the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in this country is slowly disappearing, owing to the prompt action of the Federal officers, working in connection with the State authorities.

The Duke of Argyle will shortly reach this country on his way to Canada, to visit his son the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-Genaral of Canada. As the Duke has lately suffered severe family affliction in the death of the Duchess of Argyle, and has also been an invalid for some weeks, he has expressed in a letter to a friend a desire to maintain strict privacy while in the United States.

Hanlan and Hawdon.

TORONTO, April 14 .- The Moil this morning contains the following special cablegram, dated London 12th :--The weather and tide for the last few days have been somewhat against Hanlan and Hawdon in their training. They manage, however, to go out merning and afternoon with considerable regularity. Yes-

Shere Ali not Dead.

The following not unlikely story is going the rounds of the press :---

An extraordinary story is told concerning the late ruler of Afghanistan. It is said that the individual who has been buried under the name of Shere Ali is not the Ameer at all. Shere Ali is not within that tomb. This story comes from St. Petersburg. Shere Ali's death was wanted, and it was brought about, or at least an event was which was supposed to be that. The story goes on to say that the real Ameer is at the present moment confined in one of the very deepest mines of Siberia under the name of Paul Volowski, a criminal lunatic, who chatters gibberish and funcies he is the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Gilmore's Gardens.

NEW YORK, April 14 .--- Three thousand people went to Gilmore's Garden last night, to see thirty-six greenhorns, and four walkers set out on the first mile of what must be a 325-mile walk in six days' for each of them, if they are to get back their entrance money, \$100 each. The pedestrians started at one o'clock this a.m. Tobacco smoke and music, both of the worst quality, filled the air, and the crowd was just such as collects at any Sunday night sacred concert in a Bowery beer garden. The men came to the starting point in forty different costumes, long and short, fat and lean, and of a dozen nation-alities. They set off from seven starting points, Howard in the first rank on the run. He led on the first lap around, with O'Brien second and Brodie third. Howard made the first mile in 7 minutes 23 seconds, with O'Brien still close behind. The crowd laughed heartily at the strange antics cut by some of the men on the track, while Brodie, the newsboy, went around in a circle of ap-

plause. Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir John Macdonald solemnly assured Lord Dufferin that there was no truth in the Pacific Scandal charges. Yet subsequently he was compelled to admit the charges were trueand, therefore, that he had shamefully misled Lord Dufferin. A few daysago Sir John gave the House to understand that Lord Lorne was responsible for referring the Letellier case to England. A day later he was compelled to acknowledge, though reluctantly, he (Sir John) was himself the man who sent the Letellier case to England. It is also within recollection that Sir John Macdonald, on a memorable public occasion, speaking of Riel, raised his hands appealingly to heaven to bear him witness, and, with the name of his Maker on his lips, solemnly proclaimed how much he wished he could "catch" Riel. All the while, as it subsequently transpired, Mac-

donald was giving Riel money and making arrangements for his escape. In the Mother Country no man would be tolerated for an hour as either Premier or leader of a party who was found to be incapable of speaking the truth.-London Advertiser.

A Protestant Clergyman on Froude.

Nothing can be more pleasing to the genune Irish patriot than to see our Catholic and Protestant clergymen striking hands for the cause of poor Erin. The well known Irish lecturer, Rev. George W. Pepper, of the Mcthodist church of Bellevue, Ohio, delivered a lecture a few days ago in the basement of the Church of the Sacred Heart, East Cambridge, Boston, his subject being "Froude's Ircland from a Protestant standpoint." He was introduced to the audience by the pastor, Rev. John O'Brien, who said that the freedom of Ireland must be accomplished by a union of Protestants and Catholics. Mr. Pepper outlined the controversy which took place but a few years ago between Froude and Father Burke, and showed that the condition of Ireland at the time of the Invasion was as good as that of any other country, and the fact that the people had 2,000 representatives terday Hawdon embarked between 10 and 11 to a population of 2,000,000 gave evidence of o'clock, and paddled up to the Railway bridge, where he turned and had an easy pull to the head of the Meadows, and then made for his boat-house. Hanlan took ship will soon see the dawn of a new era .- Ballimore Citizen.

him to resign, but in well informed quarters it is doubtful whether either France or Eng-

WITH NABROWNESS AND BIGOTRY,

when it has not only encouraged, but successfully encouraged, the development of the strength of nations in commerce and manufacture, in philosophy and literature in science, and in the arts of life ? Italy lives in history ever to protest that she has not only been the mother of nations, but the foremost of all her children in everything that is loved, admired, and sought by the cultivated genius of men. Take another country, which, of all countries in the world has been most saturated with the Roman Catholic spirit—

I MEAN IRELAND.

Take her when energizing with a free life under the influence, the exclusive influence, of the great school of St. Peter. When the Europe was in darkness, was not rest of Ireland bright with intellectual light? And did she not become the schoolmistress, as it were, of nearly every country of the continent of Europe? Were not her doctors renowned for the depth of their learning and quickness of their wit? Gaels and Cimbri, Picts, Saxons, Franks, Germans, Italians, and Danes, did they not flock to her schools, renowned throughout the then civilized world ?. The great cities of Ireland at that age were energetic schools, rather than cities in our modern sense. "When at the sound of the early bell," says the historian, speaking of Armagh, "two or three thousand students poured into the silent streets and made their way towards the lighted church to join in the service of matins. mingling, as they went or returned, the tongue of the Gael, the Cimbri, the Pict, the Saxon, and the Frank, or hailing and answering each other in the universal language of the Roman Church, the angels in heaven must have loved to contemplate the union of so much perseverance with so much piety." Scholurg from these great contres spread in every part of Europe. They helped to illeminate the world. "FROM TREAND," SATSIST. BERNARD

as from an overflowing stream, crowds of

founder

I KNOW MEN CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT POLITICS,

and therefore they cannot live without some sort of political creed, and this implies political morality. Morality and creed are two faces to the same coin; you cannot well separate them without destroying the currency or value of the coin. Of course, I know you will tell me that in every subject on which men differ and are deeply interested they are apt at times to lose their temper and say unpleasant things. I am aware that you will say that politicians of all shades, that is, of all creeds, teach that a man, to do any good, must keep his temper, and if men do lose themselves, it is in spite of the political views they may happen to hold. All this I know, sir," I say to him, "all this I hold as firmly as you do, but have the common sense and decency to credit religion with that which I credit you. Your own common sense must tell you that you cannot destroy politics; and it tells you, moreover, that if men do not contend about religion they will be contending about something else; and you are, or ought to be, aware that

HATRED, ANGER AND ILL-WILL

are absolutely condemned by all denominations; and if you were sincere, and simply wanted charity and love to men, you would holy men descended upon foreign countries." of denominationalism—of that which cannot "There is scarcely an islandion the west side by any possibility be destroyed—but you of Scotland," says a modern writer, "which would, first of all, show by a better example does not acknowledge an Trishman as the on the public platform of Parliament, and would be driven into the Sahara; as northerly founder of its church." From the there recommend that religious teachers winds prevail at Biskra and Tugur.

the twenty-five years after Government had spent over £675,000 upon these homes of misery, filth, wickedness, and starvation, they were found to be an egregious failure. Campbell, in his tour, gives the

reason. He says. "SUCH IS THE BIGOTRY OF THESE DELUDED

PEOPLE,

that nothing but absolute want could prevail on them to suffer their children to receive an education which, as they conceive, endangers their salvation." What failed under such pressure us accompanied the Charter schools of Ireland, never will or can succeed in Australia. Jou cannot crush out the faith of Christ and of St. Peter from the Catholic heart. Exile, and famine, and torture, and death, not merely for themselves and for those they love, is preferred by a follower of Christ's philosophy to all the learning and all the wealth that the world can give. What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own coul? is a question which has been answered age after age by millions of Catholics all over the world, who have sacrificed all on earth for that which they intensely believe to be necessary for attaining heaven. I think, then, Mr. Mayor, my lord, ladies, and gentlemen, 1 have shown you

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SCHOOLS

of pagan philosophy and the school and schools of Christ. All through the Christian ages the masters have been emphatically Christians, teaching Christ by word and example, and conciliating love and affection in proportion to their nearness in imitation to Him. Religion has been at the basis of all instruction. Christian schools mean the growth and perpetuation of Christianity. Schools without religion mean modern paganism, which turn out, I believe the Duke of Wellington said, "clever devils," but I believc we shall find them rather to be divided into two classes, into stupid devils and intellectual malefactors, in proportion as passion or pride gain the mastery over the heart. Let us then, one and all, unite in keeping Christianity in the schools; let us not rest till we succeed ; let us have fair play ; we wish for no favor, and if we have that, we have all that reasonable people can ask, and that which no real Englishman can refuse. Let us have denominational education and payment by results.

Storey, of the Chicago Times, is about to build a \$100,000 residence.

On the wedding day of the Duke of Connaught the Emperor of Germany presented his bust to Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, as a mark of special regard. of foreign interests. Lord Odo is brother of the Whig Duke of BERLIN, April 14 — A vastly productive Bedford, but has the entire confidence of the petroleum spring has been discovered near Tory Cabinet.

Protessors Ch. Martins and E Desor severely criticise Capt. Roudaire's scheme of con-verting a portion of the Southern Sahara into fully confirm the statements made, in these an inland sea. They say that the scheme, if successful, would destroy the date culture, great favor with which the new financial and without exercising any favorable influence political policy of the Khedive has been re-

dressing the intolerable wrongs under which the writers of these letters insisted that the Russian people are suffering. Some of the letters bore the London postmark, and they were sent hither, for the purpose, if possible, of tracing out the writers. They were written in a delicate feminine hand; one of them was in French and the others in English and Russian. The English detectives fuiled to find a definite clue to the authorship of the letters, although there is a report that they were satisfied that they had traced them to a Russian house.

LONDON, April 14 .-- A St. Petersburg despatch says the Emperor's assailant gives the name of Skolof. He is a retired gendarme of the Ministry of Finance, and is about thirty years of age. He fired at the Emperor within ten paces. After the first shot, the Emperor approached Skolof, who again fired and then ran. The various accounts given as to the exact number of shots fired are conflicting. An officer of the gendarmerie, with drawn sword, pursued Skolof; three more men also went in pursuit. Skolof fired at them, shattering the jaw of the detective. Finally, a gentleman knocked Skolof down, and held him until he was secured by the officers.

England.

LONDON, April 12 .- It is snowing here and in the northern parts of the Kingdom. DURHAM, April 12 .- The striking miners and owners are now separately discussing terms for the settlement of difficulties. A

joint conference will aftewards be held, and possibly the strike will end immediately. LONDON, April 14 -- Organized intimidation

at Durham among the strikers is increasing. LONDON, April 14 .- A Darlington despatch says :- From the temper shown throughout Durham, and from the executive committee of the men not being prepared at the conference on Saturday to make equal concessions to those which were offered some time since, any hope of an early termination of the strike has disappeared, and the probability is that the battle will be fought to the bitter end.

In the Midland Counties the master glass makers have accepted the compromise offered by the men.

Germany.

BERLIN, April 13.-In the next coinage gold crowns amounting to fifty millions of marks will be struck.

