

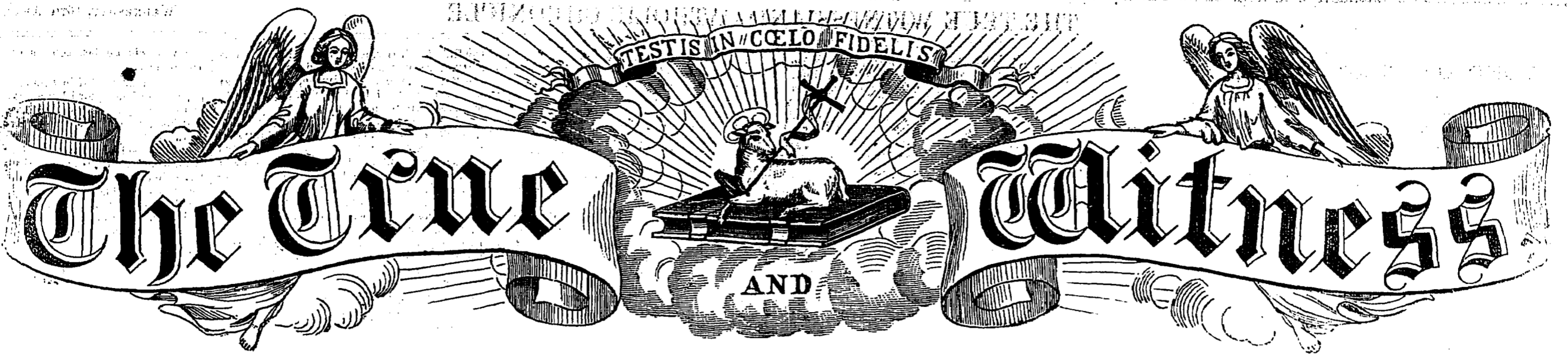
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

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

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 £2,850 as Peter's Pence.

The Voca 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 Clifton 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 Ecclesiastical-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 Bavary.

The Italia says that Mgr. Haynata, 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.

The Holy Father has sent a medal, with his blessing, to the Catholic Indians of Maine, who, on his accession to the Papal throne, despatched him an offering of beautifully embroidered moccasins.

ORFÈVRES.—We hear that a number of ornamental trees on a property adjoining the St. Patrick's Cemetery, Bergeronville, 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 indulgence 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 lettuce, artichokes, &c., be sent to the market, where all could purchase them who desired, and that the proceeds be 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 plate. 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. Merillod, Bishop of Hebron, and Vicar Apostolic of Geneva, congratulating him for ably defending, whilst in exile, the rights of 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 solemn 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 Olivier, 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 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 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' toil."

DEAN STANLEY.—It is freely stated in London society that Dean Stanley, who recently

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 announced in the works of Fenelon. 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 summons 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 an acknowledged wedlock, died leaving several children. At his death collateral heirs 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, Dalmatia, Belgium, and Portugal as Catholic States, it has almost entirely disappeared. In Spain alone is the Government influenced by the 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 longer be said to have any particular religious character."

A Colored Convent.

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) formed, strange to say, not in the Hub of the universe or New 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 devoutly to be wished, an elevation to the respect and dignity of nuns; to parents of the better class a boarding-school with all the security of home for their daughters, and to the orphaned, 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 patronage; 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 also be certain of support for their orphans.

For all benefactors, besides a share in the Sisters' good works, during the three years subsequent to their jubilee, a monthly Mass 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 Rev. JOHN B. SHATTERY, Director, 51 Courtland street, Baltimore, Md.

IRISH NEWS.

A new church at a cost of £3,000 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 Malrow, nine of the dogs fell dead, having been poisoned.

THE IRISH FRANCISCANS.—Very Revs. James P. Hanrahan and Martin 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 to the Pope on the evening of the 10th, and will not be signed by His Holiness before the evening of the 23rd of March.—Freeman.

THE NEW WATER SUPPLY AT CLOYNE.—A copious and abundant supply of pure water at Cloyne is at last an accomplished fact. Some time 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 erected, and presents a very ornamental appearance.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the late holy and gallant Father Bacillus, 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 influential 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 Bishop of Ossory presiding.—R.I.P.

