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VOL. XXX.—NO. 34.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880.

TERMS: \$1 .50 per aunum

brigade the fire fiend was got under control

CATHOLIC NEWS.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GALT .- Galt is to have a new Catholic Church, 84 x 44 feet, with a spire 78 feet in height, at a cost of

Gen. Newton and other Catholic officers have formed an army library association with the object of supplying Catholic soldiers with books and periodicals of their own faith .-

...The famous Capuchin, Father Giovanni, who possessed a wonderful tenor voice, has just died at Rome. His interpretations of Palestrina and Pergolese stirred his auditors to tears. He only sang in churches.

ORDINATION .- Rev. Mr. McKeon was raised to deaconship on Tuesday last by His Lordship the Bishop of London, at the chapel of the Sacred Heart. Mgr. Bruyere and Rev. Fathers Feron, Tiernan and Brennan were present on the occasion.

-Pope Leo XIII. is even more simple in his diet than his predecessor. His breakfast consist of coffee and milk and two little rolls; his dinner of vegetable soup, boiled beef, a dish of stewed or roast meat, fruit, and half a bottle of wine; his supper of bread soup, called in Rome "pappa." A basket of pears or apples is an acceptable present to him.

The Union, Count de Chambord's organ, Le Monde, the organ of the Papal Nuncio, and L'Univers, Ultramontane, declare the Catholics will vigorously resist the enfoccement of the decrees. Ie Pays, Cassagnac's paper, says the decrees are only a preliminary to the re-establishment of the guillotine for political adversaries L'Ordre and Liberte, also Bonspartist, admit the legality of the de-

-The physicians have informed the Pope, as their unanimous opinion, that it is necessary for his health to quit the Vatican and pass the summer where he can avail himself of sea bathing. "You are merely telling me that it is necessary for me to do what is impossible," he answered, and no more was said until a French physician renewed the subject, and observed that the baths were essential, and might be procured within the precincts of the Vatican. So the Pope consented to measures for erecting a bathing establishment for salt water to be brought from Civita Vecchia and for other mineral waters to be procured.

"Father" Dunston, known to the public through the Norwich Monastery, England, has severed his connection with the monastery of "Fisher" Ignatius, at Llantoney. He first offered his services to the London City Mission, and actually preached cace. Next community, made up of three novices, left likewise, and Father Ignatius now finds himself, after having had 100 candidates for nobly smidst the triumphant glories of this monastic life, left along with five choir day. To us it becomes our duty to acknow-

boys. A most interesting book will be the "Biography of Mgr. Dupauloup, Bishop of Orleans,' which his friend the Abbe Lagrange is now preparing. In the meantime a little memoir has appeared from the pen of Lucien Edward Henry under the title of "The Last Days of Bishop Dupauloup." This, of course, is a mere biographical fragment, compared with the larger work that is to come. and a very pleasant foretaste it is of the full feast. Among other anecdotes told in its pages is a very characteristic one. During the good bishop's last holiday, when his health was rapidly failing, he went on a donkey, led by a little boy, to call on a parish priest, who proved to be absent from home. At the presbytery, however, he found a messenger with a "sick call" from a dying woman. "I also am a priest," said the bishop, and he set off up the mountains on a two hours' expedition, returning to his quarters in the pitch darkness of sweet evening. His hosts and some of the clergy came out to greet him with reproaches. "Do not scold me," he meekly pleaded, " for I am very wet," and slipped off quietly to bed .- Irish Times .

Original manuscripts of St. Thomas Aquinas have opportunely been brought to light just upon the eve of the grand celebration in his honor at the Vatican, the discovery of them being made in the monastery of Subiaco by the learned Benedictine monk Father Paolina Manciano. His laborious researches among the codices of that monastic library have resulted, it is stated, in his bringing to light several autographic compositions by Saints Isidore, Augustine, Jerome, Bernard, Anselmus Cautuariensis, Honaventure, and others, and a vast number by St. Thomas, either written entirely or with marginal comments by himself or from his dictation, comprising about 1,000 sermons. "De Tempore et de Sanctis," Conferences addressed to the Sorbonne, Commentaries on the Gospel of St. Luke, and many "Questiones Disputate," of which two inedited, on the Immortality of the Rational Soul. The writings of St. Thomas in these treatises has been compared with authentic specimens in MSS. existing in the Vatican and Neapolitan libraries, and in the archives of Monte Casino, and is 1 ronounced to be undoubtedly genuine. A collection of the most precious of these parchments has just been presented to His Holi-

Catholic Caudidates for Parliament.

It has long been a subject of complaint that no constituency in Great Britain returns a Catholic member. ... When the matter was discussed some time ago in our columns, it was Mr. Blount, we believe, who very pertinently pointed out that not ope had tried his chances, at, the last election. .. It would be obviously vain to expect that electors on this side of the water would return any aspirant merely as a Catholic; on the contrary, his appearance in that avowed guise would rather help his rejection. But there are plenty of eligible Catholic gen- digascar.

tlemen in both of the great political parties, and they might with advantage try their fortunes as Liberals or Conservatives, as the case might be. In many important constituencies we could name Catholics who are prominent in electoral matters on one side or the other, but they seem to shrink from soliciting the suffrages of their fellow electors when general elections come on. Lord Edmund Talbot, who is now in the field for Burnley, and has a hard battle before him, is no exception to the class we refer to, because he was sought out and requested to stand. Defeats need not of necessity be attributed to religion. We do not entertain so poor an opinion of the mass of people in England and Scotland-in England at all events—as to suppose that they are so absolutely hostile as to reject all Catholic pretensions to parliamentary honours. The sentiment of distrust of Catholics is passing gradually away, and we doubt if many constituencies now would be inclined to furnish so miserable a chapter of history as Lord Robert Montagu can recount. However, while we may justly lament the absence of Catholics from English representation, it would be manifestly unfair to pass a wholesale trial. We do not cast the slightest reflection on the Irish Catholic members when we declare that it is now more than ever that. idea-which is their right-and they do not which it would be an immense advantage to English Catholics to have a few men in the House of Commons, who, while assisting generally in the ordinary business of the State, would be vigilant in guarding and forwarding the special interests of their own communion .- Catholic Times.

St. Jean Baptiste Day.

MANIFESTO OF THE EX-PAPAL ZOUAVES TO THEIR COMBADES THROUGHOUT AMERICA.

The St. John the Baptist Society wishing to celebrate the festival of their Saint on the 24th June, are desirous of making the event one never to be forgotten. Knowing that their efforts are recognized by the native French-Canadians and the faithful, from the banks of the Lower St. Lawrence to the vast ends of their neighboring Republic, feel desirous that all sympathizing friends should participate with them in the great event.

Comrades, you are also begged and invited to take part in the solemn demonstration. Bray, left the monastery, the whole of the rillon. We will close our ranks around this venerable relic of one of the most brilliant epochs of our history, and carry it high and ledge the high esteem given us, and we must be foremost and show by our presence our zeal and union on such occasions.