An apparently semi-official communication referring to the despatch of an American ironclad to Samoa, points out that the German ships "Ariadne" and "Albatross" are still there, and fully suffice for the protection

Pechelbrown, in Alsace

The Egyptian Crisis. despatches some days agor respecting, the a. an overnowing stream, crowds of descended upon foreign countries." is earcely an islandion the west alde of denominationalism—of that which cannot is earcely an islandion the west alde of is church." From the of is church." From the descented at the table of the induced the table of ta

soon after his opponent, and went as far as Blaydon. The tide was running down fast, and the Canadian, having headed his boat homeward, took a rattling row down the river, not stopping until he was a quarter of a mile below the Suspension bridge.

In the afternoon both men were out again. The breeze, which had freshened a little, was blowing in the same direction as in the morning, namely, eastward. Rowing | the only arm of the service which is not rewas good, except at the curves of the river, where the work was hard on the right hand. Hawdon was attended by James Percy and Frank Kirton, of Gateshead, pulling double and 59 years, the oldest being General de scull. Hanlan, who was accompanied by an Cissey, who is 69, and the youngest two being amateur friend, left his boat house at four o'clock, went to the high level bridge, and there pulling about started on a long pull over the course. He rowed a long, clean and beautifully easy, sweeping stroke, of thirty to ing the highest appointments in the French the minute, never varying a bit. He made his shell travel wonderfully fast, with appar- like position in any other European force. ently very little exertion, and those who know and were looking on, unqualifiedly pronounced it a winning stroke. Hanlan is constantly being advised to quicken, but be never heeds it, and keeps on rowing in his seemingly of the Russian redoubts before Schastopol. In leisurely style. Messrs. David Ward and the Mexican war he was again mentioned in John Davis have arrived at Scotswood, and an order of the day for his gallantry at Puewill share with Heasley the responsibility of bla, when he was severely wounded, and at the remainder of Hanlan's training. Both Sedan he led the famous charge of cavalry

the scullers keep in good fettle, and neither | which is said to have excited the warm admihas now very much superfluous flesh to work off.

SWIMMING.

Boyton's Last Great Feat.

The city of Memphis, Tenn., has been thrown into an intense state of excitement over the arrival of Captain Paul Boyton, after a run of 250 miles through a wild stretch of the Mississippi River. There being no tele-graphic stations on the route, the people had to rely until then upon the steamboats for any news of the traveller. Captain Boyton started from Cairo, Ill., at ten a.m. on the 9th inst., and, amid a large number of skiffs, paddled into the Mississippi, whose swift current soon bore him out of sight. He was accompanied by his little boat "Baby Mine," which was laden with medicines, provisions and cigars. He took no whiskey along, as he is convinced that its stimulating power is not equal to the injury it does his system. The first run was the longest of the voyage, from Cairo to Cottonwood Point, Mo., a distance of 130 miles, which he accomplished in thirty-two hours, arriving at 6 p. m. Tuesday. From Cottonwood the start was made at two a.m. Thursday, and after a run through a terrific storm for twenty-eight hours, arrived at Bradley's, Ark., at 5:30 p.m. Thursday. After a night of rest the captain started at 12:30 Friday, and after some lively paddling srrived at Memphis at a quarter past four p.m. His entry to the city was one of the

grandest ovations he has received on the

voyage was a set of the set of th

About French Generals.

Of the twenty-five Generals who hold the highest appointments in the French army, thirteen served in the infantry, eight on the general staff, two in the cavalry, and two in the engineers; the artillery being; therefore, presented among the officers filling the most important posts in the army. The average age of the twenty-five Generals is between 58 General Davoust, chiet of the general staff, and General de Gallifet, commanding the Ninth Corps, neither of the latter being yet 50 years of age. Altogether, the officers holdarmy are, as a body, younger than those in the The youngest officer, General de Gallifet, is one of those who has seen most service. In the Crimea he was mentioned in an order of the day for his gallant conduct at the capture ration of King William.

The Letellier Affair.

Hardly has the echo of Sir John Macdonald's declaration that he would have been pleased and gratified, and he thought it would have been well had the Ministerial advice been accepted, died away in the Legislative halls until we are informed that the non-resignation of the Government hinged on the fact that the Governor-General did not make the reference against the advice of his Ministers. In discussing the question in the light of this recent development, party feeling must be sunk out of sight, and the matter looked squarely in the face in all. its naked deformity. It has assumed a national phase, and appeals to us personally as a boasted liberty-enjoying people. Our constitutional rights have been trampled upon, not, however, by the Marquis of Lorne, as was at first supposed, but by his advisers in sanctioning, if not covertly instigating, the reference of the Letellier affair to England; and we would forswear our independence and manliness were we to refrain from recording our condemnation of such a scheme to evade the execution of a just sentence pronounced by the people.

The voice of the country as uttered last. September proves conclusively that the people love Canada with a patriotic love surpassing party fealty. Let this fact be ever borne in mind. Canada first in all things pertaining to Canadian affairs is the talisman for the Canadian statesmen .- St. Catharines

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. windasa Martala att of are H WEDNERDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1879. Allering Str rear Theorem. 14 48 mil 1997 da Ganice words realing out prime als in Taspeditioniged

HOME READING: to mouth a summer of Higgs 8

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Advantages of Courtery.

A courteous man often succeeds, in life, when persons of ability fail. The experience of every man furnishes frequent instances of every man invisions frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made, the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, poli-ticians, merchants, and, indeed, individuals of all, pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability or the reverse creates instantaneously a prepossession in his favour or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men civility is, in fact, what a pleasing appearance is to women; it is a general commendation written in a language that great veneration. The walls are very high, every person understauds. The best of men and deeply indented, and at regular intervals have often injured themselves by irritability are visible numbers of square towers with and consequent rudeness, whereas men of inferior abilities have frequently succeeded by their agreeable and pleasing manner. Of two men equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the adventage, and The houses of Jerusalem are nearly all square, by far the better chance of making his way in with flat roofs, and are two or three stories the world.

Taste for Reading.

Sir John Herschel has declared that "if he were to pray for a taste which should stand under every variety of circumstance and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to him through life, it would be a taste for reading." Give a man, he affirms, that taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you cannot fail of making him good and happy: for you bring him in contact with the best society in all ages, with the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest men who have adorned humanity, making him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all times, and giving him a practical proof that the world has been created for him, for his solace, and for his enjoyment.

Moral Courage.

you have the money in your pocket. To do under penalty of death. without that which you do not need, however much you may admire it. To speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is better that you should be silent. To speak to a poor friend in a threadbare cont, even in the street, and when a rich one is nigh. The effort is less than many take it to be, and the act is worthy a king. To face a difficulty, lest it kick you harder than what you bargain for. Difficulties, like thieves, disappear at a glance. To leave a convivial party at a proper hour for so doing, however great the sacrifice; and to stay away from one, upon the slightest grounds for objection, however great the temptation to go. To dance with ugly people, if you dance at all; and to decline dancing if you dislike the performance, or cannot accomplish it to your satisfaction. To tell a man why you will not lend him money; he will renot. To cut the most agreeable acquaintance you possess, when he convinces you that he lacks principle. "A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities," not his vices. To wear your old garments till you can pay for new ones. To pass the bottle without filling your glass, when you have reasons for so doing; and to laugh at those who urge you to the contrary. To wear thick boots in the winter, and to insist upon your wife and daughters doing the like. To decline playing at cards for money, when "money is no object," or to cease playing, when your losses amount to as the courage to prefer propriety to fashion; one is but the abuse of the other.

The Holy Places.

Nazcreth, the dwelling place of the Holy Virgin, St. Joseph, and Jesus Christ, is situated a distance of about twenty-four miles

tragedy that was there enacted over. 1800 years ago. . Everywhere appears the traces of the malediction the infuriated populace called down.upon.themselves.and.their children that terrible. Thursday night, when they iclamored for the death of Jasus. Jerusalem; is enthroned on Mount Sion, Aora, Moriah, and Begetha. There are several gates by which one can enter within the sacred walls. On the north is the gate of Damas; on the west the gate of Ephraim; on the south the gate of David; on' the east the gate of the passport to favour-a letter of re- this last gate, on which account it is held in

loop-holes. When the Emperor of Adrian restored Jerusalem after its destruction by Titus, he enclosed Mount Calvary within the walls. high. There is but one small door, and the windows are only small wooden gratings. In the whole city there is but one fountain. Christian women appear in the streets enveloped in long black garments, which conceal the whole person, even the face.

The Temple of Solomon was situated in the cast wing of the city; upon its ruins the Mussulmans have built the Mosque of Omar. The exterior of this edifice is of marble, and hundreds of the stones are beautifully carved, and gilt with elaborate decorations. Within the mosque are thirty-two pillars of gray marble, sixteen of which sustain the principal arch, and the rest the splendid dome, the magnificence of which is unsurpassed in the world. Around these pillars are beautiful ornaments wrought in gilt, iron and brass, supporting seven thousand lamps, which burn day and night during Ramadan, the Lent of the Mussulmans. Have the courage to discharge a debt while | Christians are forbidden to enter this mosque

Items of Interest.

A celebrated philosopher used to say : "The favours of fortune are like a steep rock; only cagles and creeping things mount to the summit.'

Men of self-respect would be ashamed to have their children fed and clothed at the expense of the town. Why, then, are so many of our fellow-citizens anxious to have their children educated by the town? To our minds there is no difference in the two cases. In both the appeal is equally to public charity. THE WIND-The wind is a musician at birth. We extend a silken thread in the crevice of a window, and the wind finds it, and sighs over it, and goes up and down the scale upon it. It tries almost everything upon earth to see if there is any music in it. It persuades a tone spect you more than if you tell him you can-not. To cut the most agreeable acquaintance sexton is at home and asleep; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pines, and it does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a great tree till'every leaf thrills with the note in it, and wind up the river that runs at its base, for a sort of murmuring accompaniment. And what a melody sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of the sea waves and performs an anthem between the two worlds that goes up, perhaps, to the stars, that love music the most, and sang it the first. Then how much as you can afford to lose, Lastly, have | fondly it haunts old houses, moaning under the eaves, sighing in the halls, opening old plate. doors without fingers, and singing a measure of some sad, old song around the fireless and deserted hearth.

WHAT VOICES INDICATE .- There are light, quick, surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the saying, "I won't do to tie to." to the east of Mount Carmel. Nazareth means The man's words may assure you of his flower; and Mary is called, in the Holy strength of purpose and reliability, yet his surgeon. low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out as if the man owed humility or grudge, and meant to pay it some day. That man's opponent may tremble, and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act. There is the coarse, boisterous understand their own insignificance. There is the incredulous tone that is full of a cover sneer, or secret "You you can't fool me, sir, intonation. There is a whining, beseecing voice that says "sycophant " as plainly as if it uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters its words say "I love you; I admire you; you are everything that you should be." Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, which occasionally goes with sharp features, but always with genuine benevolence. If you are full of affectation and pretence, your voice tells it. If you are cold and calm, and firm, and persistent, or fickle, and foolish and deceptive, your voice will be equally truth-telling. You cannot charge your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are so doing.

OATMEAL BLANC-MANUE Take one guart or still to bear the bloody seal of the awful boiling milk slightly salted, or boiling water will do, and two heaping table-spoonfuls of oat flour, mixed in a little cold water to form a paste, and stir into the boiling milk, and continue to stir it twenty minutes. 'Turn it into a mold." May be eaten either cold or warm, with sugar and cream. Total expense, 14 cents.