RETREAT IN EXMISCHOTH.—The retreat for the Holy Family of men and the members of the Temperance Association in the Cathedral of Exmischoth 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 public-houses 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 required by the Commissioners. But they will not reduce the Parliamentary standard price below 5s. 9d. per thousand feet, with water retent, and they will not reduce the invested capital. As regards the electric light, the directors will submit 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 Commons.

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 Coldstream 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 there was an Irish monarch to open an Irish Parliament. An English member expressed the desire to see a regiment of Irish Guards officered by hon. gentlemen below the gangway, and despatched to the Zulu 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 Elford indignantly appealed to Mr. Biggar's colleagues to contradict his statement. For a time it seemed as if there was to be warm work, but the thing fizzled out, and the House relapsed into the dreariness of the Estimates.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

LONGEVITY OF THE TORTOISE.—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 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-tailed 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 autumn moult, and they are very good mockers.

THE FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Within ten years 12,000,000 acres of forest have been cut down or burned over the United States. Much of the timber is used for fuel, twenty-five cities being on record as consuming from 5,000 to 10,000 acres each. Fences use up much timber, and railway sleepers require 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 men.

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 alive, filling 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 DINOSAUR OR EXTINCT WALRUS.—Lately, when digging out a cellar at Schonegg near Salmbausen, in Swabia, the workmen came, at a depth of fifteen 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 tertiary period—the diotrotherium or walrus-clophant. This animal was distinguished by extremely stout and strong tusks, having an outward direction in the lower jaw, 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 proboscidea order of pachydermata, and was probably like the Nile-horse an amphibious animal.

A CATAMOUNT HENTRESS.—Miss Susie Jones, daughter of Capt. Jones, a pioneer settler of the county, last week noticed that the dogs had "tread" 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 sprang to the ground. The dogs followed in close pursuit over tangled wood and through the dense willows and forest of the Tuolumne for near a mile, when the animal again took to a tree for protection. The brave girl trudged on alone, with her gun on her shoulder; and, on coming up with the dogs, soon discovered his catbird 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 sumners, and is a native of our county.—Modesto (Cal.) News.

EFFECT OF THE FROST ON TREES AND PLANTS.—Mr. Craig, the head gardener of Levens Hall, near Kendal, Westmoreland, in a letter to the Gardener's Chronicle, says that, although the present winter 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 pines, the roses, I am afraid to look at, although they are well cared for. Such charming varieties as La France, Baronesse 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. Hardy heaths are cut to the ground. Some grand and old specimens of the Golden Queen holly look much cut up; and even the ivy, particularly the Irish, looks much damaged." Since writing the above, the carpenter informs me that a very large oak has burst in the park near his cottage, and he describes the noise as being like the sound of a cannon in the distance.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald, wine merchant, Aberdeen, has been returned as Catholic representative on the School Board of Inverness.

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

The following gentlemen were ordained deacons by His Grace Archbishop Lyre 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.

JUBILEE 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. P. Mills, 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 informed that it was a genuine Turner. The picture will be put up at auction, and the representatives of several public galleries are expected to be present.

A CATHOLIC 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. McHardy, president; Mr. W. V. O'Brien, captain of the football team; Mr. Frank Wilson, captain of the cricket team; Mr. Fred. J. Kelly, 23 Monteth-row, match secretary; Mr. James McDonald, 123 Hope-street, treasurer. The club has not yet required a park, but they expect to do so on an early date.

JUBILEE MISSION IN EDINBURGH.—On Passion Sunday last, a fortnight's mission was commenced in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Curviston-street, Edinburgh, on the occasion of the Jubilee granted by His Holiness Leo XIII. After Vespers, Father, S.J., explained that this mission was being preached at the express 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 Charley then conducted a meditation, which was followed by Benediction. The mission was brought to a close on Palm Sunday.

THE SCOTCH FERRAGE.—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 Glasgow, Lord Clerk Register of Edinburgh, presided. The corporation of Edinburgh were present in official robes. Protests against the Earl of Mar and Kellie voting as the Earl of Mar were handed in from the Earl of Crawford, the Earl of Stair, the Earl of Galloway, the Marquis of Huntly, Viscount Stormont, Viscount Arbutnot, on the ground that the ancient earldom of Mar was extinct, 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 being—Dundonald, 35; Lindsey, 5; and Tweeddale, 1.