We are happy to inform you that our distinguished Lieut. Col. the General Baron de Characte will also be invited to join us in this all the shadows of shadows? The baby be grand Canadian national celebration. Comrades, what pleasing coincidence to meet our esteemed and venerated Chief for the first time since our departure from Rome in this Christian country, New France.

Will not the braves who sleep rise from their glorious ashes to salute under the folds of their war-worn banner the heroes of Castel-Fidardo, Mentana and Loigny.

The committee have decided that the general assembly of the Union-Allet should be held at Quebec on this occasion.

Seven years have elapsed since our re-20th September next will remind us of the tenth anniversary of the capitulation of Rome. Should we not then feel happy to have the occasion to meet together at this great national demonstration, to commingle the joys and sorrows of our soldier life.

Since the days that Jacques Cartier took possession of Canada in the name of the King of France, Quebec has always been ardent of her religion and nationality, therefore the celebration of the day could not be better chosen than in the old City of Champlain.

Hoping that all ex-Pontifical Zouaves will answer this call and not forget the 24th cf June, the Quebec section depend on you. Comrades, you may be sure of our hospitality, independent of nationality, during our festival.

Every Pontifical Zouave must be in uniform if possible. C. A. VALLEE,

Chevalier St. Gregory the Great. GEO. BERTBAND, Secretary

Afghanistan Affairs.

CALCUTTA, April 5. - The prospects of an early settlement of the difficulties in Afghanistan are apparently favorable. It is reported that Murzasis, with Mahomed Osmer Khan, had attacked the Parsiawan inhabitants of Kodah, near Chaknoshur, and massacred men, women and children indiscriminately. The tribes implicated in the attack on Fort Buttye have been fined 10,000 rupees, one half of which has already been paid. The tribes in Jellalabad are somewhat disturbed over an unconfirmed report that Mahomed Jan had been killed in the fight with the Hazaras.

The English elections are causing extreme excitement throughout India, as it is feared with dismay that the Liberals may reverse the present Afghan policy, thus causing disaster.

PARIS, April 5.—Operations of decrees against unauthorized congregations have been extended to colonies of Jesuits having establishments in the islands of Bourbon and Ma-

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN.

Ms. Editor,-As you must have learned before this from my modest contributions, I am all soul and sentiment, but what is wanting is a body and nerves to stand the pressure of adverse circumstances. At this moment my emotion overpowers me on account of the squelching of Lord Beaconsfield, a man whom I, as well as other Jingoes of my way of thinking, look upon as a father, and having regard to his pedigree, almost an unclo as well. Before I left England I said to Beaconsfield, "Look here, Dizzy, (excuse the familiarity) don't be too brilliant and you'll turn up all right. Don't, like your admirer, Myles O'Regan, let your feelings overpower you; don't let your brilliant imagination soar too near the starry heavens, or you may get the top part of your brains scraped away by the rough edge of some star still more bril liant than yourself. Take example by your lieutenants, Smith and Northcote, and be stupid occasionally; you have no idea how your party inclines towards a politician verdict on the country in the absence of a fair possessing that quality. Above all, don't be sarcastic, it spoils your beautiful mouth, and besides, Gladstone can beat you all hollow at If you will persist in meddling necessary that an effort should be made in with Eastern politics and the Asian mys England. The Irish Catholic constituencies tery, and the Aryan races, pack up your are pursuing a great and absorbing political trunk and go to Jerusalem." This advice was kindly meant, but how was it received even demand that their representatives shall Mr. Editor? Echo answers "'ow?" And be of their religious faith; in consequence of now the unfortunate man is gone up Salt Creek in his old age. He is busted, obsquatulated into eternal squash, and Parnell is digging his grave. You can see now, Mr.

Editor, why it is that I indulge in the strain melancholy this week, and many a time as I lean on my shovel, while the salt tears are streaming down my industrious cheek, does the boss come along and cry, "Keep your shovel moving, man; you with the crocked nose, confound you, I mean that fellow Regan." The tyrant even struck off the "O" from my name, as if it owed him anything, and on Saturday night will strike off an hour's wages as well, and all through those cursed emotions of mine. Oh, Disraeli, Disraeli sce what I, a poor unfortunate exile, am enduring for your sake! While you are enjoying the dolce far niente, I am suffering the pale, forte et dure.

Since the failure of my little scheme of self-aggrandizement I have fallen into a state of hypocondriacism, and although still working away at the pick and shovel, work has lost all its pleasures for me. Every day day he put himself into communication with The Pontifical Zouaves represent a principle the Post lives sends the contingency of the Monsignor Capel, and after eight days' quietude | that gave strength to our forefathers, and it | Scarecrow further into the gloomy future, and and study has joined the Catholic Church. is with that feeling that we invite you to my ambition and aspirations along with it.

When Father Dunston, now Mr. Thomas form a Guard of Honor to the Banner of Car- I should like to know why it is that I was ever born, and if you find sufficient leisure, you might tell me in your answers to corres pondents, and also what was the Christian name of my paternal great grandmother, for upon my word I forget it. It would be as sensible as telling the people the date on which the Great Eastern appeared in Quebec. Who cares about the Great Eastern anyway, or who cares about anything, or is there anything in existence, and are we not longing to my landlady in the next room is at this moment crying bitterly (for a shadow), because he cannot manage to get his big toe into his mouth. Infants have strange tastes, I must say. I wonder if Napoleon ever tried to get his big toe into his mouth when a wee baby? I know Lord Beaconsfield did, and has it there now, in fact, and he put his whole foot into it when he wrote that letter to "My Lord Duke." But Got in Himmel, as my friend Hans Screiber says, where have I wandered? Oh! yes, I was talking about little infants. We union within the walls of Quebec, and the should not be hard upon children, as we have most of us been infants ourselves. How ! used to hate big, ugly people to come slobbering about me and kissing me, even when only six months old, and calling me little darling and pretty cherub. And then when you grow up they lick you and send you to school. Was it my fault if I grew up? I wish now 1 had grown down, and remained always a little cherub. The name of my schoolmaster in the old country was Terence McGinnis. He was a dear, good soul, and a true patriot. He would stop himself some times in the midst of a rapid walk up and down the room, and, turning suddenly upon us say, "Gather round me you little ragamuffins till I unfold to you the wrongs of our country." He would then go over the penal laws and the battles and the confiscations and the frauds and treachery of the ancestry of James Gordon Bennett's present friends until we were ready to rush to arms for old Ireland. You might neglect your fractions, you might be ignorant of the rules of syntax, you might forget even your catechism with impunity, but if you did not know who gained the battle of Benburb, or that Brian Boru smashed the Danes at Clontarf, Mr. McGinnis would flog you within an inch of your life. This schoolmaster of the olden time whipped patriotism fairly into his scholars, and taught the great object of their lives should be to surprise the Castle of Dublin. Mr. Editor, I have often thought this was a singular country, and experience and residence have not changed my mind. When in the old country you met a man on the road or on the street the salutations were "God save you, sir;" "God save you kindly," or you might interchange ideas about the weather. I have heard that in eastern lands two men, who have never seen each other before, can set down on their hunkers when they meet, and talk amicably about their weight height, children and the rice they ate for breakfast, and

and is hurrying for it before anyone else shall I behind a grating.

get near it. When I first came to Canada a little over two years and a half ago, I was introduced to a young man whom in a month after I met on the street. "How are you?" says he and passed on. This seemed to me strange, but I followed him, thinking he would sit down somewhere to have his question answered. When I caught up to him and tapped his shoulder he looked round and seemed much surprised. "I am first rate," said I affectionately, "except in a few instances. I felt a pain in the left car on the works yesterdey, which became so intense during the night, that I got up and took some doctor's medicine and swallowed about half a bottle of Luby's hair restorer by mistake. I assure you."