> POTATO PUFF .--- Take cold roast meat-beef, mutton, or veal and ham together-clean from gristle, cut small, and season with pepper and salt ; also cut pickles, if liked ; boil and mash some potatoes, make them into a paste with an egg and roll out, dredging with flour; cut round with a saucer; put some of the seasoned meat upon one half and fold the other like a puff; pinch neatly and fry a light brown

STUFFED EGGS .--- Boil the eggs hard, cut them in two lengthwise, and remove the yolks, which chop, adding to them some cooked chicken, lamb, veal or pickled tongue, chop-ped fine; season the mixture, and add enough gravy or the raw yolk of egg to bind them. Stuff the cavities, smooth them, and press the two halves together; roll them in beaten efig and bread crumbs. When just ready to serve, dip them, in a wire basket, into boiling lard, drain, serve on napkin. Garnish with parsley or leaves, or serve with tomato sauce. DYEING BLUE AND GREEN .--- For five pounds

of goods, take one ounce of prussiate of potash, 3 cents worth oil of vitriol, one quarter pound of copperas; dip your goods first in the copperas water, then in the potash; then pour in the vitriol, part at a time ; prepare the copperas in porcelain, and heat it boiling hot; the potash in brass; now put as many of your blue goods as you want green into the sugar of lead water, and from that to potash the same as the yellow, and rinse in cold water; thus you have a beautiful green. IMITATION MARBLE .- Make your bracket of smooth, seasoned pine, or other soit wood. Cover every part with white muslin or linenthe latter is best if pure white. Secure it firmly either with liquid glue or with small tacks. There must be no wrinkle or unevenness whatever. Now mix, a little at a time, the finest plaster of Paris, in which a little white glue has been dissolved, and apply with a brush and work it thin. It sets at once, and rapid work only will succeed. Continue to coat it till the surface is a clear, even marble white.

Fireside Sparks

(FROM PUNCH).

The new Footman (stentoriously): "Mrs. Montgomery Jenkins: "A-tell the coachman to wait." New Footman : "Please ma'am, he says he can't. He says he's got another job at twenty minutes past eleven.

Old Lady [who had been buying eggs]: "'Deed, Mr. M'Treacle, butcherss' meat's sae dear now-a-days ah'm no able to buy't;" Grocer: "You should turn a vegetarian-" Old Lady: "vegetarian!-Na, na! ah was born an' brotch up i' the Free Kirk, au' a'm no gaun ta change my releegion i' m' auld days !

We observe, in the interesting proceedings at the caucus, held by the "Southwark Liberal Two Hundred"—whoever they may be -that the candidates, after being trotted out, are put through the ballot and retire in succession, the one with fewest votes first, so that the last wins, as in that other and earlier form of caucus, a donkey-race.

[FROM FUN].

Electro-bi-ology means buying electro-

8,792,000 tons of coal were brought into London last year. What an ash-ton-ishing quantity! No wonder we are so coal'd! The recovery of the apparently drowned is

a branch of the curative art that might be undertaken, one would think, by a wet'urinary

Mary: "Oh, Sissy, this tiresome loose

the American Agriculturist, is coming to be better understood, viz., that the profile of the great per acre, than upon the number of acres gone over. Thus: If 50 acres require \$500 expense, of one's own or others' labor, for teams, imple-ments and seed—to work, harvest and market crops: equivalent to:12 bushels of wheat per acre, worth \$1 per bushel, there is a profit of only \$100, to pay interest on land, taxes, etc On 100 acres the gross are \$200. If On 100 acres the gross, profits are \$200. If now, by the use of fertilizers, or otherwise, we can raise the products to an equivalent of 20 bushels of wheat per acre, with the same expense of labor, teams, seed, harvesting, interest and taxes, the 50 acres will yield a gross rod wide and 16 rods long, which will give

500 on 100 acres. As to Fertilizers and their Action. Omitting the question of drainage, and of green manures, and supposing the land in proper dryness and tilth, there is no doubt that a sufficient amount of the right kind of manures or fertilizers will secure this 8 to 13 bushels per acre increase.

The most Valuable Constituent of Soils and Manures.

Of these four substances, Nitrogen, Potash, Lime, and Phosphoric Acid, some soils and crops want one, some want two, and some want three, if not all of them. Good Barn-So long as one can get enough of good barnyard manure, cheaply enough, and near enough to the fields, that is all that is needed. With it, if the other conditions of the soil, its dryness and tilth or mechanical conditions be right, we can raise our crops from an equivalent of 12 bushels of wheat to 20, or 25, or more bushels per acre. But unless it be on farms mainly used in

stock-raising, there is far from enough good yard-manure to secure the higher profits. And | pared with "no fertilizer." just here another question comes in. If a soil lacks potash only, a small quantity of this in the form of potash salts, or of ashes, may be as useful as thousands of pounds of yard-manure containing only the same amount of pottash. In that case we could buy and apply the potash more cheaply than we could haul and apply the manure to a field distant from the yard, allowing the manure to cost nothing. If the soil lacks only phosphoric acid for a certain crop, a bag of superphosphate or dissolved bones will supply more of it than several tons of yard-manure. If, then, we can ascertain just what a field lacks, we may find it very profitable to buy the special fertilizer the soil wants, and use the yard manure on such fields as need all it contains, or on those heavy soils where its loosening effect will be most useful, and where little hauling is required. Now we are at the pitch of the sub-

Quack Fertilizers, and Good Ones.

ject.

What fertilizers shall I use to increase my crop-my corp, my wheat, my oats, etc.? Thousands of such questions come to us every year. We would rather be able to answer these questions definitely and satisfactorily in every case, than to own half the farms in a State. But we cannot, as will be seen. The quack doctor, or quack medicine-man, commends a particular medicine for a hundred ailments. The queck manure-man who commends one kind of manure for all soils and crops is little better-unless his fertilizer contains all the materials needed by any soil or crop. "His gun is then loaded to kill if it is a deer, or miss if it is a calf." This is the case with the best "Complete Fertilizers' and with a mixture of potash salts with Peruvian guano, or with good superphosphates

from unburned bones. Some prepare special fertilizers, as Wheat Fertilizers," "Corn Fertilizers," "Potato Fer-tilizers," etc.—the chief ingredients being

Better Crops and Larger Profits of The great truth urged upon the readers of as nearly like the rest of the farm as we can the American Agriculturist, is coming to be and a level plot of uniform soil in that field

A Superphospha	te.
B: Muriate of Polash, or unleached Ashe	8.
C Plaste	
0No Fertilize	
D. Some Complete Fertilizer, or Corn Fertilize	r.
E Wood Ash	
FBarn-yard Manur	e.

leaving one plot without manure. These plots may be 2 rods wide and 8 rods long, or 1 profit of \$500, or \$1,000 on 100 acres. Or 25 one-tenth of an acre to each. Prepare the bushels per acre would give a gross profit, less land well by plowing and number of the fertilizers, of \$750 on 50 acres and \$1,- pounds of the fertilizers indicated. If the plots be one-tenth acre each, a good plan will be to put upon each plot as much of the fertilizer as SL will buy at the ton price -or at the rate of \$10 per acre. This expe-riment would thus cost \$6. The expense can be reduced either by using smaller plots, or applying less quantity of each of the different

fertilizers. Now plant corn uniformly over the whole, including the "no fertilizer" plot, and treat the whole in the same manner through the summer. Watch the action of each fertilizer, and in autumn test the result by measuring the yield on each plot, and weighing or estimating the fodder. The same experiment yard Manure invariably contains all of them. | may be tried with wheat, oats, potatoes, grass, or any crop most grown on any farm ; or the the right or left half of the above plots may be put in one crop, and the other half in some other crop

This we call putting questions to the soil. And we shall certainly get valuable answers. A comparison of the different plots will tell us which of the fertilizers that soil most needed; which one pays best; which, if any, of them pays its expenses or a profit, as com-

Miscellaneous News.

-The Italian papers say that Queen Victoria will go on from Lake Maggiore to visit Leo XIII.

-Queen Victoria is travelling "incog." as Countess of Balmoral-a title which has no existence.

-Gen. Moulin, who ordered his band not to play the "Marseillaise" during a review by Gen. Lefebvre, has been placed under arrest, and it is supposed that the French Minister of War will suspend him.

-The French peasantry are not yet tired of shufiling about in wooden shoes, and France produces about four million pairs yearly. They are very economical and keep the feet dry. The best are made of maple, and, in provincial towns, ladies often wear them.

-A French surgeon has performed a remarkable feat in the art of the transplantation of teeth. He extracted an incisor (projecting under the tongue) in the lower iaw of a young woman of 26, and planted it in the upper jaw in place of a decayed tooth just removed. In a few weeks the tooth was firmly fixed. This successful experiment opens up a new field for dentists.

Our town Druggists say the Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep; during the hard times of the past year or two, there were none too poor to pay their quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine.

DR. HARRIS, of Middlebury, Vt., says : "I had been troubled with Bronchitis for two Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies. years, so affecting the organs of speech that | Fasquell's Introductory French Course, "I could not speak aloud for six weeks. I Complete Course. "had with it a severe cough and cold night Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French. "sweats. I took two bottles of Allen's Lung | Magill's French Prose.

NEW SOHOOL BOOKS SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79. 1st Leader. 2nd 8rd 4th 5th Young Ladies' Reader. Speller and Definer. Catechism of Sacred History. Hilustrated Bible History. English Grammar. Key Do Do Key Brown's First Lines of English Grammar, Do Institutes Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. Metropolitan do with analysis Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. for the Diocese of Toronto. Do do Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric. Do Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic. Packards' Complete Course of Business Training. do with Key for Teachers and Do Private Studnts. Sadlier's New Book Keeping Blanks Day Book Journal Cash Book Ledger National Pocket Dictionary Do Large do Worcester's Primary do Nugent's Improved French and English, Eng-lish and French Dictionary. Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary. Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers, Introduction to English History. History of England for the young. do for the advanced Classes. Do Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada. Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Scaools. Mitchell's New Series of Geographics. First Lessons in Geography. New Primary do. New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Bound and set to Muslc.

Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual of Correspondence. Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature.

Botany-How Plants Grow. Paterson's Familiar Science-School Edition. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy-Part I. Parker's Natural Philosophy-Part II. Parker's Complete Philosophy. Hill's Elements of do. Louage's Moral do. Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.

Balmes' Elements of Logic.

Scriptures, the fiower of the field and the lily of This little town, built on the the valley. declivity of a mountain, and near its base, has an casterly aspect, and contains within its walls about 12,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and winding, and are composed of white houses, while through most of them a little stream takes its course. The dwelling dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar of Mary was in the middle of the quaint persons who have not sufficient cultivation to little town. It was composed of but one room, and a kind of grotto hollowed into the rock on the mountain side. Tradition tells us that it was in this grotto the Angel Gabriel found the Blessed Virgin, when he came to announce to her the tidings of the incarnation. There was but one door by which to enter the modest little dwelling, and that looked towards Jerusalem. The one poor room communicated with the grotto by means of a low door and a descent of one step. It was in form of a rectangle, longer than broad, and was built of reddish, rough stone, and some kind of cement. When Saint Louis received Holy Communion in this sacred spot, in 1252, the ceiling was of wood, painted blue, and decorated with small gold stars. It was divided into twelve compartments, and in the centre was fixed a little chime of bells. On the walls were painted a balloon may probably expect to experience various scenes in the life of Our Saviour. On a sense of insecure floatation, but it is not so the right of the single door was one only in fact. I was much impressed with the stawindow, and opposite the door was an altar surmounted by a Greek cross, to which was nailed a painting of the Crucifixion, with the we dritted slightly with the wind, on looking words Jesus Nazarenus, rex Judaeorum, bencath. | over the lee side we could perceive nothing Near the altar was the little cupboard in of the tie to earth. One folt most the light-which the Holy Family used to keep the few ness of the huge dome overhead, or rather the utensils necessary for so humble a household. unwar pressure of the mysterious force be-On the left of the entrance to the holy apart- neath us. There were some thirty persons in ment, in a niche, was a statue of the Blessed | the car, and had one been with such a com-Virgin holding the infant God.

a chapel of exactly the same dimensions has been erected.

and where the Holy Virgin was brought up by her saintly Mother.