THE CHURCH IN DUMFRIES.—The Edinburgh Daily Review, a Protestant paper, bears testimony to the growth of the Church in Dumfries. It says:—"The Roman Catholic Church is making great advances in Dumfries—not in the way of converting, but of natural increment, and the acquisition 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 Lauremount 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 Corbally Hill 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 passengers and residents in the central district of the city have been greatly annoyed at night, with disturbances, raised by flute bands parading thoroughfares 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 danger involved, 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 he would have imposed upon the prisoner a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine; but should another offence of the same kind be brought before him he would deal with it in a different manner than he intended to do in the present case. He hoped it would prove a warning to others. A large was then fined in five guineas, with the alternative of 30 days imprisonment. About five

o'clock in the afternoon flute bands began to parade the streets in the locality above indicated, and as they were usual followed by noisy crowds of young lads and girls innumerable disturbances occurred between that hour and half-past ten that night. Constables from the different divisions generally accompanied the bands in case of a row. On the square before the Royal Infirmary a riot 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, as it succeeded in capturing a dozen of the rowdies. As the crowd marched along Abercrombie-street stones were shied at the Catholic Church, the windows of which were smashed. As 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 rival parties. The police find it very difficult to apprehend handsmen, for no sooner do they make a rush into a crowd than the players mysteriously 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 his hand another stone in his hand. Two others were apprehended in the Gallowgate whilst actively taking part in a scrimmage.

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 expediency of sending an address of congratulation to Dr. Newman on his elevation to the dignity of Cardinal. They were present:—Sir P. O'Brien, Messrs. O'Shaughnessy, O'Donoghue, Synan, Sullivan, Brington, Callan, Nolan, Colthurst, Brady, O'Leary, Biggar, Arthur Moore, &c. Letters expressing concurrence in the object of the meeting were received from Messrs. O'Keilly, M'Carthy, Martin, Cogan, Gray, Dence and others. It was resolved to present an address of congratulation to the new Cardinal, and a committee 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 to correspondents in the Book:—"Major-General Clifford (T. H. P.) We do not know whether this gallant officer is a Roman Catholic." I am happy to give an affirmative answer to the correspondent's question. The Major-General is brother to Lord Clifford and to the Bishop of Clifton, being the son of Lord Clifford, who married a Miss Weld Lisworth. On both 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 writer, and the husband of the painter of the "Roll Call" and other military pieces.

A Russian 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 delta of the Boian, in Afghanistan, and in the direction of Cabul. The Times says the expedition is doubtless the same as that announced to start this summer. It will be remembered that it was announced some time since 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 Naturalist and his Father.

A story is told of Agassiz, the great naturalist, which, we believe, has never yet appeared 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 career I have planned for you." Young Agassiz, in his next vacation, being then eighteen, visited England, took with him a letter of introduction to Sir Rodolick Marchison. "You have been studying nature," said the great man, bluntly. "What have you learned?" 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 Rodolick 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 belonged was, of course, extinct. "Can you sketch for me on the blackboard your ideas of this fish?" said Sir Rodolick. Agassiz took up the chalk, hesitated a moment, and then sketched rapidly a skeleton fish. Sir Rodolick held up the specimen. The portrait was correct in every bone and line. The grave old doctors burst into loud applause. "Sir," Agassiz said, on telling the story, "that was the proudest moment of my life—no, the happiest, for I knew, now, my father would consent that I should give my life to science."











The True Witness

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NOTICE.

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Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly direct their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon them in the interests of the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons.

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 "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 does not know all. Which advice, the private one or the public one? Here is the difficulty. This will put Sir John A. to his wit's end again.

"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 duties, and they have a college which is said to educate girls for their struggles with the world, rather than train them for the too often imaginary charms of the drawing-room.

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 that under the old tariff the goods in question, "one bale striped Oxford shirtings," would have come to \$41.12.

same class of goods coming from Cornwall, or manufactured in Montreal, and cutting down the profit to a working margin. The gentleman who imported these cotton goods will now look at home for his supply.

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.

The Toronto "Tribune."

The Toronto Tribune would be better engaged in assisting the Irish Canadian in the Vice-Chancellor Blake business than picking holes in the indictment. Instead of standing to the Irish Canadian, as the Tribune should on such a question, our Reform contemporary finds a flaw in the manner in which Mr. Costigan brought the question before Parliament.