"It was rather awkward; good morning, I'm in a hurry."

"Then, again," I continued, "I received a letter from Ireland last week informing me that Ellen McCann, my brother-in-law's second cousin by marriage, hurt her eye at the fair of Loughrea. I felt so sorry -

"O hang it, let me go; there's the store closing.

"I felt so sorry that I quite forgot what I was doing and closed my razor the wrong way, thereby cutting myself near the -"I wish you had cut your wixen."

"Why didn't you ask me how I was? "Yes, but I will never again. Ron soir," and off the fellow went in a huft.

Now this gentleman is a fair specimen of the jounesse dore of the present age. They are utterly selfish, shallow, conceited and vain. The only recommendation about them is that they grow old and bald and grey before their time. This is because they live as much now in thirty years as their fathers did in sixty, and selfishness is sapping their strength and manhood. They are always in a hurry, out if you question why they are so you'll find it is not to carry succor to the distressed. That kind of thing is played out. It is my opinion the generations of men, if they do not improve morally, will in a century or so get grayer and grayer, and balder and balder until they are about the size of rats. Would it not be funny, Mr. Editor, to see men going along the streets about two and a half inches in height talking about the war in Europe. But wouldn't it be still funnier if by the law of evolution they became as small as grasshoppers and ultimately disappeared from the earth altogether, while on the other hand the monkey, the chimpanzee, the gorilla and the ourang-outang was a noble race, whose tails would in the course of time wear out from sitting down.

Yours exceedingly obedient servant, MYLES O'REGAR.

The British Parliament. WHAT IT IS MADE UP OF-A LARGE BODY.

This body is composed of the Queen, the Lords and the Commons. The three estates temporal and the Commons. The Queen is, the executive and is charged with the enforcing the will of the Parliament; but in the matter of legislation she is simply a constitutent part of the parliament, acting in conjunction with the three estates of the realm. The House of Lords is constituted as fol-

LORDS SPIRITUAL LORDS TEMPORAL. Peers of the blood royal 5 Dukes 22 Earls good earlier in good Viscounts 24 Scotch representative peers........... 16 Irish representative peers.......... 28

Total481 Of the 481 peers enumerated 12 are minors who cannot sit till they obtain their majority. The House of Commons is constituted as follows:-ENGLAND AND WALES. 53 counties returns......187 199 cities and boroughs......297 3 Universities..... 5-489 SCOTLAND.

15 districts of burgs........... 15 Universities..... 3 -60 IRELAND. 31 cities and boroughs...... 37

32 counties..... 32

University..... 2—103 The full complement of members is 658, but two boroughs in England returning four

members, and two in Ireland returning two member have been disfranchised for bribery, and the seats thus vacated await a redistribution of political power. A member of the House of Commons cannot resign his seat, but if he accept any office of profit under the Government, his seat at once becomes vacant. A member who wants to retire can do so by accepting a stewardship in the "Chiltern Hundreds," now a sinecure to which there is attached a nominal salary. Members of the House of Commons are now elected by secret ballot in all parts of the United Kingdom except the Universities, and, since 1848, without any property qualification, and regardless of religion. The present House is religiously divided as follows :-- Protestant Episcopalians. 475; Orthodox Presbyterians, 53; Roman Catholics, 47; Unitarians, 19; Congregationalists, 15; Wesleyan Methodists, 11; Jews, 9; Quakers, 4; Baptists, 4; Greek, 1; unknown, 20. then pursue the even tenor of their way as if they had just petformed a duty. Here everything is rushing. Two friends meet on the street; one says, "How are you?" and the Under the rules it is a breach of privilege to publish the debates of the House, and ladies ther says, "How are you?" and they both pass on. Perhaps each sees a tremendous are not admitted. Both these rules are a dead letter. The debates are all published, size dollar bill looming away in the distance, and ladies are admitted to seats in a gallery

SCOTCH NEWS.

A commercial traveller and collector named John Mathleson, residing in Grindlay street, Edinburgh, was remitted to the Sheriff from the Leith Police Court on 13th March on a charge of breach of trust, embezzlement, or theft. It is alleged that accused while in the employment of Messrs. Bernard & Co., distillers, Yardheads, Leith, had within the last five months collected various sums, amounting altogether to £158, which he had failed to account for to his employers.

The pursuer in Milner, the Local Authority appealed the Sherisf-Substitute's judgment to Sheriff Heriot, Glasgow, who on Saturday, the 13th March sustained the appeal. His Lordship finds that the Local Authority in the course of certain drainage operations executed by them, wrongfully damaged the wall or dyke in front of the pursuer's property and filled up pursuer's well and destroyed it and, therefore, they are liable in damages, and these he assesses at £30, for which, together with expenses, his Lordship finds the Local Authority liable.

On Sunday morning, March 14th, between and 10 o'clock, the body of James Fleming aged 71, residing in Windmill Hill street, was tound in Robbershall Plantation, about quarter of a mile from his house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Fleming left his house on Monday morning, saying to his wife he was going to his work at Dalziel Policies, where he had been employed for a number of years. Not returning home, search had been made every day during the latter end of the week, but without success until Sunday morning. There can be no doubt that Fleming committed suicide.

A serious stabbing affray took place at Leith on Tuesday, March 16. It would appear that some months ago a man named Wm. Ramsay was apprehended on a charge of shooting a laborer named John Weir, but, although the charge was not proceeded with, an action of another kind was brought up. The feeling betwixt the men has continued to be intense, and it is alleged that yesterday, Docks, Ramsay entered the place, and, after some apparently friendly conversation, drew injured man was taken to the hospital. Ramsay was immediately taken into custody.

On Tuesday, 16th March, the Lord Ordinary in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Sespension and interdict for Alex. Dunn Pattiof the realm are the Lords spiritual the Lords flowing through the respondents' work, com- tinguished without much damage having monly called the March Burn between the acid, or salts, or other products or substances by them at their works at Whitecrook, or any noxious or impure matter, solid or liquid, whereby the waters of the burn may be polluted or rendered unfit for domestic use or for the use of cattle, or for generating steam Archbishops [Canterbury and York].... 2 in boilers, or for any of the primary purposes ordered answers in four days.