His first miracle. Mount Thabor is only nine miles distant from Nazareth, that mount whereupon Christ was transfigured. From the summit of this mountain the course of the down. Jordan can be distinctly followed by the eye until it loses itself in the Dead Sea. From its base stretches a plain reaching to the Sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias; on this plain the imiracles of the multiplication of the. loaves and fishes took placens' From Mount. Thabor to Neapolis, otherwise, Lichem, or Lichar, the distance is thirty-three miles. It was near Lichem that Jesus met the Samaritan woman at the well, and (converted her: H all var beiften es

southward, we reach Jerusalem. All around this city there is silence; scarcely any noise is ever heard in its narrow, crooked streets, so badly paved. The unhappy city seems I thoroughly and poured into a mold.

TIED UP IN THE AIR .-... Those who ascend in bility of our "Captive," not merely from sceing that it was held fast by a rope, for as we pany in an omnibus, or small boat, the sense

Since the end of the thirteenth century, of their weight would have been very percepthis holy house has not been seen at tible, but in the balloon there was no more Nazareth. A well-authenticated tradition thought of it than if they had been feathers. tells us that it was thence miraculously Our specific gravity seemed to be altered. It transported into Italy, and was placed on the was not merely that, the floor of the car was top of a mountain not far from Ancona; it is strong, but the foeling that, for the third of a to-day venerated in that spot under the title mile, there was nothing beneath us was dissi-of SANTA-CASA, or Our Lady of Loretto. pated. The air took a new character, and At Nazareth, where the holy house once stood, seemed to be firm rather than buoyant. One felt that it, say, a hat were launched over the edge, it would by no means necessarily fall to Six miles north of Nazareth, we find the the ground. One felt, too; as if the air thread them as subscriptions to the EVENING Post tain. If one's own experience, or that of village of Diocesarea, where lived St. Anne, | beneath our feet were to snap, no harm would | and TRUE WITNESS, will please forward the | come to us. It was an old sensation that amounts immediately on receipt from the Six miles east of Nazareth Cana is situated, ing did not present itself, but after rising to the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent "Complete fertilizers" will not be likely to the city where Jesus changed water into wine, the limit of our tether, the notion was that the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts

the earth was more likely to drop than our- to those who have already paid. selves if the rope broke. We were doing our best to hold it up rather than being held

Household Economy.

RENOVATING MANUSCRIPT .- Take a hair pencil and wash the part that has been effaced with a solution of prussiate of potash in water, and the writing will again appear, if the paper has not been destroyed

OATMEAL PORRIDGE .- Into one quart of perfectly boiling water, into which a small tea-Travelling about thirty-six fimiles still, cupful of granulated outs and det them boil-touthward, we reach Jerusalem. All around actively two hours. Boilt them in a double spoonful of salt has been added, stir one teaboiler, and do not take off the lid or stir them until the very last, when they may be stirred

tooth! I declare I'll pull it out!" Sissy : "Ob, no, Mary, pray, don't. Ma'll make me wear it." (Sissy gets all her sister's cast-

[FROM JUDY]. Peace- 'work."-Burglary.

The Brunswick Diet.-German sausage.

All great singers are not punctual. Some stay away on account of illness, whilst you can scarcely say of many another that he is a swell as can be expected.

Schoolmaster: "Robert, compare the adjec tive cold." Robert. Positive, cold : com parative, cough ; superlative, coffin."

"Katy, have you laid the cloth for break fast yet?" I have, mem, and everything else but the eggs, an' isn't that the old hen's work ?'

Four things are grievously empty-a head without brains, a wit without judgment, a ter, this one wants lime, and so on. Novices heart without honesty, and a purse without money.

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

The inhabitants of Madagascar are dying to get hold of an American ship captain who has sold them ten thousand quart cans of tomatoes as a new kind of gunpowder.

"Menny a man," remarks Josh Billings "reached the summit ov fame, and then lookt down into the humble valley he cum from and longed to be back again."

At a temperance celebration in New Market a little lad appeared in the procession bearing a flag on which was inscribed the follow ing : "All's right when Daddy's sober."

A loving British wife's postcript to a letter ddressed to her husband in New York: Dear William, I have perused the police reports, and morgue returns every day, hoping to see your name."

TO OUR AGENTS.

Any of our local agents or other represen tatives of this paper having monies paid hanging the wrong way." The idea of fall- subscriber. We then can pass it at once to

Special Notice.

We print to-day in our advortising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living planists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Plano, which, for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be un-approached by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical. Record, says that even there Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by the artists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Omeras-by all great musicians and by the leadby the artists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas-by all great musicians and the Majesty's Operas-by all great musicians and by the Read-ing (Convents in the United States. The great planist, Madame Rive-King, says "the Weber Plano is the finest instrument Fever placed my fingers on." The Centennial Judges say," they ware the finest Planos they had ever heard or Seen." Many of our leading Stizens are taking adventee of the present opportunity to procure advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

are similar to concentrated barn-yard manure, and the question is will they pay? On soils not sold at too high a price. They very often pay even when only one of their ingredients is actually needed, but by no means always. The "complete fertilizers" have been somewhat popular, because, having all the most valuable ingredients of plant-food. they seldom fail entirely, and they often do very good

service to the crops. What our Soils Need.

But soils are so variable, even on the same farm, that it is next to impossible to say, without actual trial, that for a particular crop, this soil wants potash, that one wants phosphate, this one wants nitrogen, that one wants plasin agricultural science, and certain quacks, a few years since claimed that a chemical analysis of the soil would reveal its defects. This is not now claimed. A few-pity there are so wait for a train, and that is when the train | few-carnest, conscientious, thorough investigators, are pushing their inquiries, and from observation they are able already to give a fair guess as to the most probable wants in certain cases, and science is now doing for agriculture what it has long been doing for other industries. These men have already stopped an immense amount of fraud, by examining fertilizers and securing laws that require makers and dealers in fertilizers to describe what they shall sell, and sell what they profess to. Large reputable establishments have grown up, and it is now easy to get what we want-instead of guano, phosphates, etc., adulterated with a large proportion of colored earth, or other useless material to give bulk and weight. Scientific men are also discovering new sources of potash, phosphoric acid, etc.

The practical question before us now, this spring, is, what fertilizers shall we buy. We are met by the announcement of two classes, viz : "Complete fertilizers," and "Special fertilizers." and other articles, as guano, superphosphates, potash salts, etc., are offered by reliable dealers who have a reputation to susneighbors on similar soils, will afford any guide, it is best to follow that. Without such help, it is a good deal of a guess-work. The prove an entire failure in any case. It is true, that we are likely in these to buy a good deal that our soils do not need. If they happen to nced all the ingredients, we shall find decided profit in them. It is generally safe to try good guano, or finely ground unburned bones. Ön the other hand, the "special fertilizers" for particular crops, as made by the best dealers, the other hand, the "special fertilizers" for particular crops, as made by the best dealers, are very likely to meet the case; and so there is not much to choose, by those without expe-is not much to choose, by those without expe-rience of themselves or others as a guide. It is hardly worth while to sit down in doubt and do nothing. "Nothing venture, nothing have," Try experiments, and watch results. Save a year by at once going to work to 's''' Ask Questions of the soils i This seems to as ns one of the most important things for every farmer to do, and at once—this year, not next. It can be done on a small scale at a trifling ex-

Balsam and am entirely cured."

Mr. Fellows is daily in receipt of letters of enquiry, from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received, leads to the belief that the public needing all their elements, they will pay, if mistake his meaning in reference to its effect in imparting superior energy to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired by overwork or by kindred causes, the use of the Syrup, together with proper precautions in the use of food, clothing, exercise and rest, will restore full power to the brain and nerves. Superiority of genius consists in great capacity of brain for assimilating material from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, but as by far the greater number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find ranium space for material necessary to constitute the brilliant genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind which is lost, it cannot change a natural born

idiot into an intelligent man.

A Great Mistake.

The generally entertained notion that if the stomach or any interal organ is oppressed, pain will be felt in the organ itself, is altogether fallacious. Many of the worst dyspeptics never feel any uncasiness about their stomachs. Pain is invariably felt in the weakest and most sensitive organ, and many an aching head, palpitating heart and oppressed brain are the result of a small slice of cake, or a few lumps of sugar, or a piece of nie or some other indigested or indigestible stuff that is fermenting in a stomach too much calloused by abuse to give direct evidence of the poisons it wishes to reject. Thus writes one of our most distinguished physicians who has made stomachic troubles his specialty for more than thirty years. And he is right. The proper thing to do is to use DR. HERNICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS and infuse new life into the stomach, while expelling the debris lodging there. The most delicate stomach will retain them and they never fail to do their work. Try them.

The Beaconsfield Vineyard.

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Instructions for planting, care and training

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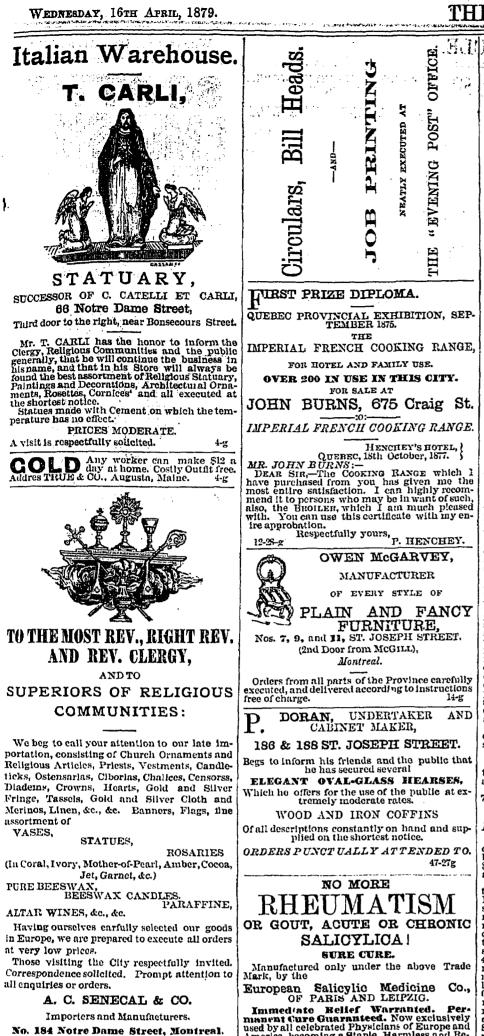
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HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

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The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING Post. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

The True Witness

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Man and Beast

Prepared from the Oll found issuing from the carth at the base of the

Mountains at the source

of the

RIVER JORDAN IN PALESTINE,

The waters of which stream have ever

been celebrated for their

Miraculous Curative Powers!

TESTIMONIALS:

tainity paper, and particularly interesting of the farmer. 222* There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to Join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below. There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

A GENERAL PREMIUM.