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

The Vice-Chancellor Blake incident has proved what we often stated—that both sides of the House close their ears 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.

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.

which the term Easter is derived, whether it be from Bastru, the Saxon Deity, or more appropriately, from Ostar, which means "rising," matters little. The festival has always been looked upon as the Feast of the Resurrection. No doubt, Christmas and Whitsuntide share with Easter the attention of the Christian world.

The Fete Dieu.

Some time since an evening contemporary denied that the procession of the Fete Dieu was protected by treaty obligations, and it gave solemn warning that anyone who said it was so protected, would in future be guilty of willful error.

The Kafir War.

The Zulus score two more victories—not fights, but massacres. Four thousand men crushed one company of the 80th regiment, and another company escaped, because it was on the opposite side of the river; and a sortie, made by Col. Pearson, was repulsed, and most of the men who composed it killed.

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

Last night 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.

Tom Moore.

The centenary of the Branniger of Ireland will soon be upon us, and the vision of Spenser, with all its sunshine and its shade, will fit 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 Ireland appeared to be dead, and when he alone, in all the land, sung of her ancient chivalry.

universal. In all the wide world, he could see no "Valley so Sweet as the Vale in whose bosom the Bright Waters Meet." He could charm Canadians with his "boat song to the world made of 'Row, Brothers, Row'; he could puzzle Oriental scholars with his 'Lalla Rookh'; he could picture misty, loveliness, even in the 'Dismal Swamp'; he could appeal to English chivalry in his 'Go where Glory Waits Thee,' but he was more at home when 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 the rainbow, her various tints united in one arch of peace.' Moore died a Protestant, but what Catholic will hesitate to sing his praises 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.

Sir John A. Macdonald.

The cat is out of the bag. It is now admitted that the Government did advise the Governor-General to refer the Letellier affair to England. All that came out in the House of Commons last night. What tricks of office those politicians play! They first resolve to dismiss the Lieutenant-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 violence which was as vulgar as it was blind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As it Ought to Be. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. At one time the Irish Catholics and Protestants of Montreal, like sensible people, pulled together, as the St. Patrick's Society, for joint charitable and benevolent purposes.

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.

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. McCammon, Alex. Gordon, T. H. M. Scott, and J. F. Kennedy responded; after which:—The Very Rev. Wm. 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. McConville; and not on this occasion only, but during all the twenty-four years which I have spent in this parish.

Other sentiments were spoken to by the Rev. J. K. Strain (Presbyterian), Mr. Robert Harrison (Episcopalian), and others.

Statistical Return of Catholics and Protestants in Positions at Kingston.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR SIR,—Knowing, as a statement of the positions occupied in Kingston, and the representation 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 six Protestants. There are many offices in which Catholics get no representation wherein they fought 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 Post a statement as far as I could, and to which I defy contradiction, and furthermore await a reply. Sir John at elections used always 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 Kingston—

TABLE FIRST—LIST OF OFFICIALS IN THE CITY.

Table with 2 columns: Position and Representation (Catholic, Protestant). Includes City Clerk, Chamberlain, Collector of Taxes, Engineer, Solicitor, Inspector of Schools, Chief of Firemen, Assistant Assessor, Chief of Police, Auditors, Engineer, License Inspector, Police Commissioners, Police Sergeants, Detective, Clerk of Police Court, Police Magistrate, Clerk of Market, Messenger, Police Force, Mechanical Engineer, Storker.

Thus, you see the Catholics, who comprise 1/3 of the population, have of city officials, a clerk, assessor, sergeant, and court clerk for their share of patronage. What justice, oh ye Gods.

TABLE SECOND—GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Table with 2 columns: Position and Representation (Catholic, Protestant). Includes Collector of Customs, Surveyor, Appraiser, Landing Waiters, Clerks, Messenger, Collector of Inland Rev., Excisemen, Postmaster, Assistant, Clerks, Letter Carriers, Messengers, Registrars, Crown Land Agents, Sheriffs, Gaolers, County Court Clerks, Crown Attorneys, Coroners, Division Court Clerk, Gaol Chaplain, Master in Chancery, Penitentiary Warden, Deputy, Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum Surgeon, Clerks—Penitentiary, County Judge, Clerk.