An outrage of a daring nature has just been reported to the Edinburgh police. It appears society, who had been visiting at one of the house in a hansom to proceed to his own residence on the north side of the city. When in Kilgraston Road, the cab was stopped by a woman, who stated to its occupant that a person in an adjacent house had been taken suddenly unwell, and that she would be obliged if he would allow her the use of the vehicle to go for a doctor. This the young gentleman at once acceded to, and on his alighting, the hansom, with the woman in it, drove away. He had only, however, walked a few yards, when he was suddenly attacked by a man, whom he had closed with and everpowered, when another, coming up, knocked him down. This brace of ruffians then dragged their victim across Strathearn Road into Warrender Park-which is at present being laid out for feuing purposes, and the wall of which is broken down-and robbed bim of his watch and chain and money, at the same time attempting to tear a ring off his finger. He was left in an insensible condition, by-and-by recovering, he managed to proceed home. The police, so far as we have been able to learn, have as yet got no clue to the perpetrators of this extraordinary outrage.

The Fire-Bug at Ottawa;

OTTAWA, April 4 .- A spirit of incendiarism has been displayed, which has created the most profound consternation, attempts having been made to burn no less than four of the finest churches of the city. About half-past two o'clock this morning the alarm was sounded from the box at the corner of Bank and Maria streets. The firemen hurried to the place, and could not find any cause for the alarm, and enquired from the caretaker of the key of the box as to the reason of the alarm. He was as surprised as the firemen were, stating that the key had not been out of his possession, nor had he given any alarm. While the firemen were discussing with him an alarm was sounded from near St. Joseph Church, Lower Town, and the reets burried down there only to find the same result that they had met with at Bank street. They went to their stations, and had just settled there, when the Bank and Maria streets alarm was sounded again, and off they went the most persistent efforts on the part of the | 35 cents to try the experiment,

but not before a large port on of the roof had been destroyed, the wood work and plating being hopelessly beyond repairs. It was found that an entrance had been effected by the removal of the wire-grating from one of the lower windows in the rear of the edifice, and the glass had been cut of ean out with a diamond so as to give entrace. Rev. Mr. Moore, rastor of the Church, at ates that there has not been any fire in the furnaces since last Wednesday, and the place w here it is now evident the fire originated was at the opposite end of the building from where the furnaces are situated. There was in-surance on the edifice of \$312,000, so that the cost of repairing the d'amage will not fall on the congregation. While the firemen were still at work on the Bank street Church, another alarm was sounded from the vicinity of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Wilbrod street. The Chief of the brigade despatched some of the reals there, but fortunately they found, on reaching there, that their services were not required on account of the following circumstances: The sexton has always been in the habit of going to the church in the morning at five d'olock to start the fires, in order to have the edifice warmed up for seven o'clock mass. This morning he awoke about half-past three o'clock, and says that he found it impossible to go to sleep again, and that he became deeply impressed with the thought that he should go to the church. So forcibly did he feel the pressure that, at last, yielding to what he considered premonitions, he started. On nearing the church he thought he saw the glimmer of a light in the building, and hurried on to see what was the cause of that strange occurrence. On entering by the side door, which opened almost noiselessly, he saw the reflection of a light from the organ loft. Proceeding rapidly in that direction, he was astounded to find a man rushing past him as he neared the place where the light was, but, with presence of mind, thought his first duty was to put out what he was convinced was a fire. One of the altar candles had been placed against while Welr was at work in a loft in Old the woodwork, back of the organ, so that the conflagration was rapidly gainsome apparently friendly conversation, drew a long sheath knife and stabbed Weir on the he proceeded to retrace his footateps, and left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. The on reaching the front of the organ gallery, saw that the roar of the sacristy or altar was on fire, and that a fire had already been started It is stated that jealousy is the cause of the in another part or the building down stairs. After considerable trouble he got them extinguished, and got outside long enough to give the alarm. Shortly after the fremen arsion had under consideration a note of sus- rived. Had the sexton not been prompted to go to the church an hour earlier than son, Delmuir, curator lawful to Wm. Park, usual there is no doubt that damage equal to against the North British Chemical Company that of the Bank street church would (Limited), in which he asked the Court to have occurred there. A fire was interdict the respondents from allowing to be afterwards discovered in St. Alban's Anglidischarged into the burn or water course can Church, Daly street, but was exbeen done. It was found during this morning lands of Kilbowie and Garscadden, any refuse | that attempts had been made to effect an enfrom iodine stills or salt of manganese, or trance to St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church, Wellington street. As might be manufactured by the respondents or collected expected the most intense excitement exists since each of these separate attempts at incendiarism has been revealed, and to-night special watchmen have been sworn in to guard all the churches, school houses, and public buildings. The full extent of the plot cannot be fathomed as yet, but the police force are actively at work trying to unravel the strange mystery. In St. Joseph's the sanctury had been broken open, and the silver chalice was carried off, but in the other churches no valuables were removed.

THE OTHER SIDE.—There are said to be two sides to every story, and the Gatineau incondiary case is not an exception. A gentleman from that district informs us that evidence will yet be adduced, showing Rev. Father Faure, who has been in prison for complicity in the case, to be perfectly innocent, and that he is the victim of a conspiracy resulting from a quarrel between Mr. Ellard and Dr. Langlois. We do not youch for the validity of this rumor, but hope that it will be found substantial. An air of probability is given to the assertion by the fact that the Rev. Father does not understand much English, and is said to have apprehended but little of the evidence preferred against him at the trial. Our informant, who is well acquainted in the Gatineau district, and knows all the parties concerned, steaks in the highest terms of the reverend gentleman's natural liberality and benevolence, as well as of his high moral character .- Pontiac News.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND Purgative Pills, have been getten up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the hest spring medicine obtainable. A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—THE good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, they will turn over and die. It is better they should, than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Loxenges, and send the worms out of the system.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and neverfailing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it. SORE THROAT CURED at by Magic, by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It should be taken infor the second time, this time, however, to ternally and applied externally. The inflamfind that the alarm was not a false one, for mation is reduced, danger is avoided, pain disit, was discovered that the Bank street Presby-terian Church was all on fire inside. After accompany each bottle. It is surely worth

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

'The course you should pursue, therefore, 'A indeed, all conduct is this world should be, 'A a matter of nice calculation. Have you well 'Onsidered the first consequences of your ru shing upon rain? In the first, your family vilil receive a blow from which even future pro sperity may not recover them. Your family estate, already is a delicate position, may be i'recoverably lost: the worldly consequences of such a vicisatiude are very considerable; whatever career you pursue, so long as you visibly possess Armine, you rank always among the aristocracy of the land, and a family that maintains such a position, however decayed, will recover. I hardly knew an except on to this rule. I do not think, of all men, that, you are most calculated to afford one.' What you say has long pressed itself upon us,' and Captain Armine.

'Then, again,' resumed Lird Montfort, 'the feelings and even interests of your friends are to be considered. Poor Father Glastenbury! I love that old man myself. The fall of Armine might break his heart; 'he would not like to leave his tower. You see, I know your place.'