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

A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:— ist.—Six PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPONS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are casier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents. 2nd -A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO Motro with PORTRAIT OF PUUS IX. On LNO XIII. A written description cannot give the render the least conception of those beautiful genus of art. In their centre is a well executed and life-like portrait of Plus IX or Leo XIII, surrounded by a wreath offilies, on each side of which there is in large illuminated letters, the'r mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the mottoes are 21xS; inches, and are worth 50 cents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price, this simply pays cost of importing, postage. dc. We will send them neatly framed in rustic for 50 cents; subscriber paying expressage. The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscription as will have their sub-scription paid for the year 1879. SHOW THE PREMIUMS

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items:

The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the num-ber of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium

specimen numbers, etc., while supplies needed by canvassers, and should be t fully and economically, and where t tell.	ised care
TABLE OF PREMIUNS. For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. all. No competition	Open to
	b'rs

PREMIUMS ! HOLY LAND OIL. OUR CHARITIES. A Visit to the Female Deaf and Dumb Institution, St. Demis Street-A Novel and Interesting Sight. The Female Deaf and Dumb Asylum, St. Nature's own Remedy for

ever,

Denis street, although possessing more than ordinary features, both interesting and meritorious, is, comparatively speaking, but hitle known to the general public. A few facts in connection with it will, therefore, not be amiss.

THE ASYLUM

is under the patronage of the Sisters of Provi-dence and was founded in this city in 1858 by Sisister Mary Bonsecours, the institution being at that time situated in Mignonne street, adjoining where the Reformatory School now stands. Finding the building too small to accommodate its growing requirements the lot where the present structure stands was negociated for in 1864 and a commodious building erected, which was, how-

DESTROYED BY FIRE

By bathing the Breast, Stomach and Spine with HOLY LAND OIL, it ASSISTS DIGESTION and Assimilation, it vitalizes the Blood, it restores tone and vigor to the whole Nervous System, it gives nerve and Muscular Action to the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals, and Power of Endurance and Concentration to the Mind, thus curing Dyspepsia, Billounness, Indiges-tion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, sick Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Mental De-pression, Nervous Prostration, Bronchitts, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, St. Vitus's Dance, Chronic Diarrhaza, Fever and Ague, Palpitation of the Heart, Leucorthara, any disease brought on hy Irregularities of Life, Overworked Mind, &c., &c. By bathing with Hoix LAND OIL the part of the body affected, it never fulls to cure nheuma-tism, Neuvalgia, Headacher, Toothache, Aar-oche, Nacrache, Colic and Cramps, Sore Throat, Sudden Cold, Inflammation of the Chest and Bowels, Coughs, Croup, Colic in Children, and all painfullyervous Affections, Sprains, Stiffness and Sweiling of the Joints, &c., &c. By bathing Animals with Hoix LAND OIL it cures Sprains, Ewerney, Biringhalt, Wind-galls, Foundered Feet, Cracked Heets, Lame-ness, Weakness of the Joints, &c., &c. By bathing Animals with Hoix LAND OIL it cures Sprains, Ewerney, Biringhalt, Wind-galls, Foundered Feet, Cracked Heets, Lame-ness, Weakness of the Joints, Keita, Lame-ness, Weakness of the Joints, Neitar, Law on the evening of its completion. Nothing discouraged by this visitation of Providence, the Sisters again set to work, and, after years, at last their labors were rewarded in the possession of the fine institution they at present occupy. The building is a spacious stone structure, built in the form of a T, and hous-ing over one hundred and sixty deaf mutes, together with a number of lady boarders, who have no doubt selected this convent for its superior healthful and picturesque surroundings. Having made mention of the external advantages of the Institution, we will now take

A REVIEW OF THE INTERIOR.

The first impression which strikes the visitor | must be something immense, and the reporter is the neatness and order which is everywhere displayed. After an introductory conversa-tion with Sister Mary Victor, the Superioress, the institution. After passing the boarders' wing we proceeded up-stairs to a long room, where some sixty of the inmates, whose ages were between fifteen and twenty, were actively employed doing all manner of work, including dressmaking, the execution of which

SHOWED CONSIDERAFLE SKILL,

TESTIMON LALS: TESTIMON LALS: The Rev. FATHER DELANEAU, Catholic Priest and Missionary, writing from Bethlehem to Bishop Baltze, of Paris, France, says: "I have just returned from a few months' trip up the country to the source of the River Jordan, to which place I went with the view of examining the condition of the people, and the prospect of establishing a Mission, and especially to see for myself the so-much-talked of Green Oil found there, and used by the natives for the cure of many of their bodily ills. We passed many peo-ple on the way, and met more returning, all of whom told me the same remarkable stories re-specting the miraculous cures effected by this much-talked of Oil. On reaching the vicinity we saw many more Pilgrims suffering with all manner of diseases. We were shown a large swamp or marsh, like a lake parity filled with green needs and bushes, fings and vines. The water was covered with a dirty looking greyish green substance, which had a most sickening odour, in which the people were bathing; on examining the base of the mountain forming the east side of the lake we saw oozing out be-tween the rocks the same unpleasant smelling substance that had settled on the waters. "We remained in the neighborhood nearly a week watching the effect it had on certain per-sons, and we were connelled to admit that the effect was suffering will Rieumatism, I ap-plied some of it as I had seen the natives doing. He at first objected on account of the unpleasant smell, but to his surprische was relieved in a short time of all pain. I used the remainder on a poor native who had not been able to walk for months, and he was entirely headed in a few days. I would like some Medical men of science to investigate this to me most wonderful sub-stance." The Rev. Exocre R. BRODE, Missionary to the Holy Land, writing from Jerieho to the Board in especially the embroidered work and crotchet edgings, which were hand wrought and of handsome pattern. The Sister here explained that girls here assembled received instructions every day the same as the junior inmates, after which a share of their time was employed as mentioned. In reply to a ques-tion as to whether their industries were liberally patronized, the Sister replied that the Directoress being often changed, owing to death and other causes, that their former patrons had in a great measure fallen off. As in many instances they were strangers to each other, she said, however, that by constant and unceasing exertions, and God's assistance, at its destination into vessels unceasing exertions, and God's assistance, that

THEY WANTED FOR NOTHING.

Before leaving the room the Sister gave a practical illustration of the fact that by ingenuity and patience even a deaf mute may be taught to hold a conversation as well as the more fortunate portions of humanity; for instance, the Sister on making a few signs to a mute, was answered by her repeating the sentence "you are welcome," perfectly dis-tinct. Leaving the room the next object of attraction was an apartment where the senior members of the Asylum were busily engaged at all manner of employment, some making shoes, others weaving cloths, carpets of hand-some pattern and durable texture, grass linen and other fabrics, then there were others carding wool, more spinning it into yarn which was speedily transferred into hose. We next proceeded to

THE SCHOOL ROOM.

when a number of bright, cleanly looking children were assembled, who went through a Sister explained that the want of expression

Patrick street and front on the canal, cover a large extent of ground. They are immense in their proportions. The refinery is, in fact,

ONE OF THE LARGEST INSTITUTIONS

of the kind on the continent, and has connected with it a cooperage, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, boiler making and refining shop and other necessary branches of industry. The manager is Mr. George A. Drummond, a man of great business capacity and ability, assisted by Mr. Peter Redpath, also a pushing, energetic young man, thoroughly acquainted with the business. Those gentlemen are the proprietors, the original founder, father of the last-named, and father-in-law of Mr. Drummond, having died a few years ago. Mr. Drummond it was, by the way, who pushed the late Honorable John so hard in the election contest of 1874 for Montreal West. The Redpath Sugar Refinery is now in

THE TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, if we include the interregnum of three years during which operations were suspended. Through the courtesy of Mr. Drummond a Post reporter was permitted to go through the buildings yesterday, conducted by Mr. Redpath, who explained the workings of the establishment, the uses of the machinery and other matters which might he of interest to the general public. The first thing that struck him on ascending was the vastness and range of the system of machinery required to carry on the business. On all sides were furnaces, boilers, conduit pipes, feeders, engines, air pumps, charcoal refiners and other requisite machinery, which would take more than a day to give every meagre outline of

THE COST OF THE PLANT

could not help thinking, while taking a conp d'ail of the place, that it certainly required a certain amount of brains to grasp the details and another lady of the Order, our reporter of such a business, and figure up an estimate was, at their kind invitation, shown through of the cost and the approximate profits to be derived therefrom.

THE RAW MATERIAL

which is to be worked up into such a beautiful Faccharine substance as we use for our daily consumption, is dark and uninviting looking enough before it is put through the different processes which transform it into sugar. It is imported from Cuba, the English West India Islands, Brazil, and even the East Indies ; but when manufactured it remains in Canada, none being exported. On the second flat from the ground this raw material is collected, and placed in large cisterns, where it is dissolved in hot water. There are twenty-four of those cisterns. To each is attached a pump through which the solution thus made is drawn upwards to the top story through connecting pipes provided with course strainers which prevent any but the smallest solid particles entering

CALLED "BLOW UP PANS"

of which there are also twenty-four, where it is heated with close copper coils to about a temperature of 210 degrees Fahrenheit. From these pans the symp passes down to the next flat into filters which deprive it of all suspended solid particles that may have escaped the pumping up process. The filters consist of a number of long bags, about six inches in diameter, made of two thicknesses of closely twilled cloth, an outer of coarse, and an inner one of finer material, which are enclosed in sets to prevent cooling. After awhile, when they become foul, they are turned upside down and thoroughly cleansed. After leaving those bag filters, keeping a gradually decreasing temperature all the time, the solution is this time run through

FILTERS OF ANIMAL CHARCOAL,

or bone black, of very fine quality. This charcoal is prepared by the firm and may be seen in a flat below lying in large heaps and kept perfectly clean, if one might use such variety of exercises in a manner which re-flected great credit on their teachers. The The filters are immense cylinders, from 6 to 3 feet in diameter and about 24 feet in height which those poor children lacked caused it to and are filled with pulverized bone black. be a matter of great difficulty and labor, to This substance has the power of absorbing impress lasting ideas on their minds, as the [the coloring matter in the syrup, which now runs from the bags a beautiful sherry color. After having been some time in use the charable impression had been made in the child's coal becomes foul and loses its absorbing properties, when it is taken to the kilns below, reburned and rendered fit for use once more.

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

Sl.50 a year that will secure any Premium article. Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices, 2nd. But, tell us will each name or list of names sent. that it is for a Premium. Srd. Sond the names as fast as outsined, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper st once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium de-sired will be sent as soin as carned and ordered. 4th. Send the eract money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than SLf0 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Pre-mium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we ofter Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as peeded by canvassers and should be used care.



days. I would like some Medical men of science to investigate this to me most wonderful sub-stance." The REV. ENOCH R. BRODIE, Missionary to the Holy Land, writing from Jericho to the Bourd in London, England, suid: "You have, no doubt, heard of the Green Oll Swamp, which is one of the sources of the River Jordan, where so many miraculous cures of all kinds of diseases have been reported for generations. I supposed these tales to be fables, but am now convinced to the contrary. There is such a place-I have been there. It is cortainly not attractive in appear-ance or smell; but there is a virtue in the waters, or rather I should say, in an oily substance found floating on their surface, which seems to cure all manner of diseases, simply by the peo-ple bathing in, and rubbing themselves with it. I obtained some of the oil from the stream and brought it with me to this place, where on my return I found my beautiful Arabian mare suf-fering from Sweeney. The flesh had shrunk away from the shoulder, and she was suffering great pain. I used the oil upon her, rubbing it in as I had seen the sick persons doing at the soreuess was removed, and in two or three

great pain. I used the oli upon her, rubbing it in as I had seen the sick persons doing at the soreness was removed, and in two or three weeks' time she was as sound as ever. All cases seem benefitted by it, but in what the virtue consists is a mystery to me." The Rev. J. N. MARROW, Missionary, in his report to the London Society, writes from Jeru-salem: "I hope next year to visit the source of the Jordan. There are many strange stories told of the miraculous cures made by the natives using a cort of oil found in a swamp, which all, who are suffering with any malady, visit, and where they batho, and are healed, in some in-stances in a most marvellous manner. Every one who has been there tells the same story. I talked with two English travellers who had just returned; they say there is no mistake about the effects of this oll ou all diseases, and the lake being drained by one of the small streams or branches of the Jordan, and this oll in time working its way down to the river, has given rise to the supposed miraculous virtue in the water ited?." The Holx LAND OIL is now being brought to Europe, where it is put up for general use, and shipped to all parts of the work, and is quite as effective elsewhere as at its native source. BUY A BOTTLE AND TRY IT. BUY A BOTTLE AND TRY IT.