Population, 1 Catholic to 3 Protestants. Representation, 1 Catholic to 9 Protestants. Is this fair representation; if so, tell us what is not?

BURGLED AT WORK.

The Spring Trade in Safe-Smashing Commenced—A Newspaper Office Entered, and What Followed—A Policeman who was Enthusiastic 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

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 jamb 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 opportunity 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

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 unacquainted with their trade, and were posted as to the interior economy of safes in general, 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.

had been put in the hole, and black coarse gunpowder must have also been used, as particles of it were scattered on the floor. The 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 very loud, and the concussion, producing a vacuum in the air, that element rushed into its proper place in order to fill up what nature, abhors, and broke the glass, singularly enough, on the outside one of the double windows, and bent the sash, so violent was the concussion. The burglars must have made off after the explosion, though not immediately, and in

all probability if proper diligence 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 a Saturday night, but to counterbalance this they can comfort themselves with the knowledge that they did not

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 Ice Waters of the St. Lawrence—Narrow Escape of His Son.

Each succeeding year witnesses the loss of one or more lives on the ice-bergs 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. Lambert 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 disposing 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 hands.

Sir John Craven Carden, D. L., died suddenly on Sunday morning, at his residence, Templemore Abbey, Drogheda.

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

CONSTRUCTION.—The Daily News, London, England, says that forty M.P.'s acting on the policy pursued by Mr. Parnell could bring British legislation to a standstill.

THE CONVENTION ACT.—It is likely that the Irish Convention Act will be repented. This Act prohibits the British Government from Ireland, a privilege which all Englishmen possess in England.

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

A Roscommon farmer, returning last month from the Assizes, where he had obtained compensation for malicious injury to two horses, was seized by two men and flung out of the train. Both his legs were broken.

A GOOD BURDEN.—Mr. Patten Bridge, the prominent agent of the Glasgow State, 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 times.

The Empress of Austria left Dublin and Ireland on Sunday evening, the 23rd of March. Her Majesty had spent part of the day in driving about the city, and everywhere she was recognized with the greatest respect.

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. Miltown Mallock, and Mr. M. Reidy were elected president and vice-president; Rev. J. Longhnan, C.C. Doora, and Mr. T. O'Carroll, joint secretaries; the National Bank was appointed treasurer; and subscription fixed at 10s.

NEWRY HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of the above organization was held on Friday evening week in the Home Rule Hall, Castle street, Newry. The following officers were elected:—Committee—Messrs. John Byrne, Hugh Maguire, R. McGrath, John Treaner, Peter Byrne, John MacMahon, P. Fitzgerald, James O'Connell, D. Lanyon, R. O'Connell, D. O'Hare, James Mulgrew, John McConr, N. Bennett, Pat Savage, and F. Bennett. Treasurer—Mr. James M'Aliese. Secretary—Mr. Walter Smith.

SAVING HIM RIGHT.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin came across the Channel on a deputation to present Prince Arthur Patrick with the second-hand candelabrum I have spoken of here. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was invited to a lunch at Buckingham Palace, at which Prince Arthur Patrick did not preside; but the Lord Mayor of Dublin was not invited to present Prince Arthur Patrick with the second-hand candelabrum I have spoken of here. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was invited to a lunch at Buckingham Palace, at which Prince Arthur Patrick did not preside; but the Lord Mayor of Dublin was not invited to present Prince Arthur Patrick with the second-hand candelabrum I have spoken of here.

A FEW WEEKS AGO, Wm. Hebron arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, from Holyhead. Hebron was met at the North Wall station by his brother, with whom he repaired to his late Dublin residence, where he was met by the Lord Mayor of Dublin in municipal wrath. This, surely, is an oversight. The Irish duke should have thought of the Irish dignitary who had risked sea-sickness on his passage to Holyhead.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. A NEGLIGENT COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

DOES THE BABE START IN HIS SLEEP AND grind his little teeth? Nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMIFUGE OR WORM LOZENGES. They are tasty and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the child will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents.

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

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.







HOME READING

Advantages of Courtesy. A courteous man often succeeds in life when persons of ability fail.

Taste for Reading.

Sir John Herschel has declared that "if he were to pray for a taste which should stand above every variety of circumstance and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to him through life, it would be a taste for reading."

Moral Courage.

Have the courage to discharge a debt which you have the money in your pocket. To do without that which you do not need, however much you may admire it.