Poor Father Glastonbury! said Ferdinand.

'But above all,' continued Lord Montfort, 'the happiness, nay, the very health and life of your parants, from whom all is now concealed, would perhaps be the last and costilest sacrifices of your reahness.'

Ferdinand threw himself on the sofa and

parents, from whom all is now concealed, would perhaps be the last and costliest sacrifices of your rashness.'
Fordinand threw himself on the sofa and covered his face.

'Yet all this misery, all these misfortunes, maybe aveided, and you yourself become a calm and happy man, by, for I wish not to understate your view of the subject. Armine putting yourself under a pecuniary obligation to me. A circumstance to be avoided in the common course of life, no doubt; but it is better to owe me a favour and save your family estate, preserve your position, maintain your friend and prevent the misery, and probable death, of your parents, or be able to pass me in the street, in haughty silence if you please, with the consciousness that the luxury of your pride has been satisfied at the cost of every circumstance which makes existence desirable?'

'You put the case strongly, said Ferdinand; but no reasoning can ever pursuade me that I am jus'ified in borrowing 3,00%, which I can never repay.

'Accept it then.'

never repay.

'Accept it then.'

'Tis the same thing,' said Ferdinand.

'I think not, said Lord Montfort;' but why do you say never?'

'Because it is utterly impossible that I ever

'Because it is utterly impossible that I ever can.'

'How do you know you may not marry a woman of large fortune?' said Lord Montfort.

'Now you seem to me exactly the sort of man who would marry an heiress.'

'You are thinking of my cousin,' said Ferdinard. 'I thought you had discovered, or that you might have tearnt, that there was no real intention of our union'

'I was not thinking of your cousin,' said Lord Montfort; 'though, to tell you the truth, I was

Montrort; 'though, to tell you the truth, I was once in hopes that you would marry her. However, that I well know is entirely out of the question, for I believe Miss Grandison will marry

some one else. 'Indeed!' exclaimed Ferdinand a little agitated, 'Well! may she be happy! Ilove Kate from the bottom of my heart. But who is the fortunate fellow? 'Tis a lady's secret,' said Lord Montfort. 'But

"Tis a lady's secret, 'said Lord Montfort. 'But let us return to our argument. To be brief; either, my dear Armine, you must be convinced by my reasoning, or I must remain here a prisoner like yourself; for, to tell you the truth, there is a fair lady before whom I cannot present myself except in your company.'

Ferduand changed countenance. There wanted but this to confirm his resolution, which had scarcely wavered. To owe his release to Henrietta's influence with Lord Montford, it was too degra-ing.

too dera-ing.

'My lord,' he said, 'you have touched upon a string that I hoped might have been spared me. This conversation must, indeed, cease. My mouth is sealed from giving you the reasons, which nevertheless renders it imperative on me

which nevertheless renders it imperative on me to deeline your generous offer 'Well, then,' said Lord Montford, 'I must see if another can be more successful,' and he held forth a note to the asteunded Ferdinand, in Henrietta's writing. It dropped from Ferdinand's hand as he took it. Lord Montfort picked it up, gave it to him sgain, and walked to the other end of the room. It was with extreme difficulty that F-rdinand prevailed on himself to break the seal. The note was short; the hand that traced the letters must have trembled. Thus it ran:—

other Ferdinand was in time recovered, and the little waiter was fairly expelled.

'My dear friend,' said Ferdinand, in a faint voice, 'I sam the happiest man that ever lived; I hope you will be, I am sure you will be; Katherine is an angel. But I cannot speak. It is no stronge.'

'My dear fellow, you must take a glass of branty, said Lord Montfort. 'It is strange, certainly. But we are all happy.'
'I hardly knew where I am,' said Ferdinand, after a few minutes. 'Am I really alive?'
'I to the blast how weare to get out of this please. 'Let us think how we are to get out of this place. I suppose they will take my cheque. If not I must be off.'

must be off.'
'Oh, do not go,' said Ferdinand. 'If you go I shall not believe it is true. My dear Montfort, is it really true?'
'You see, my dear Armine,' said Lord Montfort, smiling, 'it was fated I should marry a lady you rejected. And to tell you the truth, the reason why I did not get to you yesterday, as I oneh to have done, was an unavaried cannot be to have done. reason way! did not get to you yesteray, as a ongh! to have done, was an unexpected conversation! had with Miss Grandison. I really think this arrest was a most fortunate incident. It brought affairs to crisis. We should have gone on playing at cross purposes for ever.

Here the little walter entered again with a note and a realest.

The same messenger brought them?' asked

'No, sir; the Count's servant brought the note, and waits for an answer; the packet came by another person.' Ferdinand opened the note and read as fol-Berkeley-square, half-past 7, morning.

Mon ami. Best joke in the word! I broke 'Mon ami. Best joke in the wor'd! I broke Crocky's bank three times. Of course; I told you so. I win 15,000t. Directly I am awake I will send you the three thousand, and I will not be very long. I write this oefore I go to bed, that you may have it early. Adleu. cher ami.

'Votre affection ne,
'DE MIRABEL.'

'My arrest was certainly the luckiest incident in the world,' said Ferdinand handing the note to Lord Montfort. 'Mirabel cined here yesterday.

Lord Montfort. 'Mirabel cined bere yesterday, and went and played on purpose to save me. I treated it as a Joke. But what is this?' Ferdinand opened the packet. The haudwriting was unknown to him. Ten bank notes of 300l. each fell to the ground.

'De I live in fairv land!'he exclaimed. 'Now who can this be? It cannot be you; it cannot be Mirabel. It is wondrous trange.'

'I think I can throw some light upon it,' said Lord Montfort. 'Katherine was mysteriously engaged with Father Glastonbury yesterday morning. They were out together, and I know they went to her lawyer's. There is no doubt it is Katherine. I think, under the circumstances of the case, we need have no delicacy in availing ourselves of this fortunate remittance. It will at least save us time,' said Lord Montfort ringing the bell. ringing the bell.
'Send your master here directly,' he continued

to the waiter.

The sheriff's officer appeared; the debt, the fees, all were paid, and the discharge duly taken. Ferdinand in the meantime went upstairs to look up his dressing-case, the little waiter rushed after him to pack his portmanteau. Ferdinand did not forget his zealous friend, who whispered hope when all was black. The little waiter chuckled as he put his ten guineas in his pooket. You see, sir,' he said, 'I was quite right. Knowed your friends would stump down. Fancy a nob like you being sent to quod! Fiddlededee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it.

And to Ferdinand Armine bid adieu to the

And to Ferdinand Armine bid adieu to the spunging-house, where, in the course of less than eight-and-forty hours, he had known allke despair and rapture. Lord Montfort drove along with a gaiety unusual to him.

Now, my dear Armine, he said, 'I am not a jot the less in love with Henrietta than before. I love her as you love Katherine. What folly to marry a woman who was in love with another person! I should have made her miserable, when the great object of all my conduct was to make her happy. Now Katherine really loves me as much as Henrietta loves you. I have had this plan in my head for a long time. I calculated finely; I was convinced it was the only way to make us all happy. And now we shall all be related; we shall be constantly together; and we will be brother friends!