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Is a certain and positive cure of all DISEASES OF THE THROAT & LUNGS.

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Cures Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, and all incking and irritating Coughing in Children which parents should stop at once, as they surely sow the seeds of Disease in the child to ripen, and end in lingering death by Cox-sumition. PREPARED ONLY BY

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TESTIMONIALS.

DR. HARVEY'S

HONEY DEW EXTRACT.

TORONTO, December 29th, 1878. Some three years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I had a dry, hacking cough. I could neither rest by day or sleep at night. I became alarmed at my situa-tion, but could get no permanent relief until I tried Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract, and after taking a few doses I felt great relief. I continued for a few weeks, and am now entirely recovered. recovered.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1878.

My little boy had the whooping cough last spring. Spite of all I could do the coughing con-tinued. He lost flesh and could not sleep, and I was afraid that my poor boy would never re-cover. I tried all sorts of things, and I have great pleasure in saving that it was by using three small bottles of Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract that my child is now in health and get-ting quite robust. MRS. REBECCA J: MOORE.

name of each object must be explained to them. After the teacher had thought a favormind, (the result of patient teaching), her hopes would be dissipated by the pupil next morning expressing ignorance of the previous day's lesson, thus showing the amount of patience required for the mission. Next in

THE DORMITORIES,

which looked as neat as needles in a case, each apartment being provided with an improved contrivance for the comfort of the inmates when making their toilet. The sani-tary features of these apartments were noticeable, being ventilated by numerous windows on each side of the building, admitting both light and fresh air. Altogether, the institu-

AS COMPLETE IN EVENY RESPECT

order were

as it were possible to be, the benefits derived being manifold. Regarding situation, scenery and healthful position, the site is unrivalled, which, together with the kind and more than motherly attention bestowed on those unfortunates, both in a physical and moral point of view, forms a result that it would be found bard to excel. The sequel is apparent; every face wears a happy and contented expression. There is here no sullen or downcast looks, the slightest wish of the Sisters being implicitly obeyed in an eager manner, which shows that their natures have been worked upon, not by arbitrary measures, but by the rule of love.

In conclusion, we would say that this asylum, like all the undertakings of this noble organization (the Sisters of Providence), is characterized by the completeness of its ar-rangements, and is like others of its kind—a boon to suffering humanity.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINERY

A " Post" Reporter's Visit to the Establishment and What he Saw There-An Immense Industry-How Sugar is Refined &c.

The above named establishment, commonly called "Redpath's Sugar Refinery," com-menced operations once more on Monday, after it had been closed for three years. Politically speaking, its fortune fell with the rise of the Mackenzie party to power, and rose again with its collapse on the 17th of Septem-ber last, though, of course, it was only after the re-adjustment of the tariff last month that the proprietors saw any hopes of conducting the business successfully, and with profit to themselves

THE REFINERY

THE SYRUP,

after undergoing the last mentioned process, has a temperature of 150, and is almost in a perfectly colorless condition, so much so indeed that our reporter when shown a specimen of the liquid in a small guage glass thought it was either a very light wine or pure water a little rufiled by shaking. In this state it is pumped into vacuum pans, which are larger conically shaped vessels, heated by steam, and exhausted through the means of air pumps, by which the vapor is rapidly and completely removed. In these vessels the liquor is con-centrated to the granulating or chrystallizing point, the temperature is about 140, this being the lowest at which granulating sugar boils at a pressure of three inches of mercury. When arrived at this stage, the sugar is run off, and the syrup is discharged by means of what are termed

CENTRIFUGAL MILLS.

An ingenious method of emptying the sugar into the receptacles ready to receive it is in operation in the Refinery by which wagons are run on slides along the ceiling, something like an inverted railroad truck only that the rails are circular, and emptied without the wasting of unnecessary force. The proprietors have not yet commenced making hard or loaf sugar but the large number of conical mould standing ready testify that they will soon begin. The process is the same only that the soft sugar, instead of being placed in its proper receiver, is put in a vat which has a door at its bottom whence it runs into the

CONICAL MOULDS

placed upon carringes, which are drawn under the door. In the bottom of each mould is an orifice, which is kept closed for several hours by a stopper until the sugar crystalizes, when it is removed and the syrup allowed to drop away. The loaf is afterwards dried in an oven, and a colorless solution of sugar made to pass through it, giving it the beautiful white coloring we see when it is finished. As an instance of

THE COST OF MACHINERY,

it may be stated that two boilers on the fourth flat cost the bandseme sum of \$24,000. It would take a professional at the business and more space than the Post can afford, in order to do justice to this fine establishment, and to describe things as they ought to be described, but for a run through in very busy is not yet in full swing, having only one-half times the account will give a faint idea of the usual number of men employed, these the celebrated Canadian Sugar Refinery, times the account will give a faint idea of

C. M. CARTER.

(1810) Independent of a most loss anate of litely and another of the litely of the lit

HINTER DESTROY SHEET THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1879.

SCOTT'S

PORTLAND AND MONTREAL.

Toronto, Out.

premium.

NOTE-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

Finance and Commerce.

The Portland and Ogdensburgh Bailroad have just completed arrangements for a new route between Montreal and Portland. The first train by the new line left Portland this morning at 7:15 and will arrive here at 9:35 to-night. By this arrangement, the trip between the two cities will be made in 14 hours, whereas by the Grand Trunk it re-quires 17 hours running time.

As it Ought to Be.

We take the following item from the McGill College Gazette, a neatly-printed and well-conducted magazine published at McGill College. Referring to the law students the Gazette says:

"To their credit, however, it must be admitted that there is a great deal of esprit de corps, and other faculties might learn a lesson from the hearty, brotherly feeling exhibited by our legal conficeres. Of course, it is only natural that there should be a bond amongst professional students more especially, but when we think of the advantages under which the law students labor we cannot refrain from congratulating them on the very evident entente cordiale which exists. Nor must we forget to notice that in law a larger proportion of the students are French Canadian Roman Catholics, yet we learn that the most perfect harmony has ever characterized the relations between the students of different nationalities. To the students of the other faculties, and to the public at large, the *esprit* de corps of the law students should serve as an example of good-will and brotherly feeling.

The Battle of the Lights.

(New York Herald. In the battle of the lights the public have been hoping for the success of any new mode of public and private lighting that would relieve poor civilized humanity from the despotic, and not always just, rule of the gas meter man. The inventor of Menlo Park has, it is claimed, practically succeeded in his object of dividing the current so as to furnish a number of electric lights each equal to eighteen to twenty candle power on one circuit and in the proportion of six lights per horse power expended in generating the current. These are remarkable results, even if they ex-haust his powers of invention. But we do not think they do. They represent only the first developments of a system of lighting destined to replace that of gas, as the latter has replaced the ordinary candle. But the application of gas does not end with the superiority of its illuminating power. We feel satisfied that instead of a decrease in the manufacture of gas there will be an increase if the chemists only show the same amount of skill in applying it to other uses as they display ingenuity in vainly arguing the impossibility of employing electricity for lighting purposes Edison's success will inspire other inventors to rival and surpass him, and the world will be benefited, although some established in-

Gold in Michigan Iron Mines.

terests may temporarily suffer.

[Detroit Despatch to Chicago Times.]

The gold and silver excitement on the Upper Michigan peninsula has been intensified by a report that one of the latest analyses of specimens taken from the Emmett Mine, in the Menominee Range, yielded gold to the value of \$2,000 per ton. The metal appears in thin sheets. The finders argue that specimens which reveal pure gold to the naked eye may well be expected to produce \$2,000 to the ton of ore.

The Marinette and Peshtigo Eagle of March 21 says :--- " The Emmett Mine is not the only place gold and silver can be found, as a recent assay of a piece of ore taken from up the Brule River shows. The piece in question was taken from the surface of an outcrop of iron. The return of the assayer gave nearly fifteen dollars to the ton. And hor assay from the same place, and from other ore in the vicinity, which will partially determine if there is enough of the precious metal to pay for the working." The Iron Port, a paper printed at Escanaba, says :----" Everybody is finding gold now. A gentleman from Lake Superior left a specimen on our desk the other day that resembles in general appearance the sulphuret of silver so common in the Nevada mines. It was obtained near the Huron Mountains. He is having an assay made of it. Later we received a specimen which a shrewd bystander declared it was all gold and silver, with 'just enough iron to hold it together.' With the accumulation of evidence, it can no longer be doubted that gold and silver d exist in considerable quantities on the Upper Peninsula. The only question that remains to be solved is whether it will pay to attempt the extract of the precious metals.

Age of Enlightenment, beau In an age of enlightenmenflike the present the value of electricity, and of compounds

WOOL.-Market quiet: Canada fiece, 20c to 22c; Pulled, 18c to 23c; Greasy Cape, nominal at 18c to 18jc. HTDES. As there is no appreciable demand, business is exceedingly dull. There is very lit-tle coming in at present, as butchers do not slaughter much during Lent, and consequently there are few hides produced. An improve-ment in the amount of stock coming in is soon expected, but no increase in demand or prices is looked for. The quotations are: Green butch-ers' \$4.00 to \$7.50 for No. 1, \$5.00 to \$6.50 for No. 2, and \$1.40 to \$550 for No. 3.Calf sains 9c to 12 cp rib. Sheep skins, Tot to 80c each. containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thorough-ness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup,

and other affections of the breathing organs; LEATHER.—This market shows some signs of trade brightening up, the demand having improved considerably. Stocks in hard are moderate, and very little is coming in. The bulk of the tanners in the contry are putting in pure hides. Some dealers report trade quiet, but expect an improvement when navigation onens. an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitey depend in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, piles and opens.

kindney complaints, inflammatory affections,	Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1 0 21 0 23	
dysentery, and many other ailments. Its per-	Do Do. No. 2 0 18 0 21	
sistent use eradicates the most obstinate of	Buffalo, No. 1 0 18 0 20	
the disorders to which it is adapted. Physi-		
cians speak of it in the highest terms. More-	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 30 0 35	
over, horsemen and stock raisers administer it	Do. do. heavy	
with the greatest success for diseases and	Splits, large	
hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medi-	Do small	
	$Callskin \dots 0.40 \dots 0.50$	
cine dealers. Price 25 cents.	Sheepskin Linings 0 20 0 30	
Prenared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN.	Harness	
	Rough Leather 0 21 0 23	
Toronto, Out.	DOOTO AND OTODO Orders for anting	