The Holy Places.

Nazareth, the dwelling place of the Holy Virgin, St. Joseph, and Jesus Christ, is situated a distance of about twenty-four miles to the east of Mount Carmel.

Since the end of the thirteenth century, this holy house has not been seen at Nazareth. A well-authenticated tradition tells us that it was thence miraculously transported into Italy, and was placed on the top of a mountain not far from Ancona.

Six miles north of Nazareth, we find the village of Diocesarea, where lived St. Anne, and where the Holy Virgin was brought up by her sixth mother.

Six miles east of Nazareth Cana is situated, the city where Jesus changed water into wine, His first miracle. Mount Thabor is only nine miles distant from Nazareth.

Travelling about thirty-six miles 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

still to bear the bloody scars of the awful 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 clamored for the death of Jesus.

When the Emperor Adrian restored Jerusalem after its destruction by Titus, he enclosed Mount Calvary within the walls. The houses of Jerusalem are nearly all square, with flat roofs, and are two or three stories high.

The Temple of Solomon was situated in the east 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.

Items of Interest. A celebrated philosopher used to say: "The favours of fortune are like a steep rock; only eagles 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?

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.

WHAT VOICES INDICATE.—There are light, quick, surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the saying, "I won't do it to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tone contradicts his speech.

TIED UP IN THE AIR.—Those who ascend in a balloon may probably expect to experience a sense of insecure flotation, but it is not so in fact. I was much impressed with the stability of our "Captive," not merely from seeing that it was held fast by a rope, for as we drifted slightly with the wind, on looking over the sea side we could perceive nothing of the tie to earth.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY. RENOVATING MANURE.—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.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY. OYSTER PORRIDGE.—Into one quart of perfectly boiling water, into which a small teaspoonful of salt has been added, stir one heaping cupful of granulated oats, and let them boil actively two hours.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY. TRAVELLING.—About thirty-six miles 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

AGRICULTURAL. Better Crops and Larger Profits. The great truth urged upon the readers of the "American Agriculturist," is coming to be better understood, viz., that the profits of soil culture depend far more upon the yield per acre, than upon the number of acres given over.

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, chopped 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 egg 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.

As to Fertilizers and their Action. Omitting the question of drainage, and of green manures, and supposing the land in proper dryness and tith, 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.

IMITATION MARBLE.—Make your bracket of smooth, seasoned pine, or other soft wood. Cover every part with white muslin or linen—the 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.

Fire-side 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. Treacle, butchers' meat's a dear now—days ah'm no able to buy it." Grocer: "You should turn a vegetarian." Old Lady: "Vegetarian!—Na, na! ah was born an' brocht up! The Free Kirk, an' ah'm no gawn to change my religion! I'm auld days!"

What fertilizers shall I use to increase my crop—my corn, 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 allow half the farms in a State. But we cannot, as will be seen. The quack doctor, or quack medicine-man, commands a particular medicine for a hundred ailments. The quack manure-man who commands 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.

QUACK FERTILIZERS, AND GOOD ONES. What fertilizers shall I use to increase my crop—my corn, 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 allow half the farms in a State. But we cannot, as will be seen. The quack doctor, or quack medicine-man, commands a particular medicine for a hundred ailments. The quack manure-man who commands 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.

Some prepare special fertilizers, as Wheat Fertilizers, "Corn Fertilizers," "Potato Fertilizers," etc.—the chief ingredients being those which the makers claim to be most useful to these several crops, and in many cases they just hit the want. But such fertilizers are similar to concentrated barn-yard manure, and the question is will they pay? On soils needing all their elements, they will pay, if 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.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living pianists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which, for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be unapproached by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Record says that even Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by the artists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas by all great musicians and by the leading Concerts in the United States. The great pianist, Madame Rive-King, says the Weber Piano is the finest instrument she has ever played on. The Centennial judges say they were the finest. Pianists they had ever heard of, seen. Many of our leading citizens are taking 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 Piano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

AGRICULTURAL.

Better Crops and Larger Profits. The great truth urged upon the readers of the "American Agriculturist," is coming to be better understood, viz., that the profits of soil culture depend far more upon the yield per acre, than upon the number of acres given over.

As to Fertilizers and their Action. Omitting the question of drainage, and of green manures, and supposing the land in proper dryness and tith, 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.