"Ab! my my dear Montfort,' said Ferdinai d, what will Mr. Temple say.'

Leave him to me,' said Lord Montfort.

"Leave him to me,' said Lord Montfort."

'I shall go to him at once, said Lord Montfort;
'I am not fond of suspense myself, and now it
is of no use. All will be right.'
'I trust only to you, said Ferdinand; 'for I
am as proud as Temple. He dislikes me, and no
is too rich for me to bow down to him.
'I take it upon myself,' said Lord Montfort.
'Mr Temple is a calm, sensible man. You will
laugh at me, but the truth is, with him it must
be a matter of caculation; on the one hand, his
daughter's happiness, a union with a family
second to none in blood, alliances, and territorial
position, and only wanting his wealth to revive
all its splendour; on the other, his daughter
broken-hearted, and a duke for his son-in-law.
Mr. Temple is too sensible a man to besitate, particularly when I remove the greatest difficulty
he must experience. Where shall I put you
down? Berkeley-square?'
In moments of deep feeling, alike in sudien
bursts of prosperity as in darker hours, man
must be alone. It requires some self-communion
to prepare ourselves for good fortune, as well as
to encounter difficulty and danger and dis-

must be alone. It requires some self-communion to prepare ourselves for good fortune, as well as to encounter difficulty and danger and disgrace. This violent and triumphant revolution to his prospects and his fortunes was hardly yet completely comprehended by our friend, Ferdinand Armine; and when he had left a note for the generous Mirabel, whose alumbers he would not distarb at this early hour, even with good news, he atrolled along up Charles-street, and to the Park, in one of those wild and Joyons reverless in which we brood over coming bliss, and create a thousand glorious consequences.

It was one of those soft summer mornings which are so delightful in a great city. The sky was clear, the air was bland, the water sparkled in the sun, and the trees seemed doubly green and fresh to one who so recently had gazed only on from bars. Ferdinand felt his freedom as well as his happiness. He seated hunself on a bench and thought of Henrietta Temple! he took out her note, and read it over and over again. It was indeed her handwriting! Restless with impeding Joy, he sauntered to the bridge and teant over the halustrade, saying on and over again. It was indeed her handwriting!
Restlers with impeding joy, he sauntered to the
bridge, and leant over the balustrade, gazing on
the waters in charmed and charming vacancy.
How many incidents, how many characters,
and how many feelings filled over his
memory! Of what sweet and bitter experience
did he not chew the cud! Four-and-twenty
hours ago, and he deemed himself the most
miserable and forlorn of human belags, and now
all the blessings of the world seemed showered miserable and forforn of human beings, and now all the blessings of the world seemed showered at his feet! A beautiful bride awaited him, whom he had loved with intense passion, and who he had thought but an hour age was an other's. A noble fortune, which would permit him to redeem his inheritance, and rank him among the richest commoners of the realm, was to be controlled by one a few hours back a to be controlled by one a few hours back a prisoner for desperate debts. The most gifted individuals in the land emulated each other in proving which entertained for him the most sincere affection. What man in the world had friends like Ferdinand Armine? Ferdinand Armine who two days back deeped bireast friends like Ferdinand Armine? Ferdinand Armine, who, two days back, deemed himself alone in the world! The unswerving devotion of Glastonbury, the delicate affection of his sweet cousin, all the magnanimity of the high-souled Montfort, and the generosity of the accomplished Mirabel, passed before him, and wonderfully affected him. He could not flatter himself that he indeed merited such singular blessings; and yet with all his faults, which with him were but the consequences of his fiery youth, Ferdinand had been faithful to Henrietta His constancy to her was now rewarded. As for his friends, the future must prove his gratitude to them. Ferdinand Armine had great tenderness of disposition, and somewhat of a meditative mind; schooled by adversity, there was little doubt that his coming career would justify his favourable destiny.

liule doubt that his coming career would justify his favourable destiny.

It was barely a year since he had returned from Malta, but what an eventful twelve month! Everything that had occurred previously seemed of another life; all his experience was concentrated in that wonderful drama that had commenced at Cath, and the last scene of which was now approaching; the characters, his parents, Father Glastonbury, Katherine, Henrietta, Lord Monifort, Count Mirabel, timself, and Mr. Temple!

Ah! that was a name that a little disturbed him; and yet he felt confidence now in Mirabel's prescience; he could not but believe, that with time even Mr. Temple might be reconciled! It was at this moment that he sound of military

'Well, then,' said Lord Montford, 'I must see if another can be more successful.' and he held forth a note to the astounded Ferdinand, in Henrietta's writing. It dropped from Ferdinand's hand as he took it. Lord Montfort picked it up, gave it to him again, and walked to the other end of the room. It was with extreme difficulty that F-rdinand prevailed on himself to break the seal. The note was short; the hand that traced the letters must have trembled. Thus it ran:—

'Dearest Ferdinand,—Do everything that Digby wishes. He is our best friend. Digby is going to marry Katherine; are you happy?

'HENRIETTA.'

Lord Montfort looked round: Ferdinand Armine was lying senseless on the sofa.

Our friend was not of a swooning mood, but we think the circumstances may excuse the wakess.

As for Lord Montfort, he rang the bell for the little water, who, the moment he saw what had occurred, hurried away and rushed up stairs again with cold water a bottle of brandy, and no blazing sheet of brown paper, which he declared was an infalliable specific. By some means or other Ferdinand was in time recovered, and the little waiter was fairly expelled.

'My dear friend,' said Ferdinand, in a faint yoice, 'I am the happlest man that ever lived:

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'My dear friend,' said Ferdinand, in a faint yoice, 'I am the happlest man that ever lived: was at this moment that the sound of military

that the inhabitants of London are scarcely sufficently sensible of the beauty of its envirous. On every side the most charming retreats open to them, nor is there a metropolis in the world surrounded by so many rural villages, picturesque parks, and elegant casinos. With the exception of Constantinople, there is no city in the world that can for a moment enter into competition with it. For himself, though in his time something of a rambler, he is not asbamed in this respect to confess to a legitimate Cockney taste; and for his part he does not know where life can flow on more pleasantly than in sight of Kensington Gardens, viewing the silver Thames winding by the bowers of Rosebank, or inhaling from its terraces the refined air of graceful Richmond.

In exactly ten minutes it is in the power of every man to free himself from all the tumult of the world; the pangs of love, the throbs of ambition, the wear and tear of play, the recriminating boudoir, the conspiring club, the ratiling hell; and find himself in a sublime sylvan solicude superior to the cedars of Lebanon, and inferior only in extent to the cheatnut forests of Anatolia. It is Kensington Gardens that is almost the only place that has realised his idea of the forests of Spenser and Ariosto. What a pity, that instead of a princess in distress we meet only a nursery-maid! But here is the fitting and convenient locality to brood over our thoughts; to project the great and to schieve the happy. It is been that we should getour speeches by heart, invent our impromptus; muse over the caprices of our mistresses, destroy a cabinet, and save a nation.