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders for spring goods having been completed, the trade has not being doing very much during the week. A healthier feeling, however, is observable, and a general confidence seems to provail. Remit-tences are fair in amount, and a moderate en-quiry is made by country dealers. Prices are firm, but unchanged.

		tirm, but unchanged.
	Weekly Review of Trade-Wholesale	Men's Kip Boots
ì	Prices.	" French Calf 8 00 to 4 23
	The approaching advent of Spring, with its	" Buff Congress 1 60 to 2 00
Ì	improving prospects, has commenced to in-	Boys' 0 85 to 1 00 Buff & Peb. Congress 1 20 to 1 60
	fuse a more normal feeling in the wholesale	Women's Bull & Peb. Balmorals 1 20 10 1 00
	trade of the city. Things generally appear	"Prunella Congress 0 60 to 1 25
1		Misses Buff & Peb. Balmorals 0 75 to 1 10
	to be brightening up, but as yet no very de-	
	cided improvement has taken place. In che-	FURS.—Business is quiet at old prices. Musk
Ì		rats meet with a good enquiry at 121c to 15c- Skunks are coming in in small quantities and
ļ	micals there has been more demand, but basi-	are sold at 40c to 45c. Red fox is in steady de-
I	ness remains quiet. The usual jobbing move-	mand at \$1.40 and 1.5%.
ì	ment has taken place in groceries, while trade	Beaver, fail clear pelt per lb \$1 25 to 1 75
	in dry goods drags itself slowly along. Leather	Bear, large prime
Ì	has been quiet; boots and shoes dull, and	Skank 0 35 to 0 75
١	iron inactive. The past week has exhibited	Winter Muskrat 0 12 to 0 15
ł		Fall " 0 08 to 0 10 Coon 0 25 to 0 60
1	a very quiet financial market. Money was	Coon
١	somewhat easier, and the demand for accom-	Cross Fox
	modation paper was not great. Sterling Ex-	Martin Pale (Canada) 0 75 to 1 25
	change was dull at 1093 for round amounts,	Mink, Western Canada
	and 109] and 109§ for counter rates. Good	Mink, East, Can., prime small 0 75 to 1 25 large 1 00 to 1 75
	commercial paper has been discounted by the	" large 1 00 to 1 75
I		Otter, dark prime 5 00 to 8 00 Fisher, " 4 00 to 7 00
1	banks at 7 to 8 per cent. Loans on collater-	Fisher, " 4 00 to 7 00

1 50 to 1 75 als were made at 7 to 8 per cent on time and IS NOT AND HARDWARE.—No improvement is noticeable in this department, business being very dull. This state of things is no more than could be expected from the bad roads, and the unsettled condition of the market, produced by the tariff. Prices have not yet been absolutely fixed, but no further advances are likely to take 6 to 7 per cent on call. Draits on New York closed firmer at between 1-16 and 1/2 per cent

premium. During the past week the Stock Market has been decidedly strong. This was particularly the case with Bank of Montreal, which, owing to the considerable "short" interest, and a con-sequent scarcity of stock, soid as high as 142]. This rise has not been maintained however, as the stock slid down to 139, closing a little firmer. Merchants' has also exhibited considerable strength, selling at 86], but closed somewhat weaker, being offered at 86, with 85 bid. Riche-lieu & Ontario Navigation Company, which opened at 40], has gradually and steadily im-proved, until 45 was reched. Toronto h-18 shown some weakness, having sold as low as 112]. People's, which opened at 40, has somewhat im-proved in price, illo shares having been sold at 50, since which there have been small lots sold as high as 51. The stock is now offered at 55, with 51 bid. Monttreal Telegraph, on a small business, hav general prevenent in yraha. Commerce has remajned pretty stendy nlace. place. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Now that spring is approaching, business in this branch shows a slight improvement. In other respects there is no change. Turpentine has advanced to 474 cents per gallon. Prices: Sal Soda uper 100 lbs.), \$1.20 to 1.30; Caustic, \$2.60 to 2.70; Soda Ash, \$1.75; Alum, \$1.60 to 1.75; Bicarb Soda (per keg of 112 lbs.), \$3.15 to 3.30; Saltpetre (112 lbs.), \$8.25 to 8.50.

DYR GOODS — There has been a few buyers in the market during the week, but none pur-chased largely. From all that we can hear, the quietness of the last few weeks is not extraor-dinary, inasmuch as most of the retail people in the west, in anticipation of higher duties, have bought from travellers about all they require for the early spring trade The weather for the past three weeks being colder than usual, has not enabled the retail people to sell much of their spring goods, being colder the absence of more animation in this branch of trade. We do not hear of many travellers belog out so far. Doubt-less they are waiting for a decided change in the weather before they start out on their sorting trip. There seems to be an improvement ex-perienced in the remittances received by many in the trade.

The St. Gabriel Cattle Market.

The St. Gabriel Cattle Market. The demand for cattle to-day was very limited, but a brisk enquiry for hogs was experienced. The supply comprised only three car-loads of cattle, which sold very slowly at between §3 and €4.75 per 100 lbs. live weight. Mr. William Hendsold 50 live hogs to Mr. William Morgan at 5 cents; and 18 to Mr. Joseph Quevillon at 5]c. He had one car-load of cattle on the market, but did not succeed in disposing of any. Mr. Wm. Roberts, of Granby, received a con-signment of 16 cattle and 14 hogs from Mr. Frank Hodgers, of Toronto, and sold all the hogs at 5 cents, one ox for §55 and six head for \$40, or 4]c. The latter lot was purchased by Ald. Mc-Shane. Mr. John McKinnon, of Guelph, had one carload of cattle, but did not sell any. Taken on the whole, the market to-day was one of the dullest seen this year.

1 2 295011 518 4 2012 5 5 2 20 Annapolis; John D. Christis, Truro; Charles H. Spurr and William M. Bond, of Digby; Lorenzo A. Miles, of Milton; and Stewart F. Hunt, of Greenfield, Obsen's County. The New York Bank-statement for the week ending April 12, is as follows:--Loans, decreased, \$5,383,700; specie, ... Ancreased, \$553,900; legal tenders, increased, \$4,329,600; deposits, in-creased, \$2,182,000; circulation, increased, \$60,-600; revenue, increased, \$4,323,000.

The Pulman Palace Car Company has 21 sleeping and hotel cars in England. Altogether in Europe and America, it has 800 cars, of an average value of \$14,000 each, or a total of \$11,200,000. The first Pulman car was built 20 year ago, and was run on the Chicago & Alton Railway.

-During February 89 vessels sailing to and from New York were lost. Ten of these were abandoned, 30 wrecked, 6 foundered, 2 burned, 1 sunk by collision, and 19 missing. 'The total in-cludes, 7 steamers, 7 ships, 27 schooners, 23 barques, and 4 brigs. Exclusive of cargoes, the total value was \$1,623,000.

total value was \$1,623,000. The proportion of people killed on English railways between the years 1872 and 1875, was one in every 50,000,000 passengers; on French railways, one in every 15,000,000 passengers; and on Belgian, one in 20,000,010. Last year the pro-portion of fatalities on railways in England was one in every 50,000,000 passengers.

-The ship "Niobe," which left New York for Australia recently, took the following in its cargo for the Exhibition :--Nine locomotives, 99 organs, 403 packages of clocks, 8,000 packages of tobucco, and an extensive ussortment of dental goods, agricultural implements, stamped ware, scales, lawn-mowers, camp-stools, sewing machines, canned goods, etc.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY .- Ernesti Fisher, a prominent sugar planter, and a heavy dealer in the saccharine matter, from Havana, Cuba, is in town. The object of his mission is to arrange with Messrs. Redpath & Co. for supplying that firm with their raw stock.

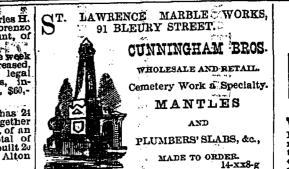
REPORT of St. Bridget's Refuge for the week ending 12th April, 1879:--Night lodgings with breakfast, 520. Irish, 318; English, 30; Scotch, 7; French-Canadians, 165. Males, 428; Females, 92. Catholics, 413; Protestants, 107. Extra meals to old and infirm, 564.

STONE .- The Q., M., O. & O. Railway is engaged in transporting a large quantity of stone from the Terrebonne quarries to the Mile End depot. It is being used on the Lachine Canal improvements. On Saturday the teamsters found it rather difficult to haul a block, weighing about ten tons, owing to the soft nature of the roads.

STATISTICS .- One of the roughs who was sentenced to four months by the Recorder on Saturday gave his name as George Dunn, his nationality as Irish, and his residence Magdalen street, whereas the truth is, his proper name is George Duncan, his nationality Scotch, and his residence Forfar street. This is how it comes that Ireland figures up so gloriously - as regards numbers - on the statistics and yearly returns.

NAVIGATION .- The Donaldson Clyde line of

New FACILITIES .- Mr. William Keys, a



1875

Weber Pianofortes.

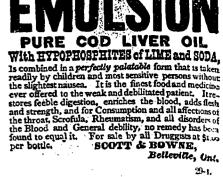
Weber Planos are the favorite in-struments of every Prima Donna, every Singer, every Planist of renown, in fact every Musician of note. In their matchless tones, their extra-ordinary power and endurance, they have no equal. Read the following extracts from the leading musicians of the day:-CENTENNIAL JUDGE, on Planos.-" The Weber Grand was the most wonderful Plano I ever touched or heard." HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.-" For purity and richness of tone, with greatest power and singing quality, we know of no Plano which equals them; certainly, for sustaining the voice, or cultivating it, the Weber is superior to any Plano known to us." TTALIAN OPERA CO., NEW YORK.-" The tone of the Weber Planos is so pure and pro-longed, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree, but think them the best Planos in the word." THERESA CARRENO.-"My use of the Weber Planos, at over one hundred concerts, proves how highly I esteem them. They have a tone and touch which meets every require-ment of the Weber Planos in the word." THERESA CARRENO.-"My use of the Weber Planos, at over one hundred concerts, proves how highly I esteem them. They have a tone and touch which meets every require-ment of the RIVE-KING.-"The finest Plano I

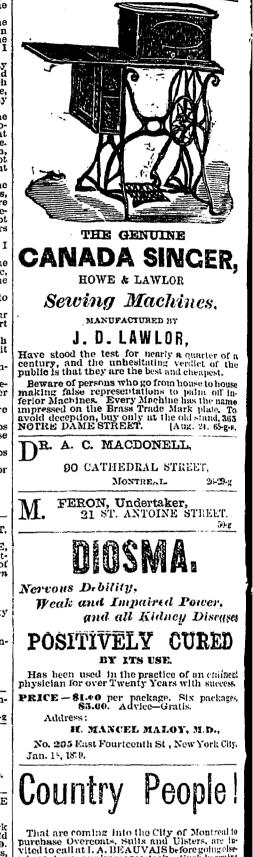
near of the most overy great musician prefers them." JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plano I ever placed my fingers on." EMMA C. THURSBY.—"The tones of the Weber Planos are so sweet, rich, sympathelic, yet so full, that I shall always rank him as the greatest manufacturer of the day." NILSSON.—I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments. KELLOGG.—For the last six years your Planos have been my choice for the concert room and my own house. ALBANI.—I am thoroughly satisfied with your splendid Planos. They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained. LUCCA.—Your Uprights are extraordinary in-struments, and deserve their great success. PATTI.—I have used the Planos of every cele-brated maker, but give yours the preference over all others. CTU AUSS.—Your Planos astopish me. I have

brated maker, but give yours the preference over all others. STRAUSS.—Your Planos astooish me. I have never yet seen any planos which equal yours. WEHI..—Madame Parepa called your Planos the finest in the United States. I fully endorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere. MILLS.—Among the many excellent planos made in the city, the Weber ranks foremost. For descriptive Catalogue apply personally or by letter to the Canadian Ageucy.