IMITATION MARBLE.—Make your bracket of smooth, seasoned pine, or other soft wood. Cover every part with white muslin or linen—the 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.

Fire-side 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. Treacle, butchers' meat's a dear now—days ah'm no able to buy it." Grocer: "You should turn a vegetarian." Old Lady: "Vegetarian!—Na, na! ah was born an' brocht up! The Free Kirk, an' ah'm no gawn to change my religion! I'm auld days!"

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penne, or on a larger scale with greater benefit. Suppose we desire to learn which one of six fertilizers will most benefit corn on our soil at the least expense. Selecting a field as nearly like the rest of the farm as we can, and a level plot of uniform soil in that field, we mark it out with stakes, say into seven plots thus:

- A.....Superphosphate.
B.....Murrate of Potash, or unleached Ashes.
C.....Plaster.
D.....No Fertilizer.
E.....Some Complete Fertilizer, or Corn Fertilizer.
F.....Wood Ashes.
G.....Barn-yard Manure.

leaving one plot without manure. These plots may be 2 rods wide and 8 rods long, or 1 rod wide and 16 rods long, which will give one-tenth of an acre to each. Prepare the land well by plowing and number of pounds of the fertilizers indicated. If the plots be one-tenth each, a good plan will be to put upon each plot as much of the fertilizer as \$1 will buy at the ton price—or at the rate of \$10 per acre. This experiment 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 may be tried with wheat, oats, potatoes, grass, or any crop most grown on any farm; or 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 compared with "no fertilizer."

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 shuffling 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 jaw 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. LAMAS, of Middlebury, Vt., says: "I had been troubled with Bronchitis for two years, so affecting the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for six weeks. I had with it a severe cough and cold night sweats. I took two bottles of Allen's Lung Balm 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 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 cranium 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 internal organ is oppressed, pain will be felt in the organ itself, is altogether fallacious. Many of the worst dyspeptics never feel any uneasiness 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 pie or some other indigestible or indigestible stuff that is fermenting in a stomach too much clogged 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. HENKOW'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. BEACONSFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q. The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay.

Instructions for planting, care and training will be sent on application, and the method may be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway. Price of the vines, 50 cents each.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. EPPE has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack every weak man. We must escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood, and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"EPPE'S COCOA." Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 179 Piccadilly, London, England.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

- The Metropolitan Primer. Do 1st Lesson. Do 2nd " Do 3rd " Do 4th " Do 5th " Do 6th " Do 7th " Do 8th " Do 9th " Do 10th " Do Young Ladies' Reader. Do Speller and Diction. Do Catechism of Sacred History. Do Illustrated Bible History. Do English Grammar. 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. Do Metropolitan do with analysis Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. Do do for the Diocese of Toronto. Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic. Sangster's National Arithmetic. Packard's Complete Course of Business Training. Do do with Key for Teachers and Private Students. Sadler'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, English and French Dictionary. Spiers' and Surrenre's French and English 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 do for the advanced Classes. Frode's Modern History. Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada. Northern's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools. Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. 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 Music. Westlake's How to Write Letters—A Manual of Correspondence. Correspondence 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. Balme's Criticor, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth. Balme's Elements of Logic. Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies. Fasquelle's Introductory French Course, Complete Course. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French. Magill's French Prose. Dismore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers. Sadler's Headline Copies in eleven numbers. Payson, Duntan and Scribner's International System of Penmanship in 15 numbers. New York Edition of Payson, Duntan and Scribner's System of Penmanship. Primary Course in seven numbers. Advanced Course in 13 numbers. Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique Lines indicating the Slant of Writing. Small for Primary Course. Large for advanced Course. Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keeping. Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping.

We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pen Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Pen-knives, etc.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

MESSRS. MADDISON & CO. COLONIAL BANKERS, 31 Lombard Street, London, England.

Are prepared to receive applications from private or corporate bodies who desire either to raise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Mortgage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the agency of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques, Coupons or Dividends, and generally the transaction of Banking and Financial business between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain.

No More Sleepless Nights BY USING HAWKES' HYPNOTIC. Employed with success in case of Wakefulness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Migraine, Asthma, Nervousness, and all other Maladies or Accidents which prevent sleep.