About the time that Ferdinand directed his

and save a nation and save a nation.

About the time that Ferdinand directed his steps from these green retreats towards Berkeley-square, a servant summoned Miss Temple to her father.

'Is papa alone?' enquired Miss Temple.

'Only my lord with him,' was the reply.

'Is Lord Montfort here!' said Miss Temple, a little survived.

little surprised.
'My lord has been with master these three hours,' said the servant.

'Is not it wonderful?' said Ferdinand, when he had finished his story to Count Mirabel.

'Not the least,' said the Count,' I never knew anything less surprising. 'Tis exactly what I said, 'tis the most natural termination in the world.'

"Ah, my dear Mirabel, you are a prophet! What a lucky fellow I am to have such a friend

What a lucky fellow I am to have such a friend as you!

'To be sure you are. Take some more coffee. What are you going to do with yourself?'

'I do not know what to do with myself. I really do not like to go anywhere until I have heard from Montfort. I think I shall go to my hotel.'

'I will drive you. It is now three o'clock.'

But just at this moment, Mr. Bevil called on the Count, and another hour disappeared. When they were fairly in the cabriolet, there were so many places to call at, and so many persons to see, that it was nearly six o'clock when they reached the hotel. Ferdinand ran up stairs to see if there were any letter from Lord Montfort. He found his lordehip's card, and also Mr. Temple's; they had called about half an hour ago; there was also a note. These were its contents:—

'Grosvenor-square, Thursday.

Grosvenor-square, Thursday. 'MY DEAR CAPTAIN ARMINE.

'My Dear Captain armine.

'I have prepared myself with this note, as I fear I shall hardly be so fortunate as to find you at home. It is only very recently that I have learnt from Henrietta that you were in London, and I much regret to hear that you have been so great an invaild. It is so long since we met, that I hope you will dine with us to day; and indeed I am so anxious to see you, that I trust, if you have unfortunately made any other engagement, that you may yet contrive to gratify my request. It is merely a family party; you will only meet our friends from St. James' Square, and your own circle in Brook-street. I have asked no one else, save old Lady Bellair, and your friend Count Mirabel; and Henrietta is so anxious to secure his presence, that I shall be greatly obliged by your exerting your infinence to induce him to accompany you, as I fear there is little hope of finding him free.

'Henrietta joins with me in kindest regards; and I beg you to believe me,

'Most cordially yours,

'Well, what is the matter?' said the Count, when Wardinard returned to the cabriele with

read; I expected it. 'Tis an excellent follow, that Mr. Temple; I will certainly dine with him, and send an excuse to that old Castleyshe. A family party, all right; and he asks me, that is proper. I should not wonder if it ended by my being your trustee, or your executor, or your first child's godfather. A family party; it will be amusing! I would not miss it for a thousand pounds. Besides, I must go to take care of you, for you will be committing all sorts of betises. I will give you one turn in the perk. Jump in, mon enfant. Good Armine, excellent fellow, jump in! You see I was right; I am always right. But I will confess to you a secret: I never was so right as I have been in the present case. 'Tis the best business that ever was!'

In spite of the Count Mirabel's inspiring companionahip, it must be con essed that Ferdinard's heart failed him when he entered Mr. Temple's house. Indeed, had the thotbeen for the cucouragement and jolly raillery of his lighthearteu friend, it is not quite clear that he would have succeeded in ascending the staircase. A mist came over his vision as he entered the room; various forms, indeed, glanced before him, but he could distinguish none. He felt so embarrassed, that he was absolutely miserable. It was Mr. Temple's hand that he found that he had hold of; the caim demeanor and bland tones of that gentleman somewhat re-assured him. Mr. Temple was cordial, and Count Mirabel hovered about Ferdinand, and covered his confusion. Then he recognised the duchess and his mother; they were sitting together, and he went up and saluted them. He dered not look round for the lady of the house. Lady Bellair was talking to his father. At last he heard his name called by the Count.

'Armine, mon cher, see this beautiful work!' and Ferdinand advanced, or rather staggered, to a window where stood the Count before a group, and in a minute he clasped the hand of Henrictts Temple. He could not speak. Katherine was sitting by her, and Lord Montiort standing behind her chair. But Count Mirabel never ceased talking, and with so much at and tact, that in a few moments he had succeeded in producting comparative ease on all sides.

'I am so glat that you have come to-day,' said

that in a few moments he has successed in producting comparative ease on all sides.

'I am so glad that you have come to-day,' said Henrietts. Her eyes sparkled with a strange meaning, and then she suddenly withdrew her gaze. The rose of her cheek alternately glowed and faded. It was a moment of great embarassment, and afterwards they often talked of it. Dinner, however, was soon announced as served, for Mirabel and Ferdinand had purposely Dinner, however, was soon announced as served, for Mirabel and Ferdinaud had purposely arrived at the last moment. As the Duke advanced to offer his arm to Miss Temple, Henrietta presented Ferdinand with a flower, as if to console him for the separation. It was a round table! the duchess and Lady Bellair sat on each side of Mr. Temple, the duke on the right hand of Miss Temple; where there were so many members of the same family, it was difficult to arrange the guests. Ferdinand held back, when Count Mirabel, who had secured a seat by Fenrietta, beckoned to Ferdinaud, and saying that Lady Bellair wished him to sit next to her, pushed Ferdinand as he himself walked away, into the vacated seat. Henrietta caught the Count's eye as he moved off; it was a laughing

Count's eye as he moved off; it was a laughing oye. I am glad you sit next to me, said Lady Bellair to the Count, 'because you are fumous. I love famous reople, and you are very famous Why don't you come and see me? Now I have caught you at last, and you shall come and dine caught you at last, and you shall come and dine with me the 7th. 8th, or 9th of next month; I have dinner parties every day. You shall dine with me on the 8th, for then Lady Frederick dines with me, and she will taste you. You shall sit next to Lady Frederick, and mind you firt with her. I wonder if you are as amusing as your grandfather. I remember dancing a minuet with aim at Versailles seventy years area.

ago.'
'It is well recollected in the family,' said the 'Ah! you reque!' said the lady, chuck-ling, 'vou ile! I like a lie sometimes,' she re-sumed.' but then it must be a good one. Do you know, I only say it to you, but I am haif afraid

lies are more amusing than truth."

'Naturally, said the Count, because truth must in general be commonplace, or it would not be in general be commonplace, or it would not be true.'

In the meantime, Ferdinand was seated next to Henrietta Temple. He might be excused for feeling a little bewildered. Indeed the wonderful events of the last four-and-twenty hours were enough to deprive anyone of a complete demand over his senses. What marvel, then, that he nearly carved his soup, ate his fish with a spoon, and drank water instead of wine? In fact, he was labouring under a degree of nervous excitement, which rendered it quite impossible for him to observe the proprieties of life. The presence of all these persons were insupportable to him. Five minutes alone with her in the woods of Ducie, and be would have felt quite re-assured. Miss Temple rather avoided his glance! She was, in truth, as agitated as himself, and talked almost entirely to the duke; yet sometimes she tried to address him, and say kind things. She called him Ferdinand; that was quite sufficient to make him happy, although he felt very awkward. He had been seated some minutes before he observed that Father Glastonbury was next to him.