NEW YORK PIANO CO, 183 St. James st., Montreal. 31-6







What is Thought of Hanlan in England.

[English Correspondence Toronto Mail.]

If a young Tyne sculler should, in his practice, strike no more than 28 to 30 strokes per minute, no one would waste a thought upon him, and he might have his hands as full of matches as he chose. Then Hanlan rows with sculls about two inches shorter in-board than those used by the majority of English pullers, and consequently he finishes not nearly so much overhanded as they do. Here we have great faith in in-board leverage, and even-handed and open-handed sculling is an abomination. People will have to become accustomed to all the unesual things in Hanlan's style before they will be able to watch his boat and see whether or not he travels fast and smoothly. I am bound to say, however, that, so far, the balance of opinion is rather against the claims of the Toronto man to firstclass form. Hawdon thinks that what he has seen of Hanlan's sculling is "not up to very much," adding that Hanlan strikes too slow, and seems to be short of pace; he fancies, however, that there may be more in the Canadian than meets the eye. I was in company with one of the best-known amateurs of the Tyne, Mr. James Wallace, yesterday, up at Scotswood, and that gentleman's tainly be an improvement; but so far as his style of sculling is concerned, he can teach most of these Type men a great deal. He is never in a hurry; always pulling cleanly and steadily; the boat is never 'off its legs,' and travels smoothly;' and he has a fine reach for-ward." It would seem that already some of the Scotswood people have been ot the Scotswood people have been signifying their candid opinion of the strangers rowing. Hanlan remarked to me this morning, "They tell me here that Hawdon can tow me over the course, and that I have no chance with him." Perhaps Hanlan does not know that Hawdon's home tie within half a mile of Scotswood, and that, , anaturally enough, the miner's friends and eneighbours are enthusiastic partizans of his cause. So far Hawdon has not been beaten in

which of other herein the strain of a single business, hav shown some improvement in value. Commerce has remained pretty steady at 105 for sellers and 104 for buyers, all the trans-actions being between these figures. There have been considerable transactions in City Gas Co. at 109₃, closing with 109₁ asked and 109₁ bid.

FLOUR.-Receipts by rail for the week, 14,920 barrels; shipments, 11,648 barrels. Trade has continued dull, a light enquiry being the only feature of the week. Quotations show no change, and have remained steady.

along the line. PRODUCE.—Butter. — Recelpts, by rall, 238 kegs; shipments, 350 kegs. New butter is com-ing in more freely, and prices favor buyers; sales range from 17c to 20c. Old butter sells at 10c to 15c for medium to good. Cheese— Recelpts, 109 boxes; shipments, 1,385 boxes. Market quict; fine cheese sells for retail trade at 8/c; wholesale, 7/. Lard—Canada tubs and paths are in moderate demand at 9/c and 9/c. Pork— Recelpts, none; shipments, 85 barrels. A fair jobbing trade has been dono in new mess, at \$14 to \$14.25. Ashes—Hocks in store—Pots, 1,867 barrels; pearls, 149 barrels. Pots are quiet at \$3.75 to \$3.60; pearls have some little enquiry, but trade is duil at \$6 for sellers. GROCERIES.—As far as city business is con-GROCERIES .- As far as city business is con-

cerned, trade has been rather qui-t, but more has been doing with the country. On the whole however, there has been very little change in condition of the market. Buyers of sugars seem to hold off, waiting for the first samples offered by the Redpath rednery.

by the Redpath rednery. TEAS.—There has been more animation in the market, particularly for the better classes of teas, which are not plentiful. Prices may be considered to have advanced 2 cents all round:— Young Hysons, 22c to 55c; Black Teas, 25c to &c for common; 35c to 67c for best; Greens, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 32c; common, 26c to 38c; the, 40c to 47c; cholcest, 48c to 54c.

COFFEES.—The additional duty of 10 per cent, imposed since April 2nd, on coffees imported through the United States has had the effect of advancing figures from 1 ts 2 cents per 1b:— Java and Mocha, 30c to 32c; Singapore, 22c to 25c; Maricalbo, 21c to 22jc Rio, 19c to 21c.

SUGARS.—No change can be made in quota-lions until refiners have established their prices:—Dry crushed, 10jc to 10jc; cut loaf, 10jc to 10jc; Granulated, 9e to 9jc; Extra "C," 8jc to *jc; American yellow, 7c to 8jc; Fair yel-low, 7c to 7jc; Itaw, 7c to 7jc; Ecotch, reflaed, 7c to 8jc Te to Sic.

7c to 8 c. FRUITS.—There is no change whatever to report. The demand still continues light, whilst holders are disposed to meet buyers at slightly lower figures. Prices : Kalsins—Valencias, 6c to jc; Layers, \$1.50 to 1.55; Loose Muscatels. *1.00 to 1.70; London Layers, \$1.90 to 2.00; Extra Black Crown, 3.75 to 4.00; Sultanas, new, 8.50 to \$9.00; Ruitanas, old, 4.75 to 5.50; Cur-rants, old, \$2.50 to 3.00; currants, new, \$4.25 to 5.75. Figs, small boxes, 11c to 11jc per 1b; Malaga figs (in boxes and mats), 5jc to be per 1b. Frunes, figs (in boxes and mats), 5jc to be per 1b. Frunes, Stelly, 8jc to 9c; do Naples, 6jc to 7jc. Walnuts, Grenoble, 11c to 12c; do Bor-deaux, 7c to 8c. SYRUPS.—There is no change to report in

SYRUPS.—There is no change to report in syrups. The prices are:—Royal Imperial, 50c to 52c; Sugar Loaf, 44 to 40c; Amber, 38c to 40c; Silver Drips, 37c to 89c.

Ricz.—This article is firm at last week's quota-tions:—Medium, \$1.25 to 4.30; best, \$1.374 to 4.50; Sago, \$6.00 to 5.75; Taploca, \$7.75 to 9.00

Sugo, \$4.00 to 5.75; Taploca, \$7.75 to 9.00 SPICES.—A small business is reported during the week. Prices:—Pepper-Black, 90 the 94c; White, 190 to 200; Allspice, 15c to 16c; Cloves, 40c to 45c; Cassia, 17c to 20c; Ginger-Jamaica, blenched, 22c to 25c; do. unbleacned, 21c to 22c; Mace, 75c to 90c.

TOBACCOS. --Maunfacturers' prices remain un-changed :--Black chewing, 320 to 38c; Bright smoking, all kinds, from 360 to 55c.

smoking, all kinds, from 36e to 55c. FISH.—The season for salt fish is now about over, and there is nothing doing. The market is completely bare of stock. Prices:—Salmon, No. 1, \$15.00; do No. 2; \$14.00; do No. 8; \$13.00; Mackerel, from \$8.50 to 8.00, accord-ing to grade and quality; Green Cod, No 1, nominal; while fish, per barrel of 100 lbs; \$3.75 to 4.00; Trout, 100 lbs, barrels, \$3.75 to 4.00 American dry cod, per quintal, 112 lbs; \$4.00 to 4.25; indicate trade has, been done in salt during the week, at the following rates:— Coarse, 60e to 65; por bag, according to quantity; factory-filled, 65c to 1.10, indicate trade trade of the trade of the provided of the trade of the trade of the trade salt during the week at the following rates:— Coarse, for to 65; bot 10, indicate trade of the trade of the provided of the trade of the trade of the trade of the provided of the trade of the trade of the trade of the trade (of the trade of th

cause. So far Hawdon has not been beaten in any match, and there is not a coal miner in the neighborhood of Delaval, Elswick, Ben-well, or Scotswood that thinks he ever will suffer defeat. Hactory-miled, sor tol.10, one is the intermediate of t

The Montreal Horse Market.

The Montreal Horse Market. The local trade has experienced a quiet market during the week, very few transactions being reported. The export trade was dull at the start, but as the week advanced, became very brisk. The shipments during the week amouni-ed to 193 horses, for which the sum of \$15,438.50 was paid. They were as follows: - Saturday, April 5, 11 horses, worth \$725. Monday. April 7, none. Tuesday, April 8, 18 horses, costing \$1,700 mole. The shipment \$12 do, costing \$650; 14 do, whose value was \$1,-451, Wednesday, April 8, 18 horses, valued at \$1,303; 18 do, bought for \$777; 6 do, worth \$476; 20 do, purchased for \$1,659. Thursday, April 10, 20 horses for which \$120,500 was paid; 17 do, worth \$1,144; 20 do, costing \$1.368. Friday, April 11, 10 horses valued at \$655; 9 do, bought for \$565. Total number, 193 horses; total value, \$13,438,50. As will be seen from the above statement, some valuable lots of horses were exported, one lot of fourteen horses averaging over \$100 each in value. The greater proportion, by far, wont to the States of Massachusetts, Maine, and New York. As a considerable number of buyers have just arrived in town, a brisk trade is expected next week.

Commercial Items

-Two more lots of stoves and buggies have been shipped to Manitoba from London, Out. -A new petroleum refinery will be started this month in Petrolia, Ont., by Messrs. Cooley, Perkins & Co.

-Several of the Quebec merchants have sent to the West Indies direct for cargoes of sugar and molasses

-The contract for 75.000 ties for the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway has been awarded to Messrs. Rodgers & Co., of Egremont, Ont.

-The new rallway from Peterboro to Mud Lake will be opened next summer and there will be a steamer connection with Bobcaygeon.

-Navigation on the Muskoka Lakes, Ont., was open two weeks at this date last year. Vessel owners are waiting patiently for the ice to break up.

-Navigation on the river at Napance is late this year. Last year the first vessel left on April 2nd, but now the ice is just beginning to give way.

-A carload of bulls, calves, and lambs, were shipped from London. Ont., recently for Fort Scott, Kansas. Mr. William Sexton was the consigner.

-Stocks of grain in Chicago, April 8:-Wheat, 7.156,630 bushels; Corn, 2,3/3,701 bushels; Oat4, 499,203 bushels; Ryc, 249,172 bushels; Barley, 016,-682 bushels.

-The New Brunswick Sugar Manufacturing Company with a nominal capital of \$5,000 has been started at Frederickton, N.B. \$1,850 of the stock has been subscribed.

-Since January 1st, 1879, no less than 189,846 quintals of cod-fish have been exported from Si. Johns, Newfoundland, being 50,000 quintals more than during the same time in 1878. -The Napanee Paper Mills Company has re-ceived an order for 400 reams of paper from an American patent medicine proprietor, for print-ing of circulars, etc., for his Canadian trade.

-During the past week between 200,000 and 205,000 quarters of wheat; between 215,000 and 250,000 quarters of corn, and between 160,'00 and 155,000 barrels of flour have been imported into

-It has been arranged that the Canadian tariff will remain unchanged as regards. Newfound-land, on condition that that colony will exempt ish imported there from duty. This has been agreed to.

agreed to. —The following steamors of the Great Western Steamship Line will'run between Bristol, Eng., and Montreal fortnightly during the coming summer:—"Bernina," "Belsize," "Riversdale," and "Govina."

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