PRICE 15 AND 20 CENTS. For sale by Gray, Devins & Bolton, Lewis & Co., McGele, Coverton and Hawkes, Montreal.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES. HOW TO GET THEM. For the best part of the state of Kansas, there are now for sale by the Government, 1,000,000 acres of land, in 160-acre tracts, for \$1.25 per acre. The land is fertile, and well adapted for farming. The Government will give you a free home, if you will build a house on the land, and live on it for three years. The land is now being sold in small tracts, and is well adapted for farming. The Government will give you a free home, if you will build a house on the land, and live on it for three years. The land is now being sold in small tracts, and is well adapted for farming. The Government will give you a free home, if you will build a house on the land, and live on it for three years.

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & CO., Box 1420, Montreal, Que.







PORTLAND AND MONTREAL.

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad have just completed arrangements for a new route between Montreal and Portland.

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.

The Battle of the Lights.

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 despotism, and not allow just rule of the gas meter man.

Gold in Michigan Iron Mines.

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.

The Marquette and Peshigo 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 Bruie River shows.

With the accumulation of evidence, it can no longer be doubted that gold and silver exist in considerable quantities on the Upper Peninsula.

What is Thought of Hanlan in England.

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.

With the accumulation of evidence, it can no longer be doubted that gold and silver exist in considerable quantities on the Upper Peninsula.

Age of Enlightenment.

In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated.

Prepared only by NORTROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

NOTE—Electric—Selected and Electroized.

Finance and Commerce.

Weekly Review of Trade—Wholesale Prices.

The approaching advent of Spring, with its improving prospects, has commenced to infuse a more normal feeling in the wholesale trade of the city.

During the past week the Stock Market has been decidedly dull, and the market has been characterized by a considerable "short" interest.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

As the spring is approaching, business in this branch shows a slight improvement. In other respects there is no change.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

No improvement is noticeable in this department, business being very dull. This state of things is no more than could be expected.

THE ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

The demand for cattle to-day was very limited, but a brisk enquiry for hogs was experienced.

THE MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The local trade has experienced a quiet market during the week, very few transactions being reported.

Commercial Items.

Two more lots of stoves and buggies have been shipped to Manitoba from London, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

BUCKETEER BELL FOUNDRY.

POSTAL STAMP ALBUM.

HORSE BOOK.

WOOL—Market quiet; Canada fleece, 50c to 20c.

HTDES.—As there is no appreciable demand, business is exceedingly dull. There is very little coming in at present.

LEATHER.—This market shows some signs of trade brightening up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders for spring goods have been expected.

Men's Kip Boots.

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Annapolis: John D. Christie, Truro; Charles H. Spurr, etc.

The New York Bank Statement for the week ending April 12 is as follows: Loans, decreased, \$5,330,000; specie, increased, \$638,900; legal tenders, increased, \$4,329,000; deposits, increased, \$2,184,000; circulation, increased, \$60,000; revenue, increased, \$4,223,000.

During February 89 vessels sailing to and from New York were lost.

The proportion of people killed on English railways between the years 1872 and 1875, was one in every 50,000 passengers.

The ship "Niobe," which left New York for Australia recently, took the following in its cargo for the Exhibition: Nine locomotives, 10 organs, 400 packages of clothing, 100 packages of tobacco, agricultural implements, stamped ware, scales, lawn-mowers, camp-stools, sewing machines, canned goods, etc.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.—Ernest Fisher, a prominent sugar planter, and a heavy dealer in the saccharine matter, from Havana, Cuba, is in town.

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, 504.

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.

STATISTICS.—One of the roughest 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.

NAVIGATION.—The Donaldson Clyde line of steamships will only despatch one more steamer to Portland, after which they will clear from Glasgow to Montreal, and expects to be among the first arrivals.

NEW FACILITIES.—Mr. William Keys, a machinist, working at the St. Lawrence Engine Works, has just invented two very useful and cleverly constructed appliances.

A Public Benefactor.

The heart must be hard indeed that does not commiserate the abject wretchedness of the child when told that it must take a dose of Castor Oil. The aversion to the taste and smell of this most efficient and inestimable of laxative and cathartic medicines, seems to be universal, not only with children, but with grown-up people.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

BUCKETEER BELL FOUNDRY.

POSTAL STAMP ALBUM.

HORSE BOOK.

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