'I am so nervous, 'ear Father Glastonbury,' said Ferrinand, that I do not think I shall be able to remain in the room.'

'I have heard something,' said Father Glastonbury, with a smile, 'that makes me quite bold.'

'I cannot help fancying that it is all enchant-

'I cannot help fancying that it is all enchant-ment,' said Ferdinand.
'There is no wonder, my dear boy, that you are enchanted,' said Father Glastonbury. 'Ferdinand,'said Miss Temple, in a low voice, 'papa is taking wine with you,' Ferdinand looked up and caught Mr. Temple's kind salute.
'That was a fine horse you were riding to-day, said Count Mirabel, across the table to Miss

"Int was a line horse you were riding to-day,' said Count Mirabel, across the table to Miss Grandison.

'It is not pretty? It is Lord Montfort's.'
'Lord Montfort's!' thought Ferdinand. 'How strange all this seems!'
'You were not of the riding party this morning,' said his grace to Henrietta.

'I have not been very well this day or two,' said Miss Temple.
'Well I think you are looking particularly well to-day,' replied the duke. 'What say you, Captain Armine?'
Ferdinand blushed, and looked confused at this appeal and muttered some contradictory compliments.
'Un'l I am very well now,' said Miss Temple.
'You must come and dine with me,' said Lady Bellair to Count Mirabel, 'because you talk well across a table. I want a man who talks well across a table. I want a man who talks well across a table. I want a man who talks well across a table. I want a man who talks well across a table. So few can do without bellowing. I think you do it very well.'
'Naturally,' replied the Count. 'If I did not do it well, I should not do it at all.'
'Ah! you are audacious,' said the old lady.' I like a little impudence. It is better to be impudent than to be servile.'
'Mankind are generally both,' said the Count. 'Ithink they are, said the old lady.' Pray, is the old Duke of Thingabob alive? 'You know whom I mean: he was an emigre, and a relation of yours.'

of yours.'
'De Crillon, He is dead, and his son too.'
'He was a great talker,' said Lady Bellair,
'but then, he was the tyrant of conversation.
Now, men were made to listen as well as to Without doubt,' said the Count: 'for Nature 'Without doubt,' said the Count: 'for Nature has given us two ears, but only one mouth.' You said that we might all be very happy,' whispered Lord Montfort to Miss Grandison. 'What think you; have we succeeded?' It think we all look very confused,' said Miss Grandison. 'What a fortunate idea it was inviting Lady Bellair and the Count. They never could look confused.'
'Watch Henrietta, said Lord Montfort.
'It is not fair. How silent Ferdinand is! 'Yes, he is not quite sure whether he is Christopher Sly or not,' said Lord Montfort, 'What a fine embarassment you have contrived, Miss Grandison!'

a fine embarassment you have contrived, Miss Grandison!

'Nay, Digby, you were the author of it. I cannot help thinking of yout interview with Mr. Temple. You were prompt!

'Why, I can be patient, fair Katherine,' said Lord Montfort; 'but in the present instance! shrank from suspense, more, however, for others than myself. It certainly was a singular interview.'

than myself. It certainly was a singular interview.'
And were you not nervous?'
'And were you not nervous?'
'Why, no; I felt convinced that the interview could only have one result. I thought of your memorable words; I felt I was doing what you wished, and that I was making all of us happy. However, all honour be to Mr. Temple! He has proved himself a man or sense.'
As the dinner proceeded, there was an attempt on all sides to be gay. Count. Mirabel talked a great deal, and Lady Bellair laughed at what he said, and maintained her reputation for repartee. Her ladyship had been for a long time anxious to selze hold of her gay neighbour, and it was evident that he was quite a 'favourite.' Even Ferdinand grew a little more at his ease. He ventured to relieve the duke from some of his labours, and carve for Miss Temple.
'What do you think of our family party?' said Henrietts to Ferdinand, in a low voice.
'I con think only of one thing,' said Ferdinand.
'I am so nervous,' she continued, 'that it seems

and,
'I am sonervous,' she continued, 'that it seems
to me I shall every minute shrick, and leave the

room.'
'I feel the same: I am stupefied.'
'Talk to Father Glastonbury; drink wine, and talk. Look, look at your mother; she is watching us. She is dring to speak to you, and so is some one else.'
At learth 'the land and the same of th

one else.

At length the ladies withdrew. Ferdinand attended them to the door of the dining-room.
Lady Bellair shook her fan at him, but said no-'Well, what is the matter?' said the Count, when Ferdinand returned to the cabriolet, with the note in his hand, and looking very agitated. 'The strangest note!' said Ferdinand.' Good 'The strangest note!' said Ferdinand.' Give it me,' said the Count. 'Do you call that strange? 'Tis the most regular spisile I ever as the passed by. It was a speaking glance, and

touched his heart. The gentlemen remained behind much longer than was the custom in Mr. Temple's house. Everybody seemed resolved to drink a great deal of wine, and Mr. Temple always addressed himself to Ferdinand, if anything were required, in a manner which seemed to recognize his responsible position in the family.

Anxious as Ferdinand was to escape to the drawing-room, he could not venture on the step. He longed to speak to Father Glastonbury on the subject which engressed his thoughts, but he had not courage. Never did a man, who really believed himself the happlest and most fortunate person in the world, ever feel more awkward and more embarrassed. Was his father aware of what had occurred? He could not decide. Apparently, Henrietta imagined that his mother did, by the observation which ahe had made at dinner. Then his father must be conclous of everything. Katt erine must have told all. Were Lord Montfort's family in the secret? But what use were these perplexing enquiries? It was certain that Henrietta was to be his bride, and that Mr. Temple had sanctioned their alliance. There could be no doubt of that, or why was he there?

At length the gentleman rose, and Ferdinand once more beheld Henrietta Temple. As he entered, she was crossing the room with some music in her hand, she was a moment alone. He stopped, he would have spoken, but his lips would not move.

He stopped, he would have spoken, but his lips would not move.

'Well,' she said, 'are you happy?'

'My head wonders. Assure me that it is all true,' he murmured in an agitated voice.

'It is all true; there, go and speak to Lady Arthur the many than a won are. mine. I am as nervous as you are.'
Fordinand seated himself by his mother.
Well, Fervinand,' she said, 'I have heard won-

derful things.'
'And I hope they have made you happy, mother

ther?

'I should, indeed, be both unreasonable and ungrateful if they did not; but I confess to you, my dear child, I am even as much asionished as gratified.'

'And my father he knows everything?'

'Everything. But we have heard it only from Lord Montfort and Katherine. We have had no communication with any one else. And we meet here to-day in this extraordinary manner, and but for them we should be completely in the dark.'

'And the duchess; do they know all?'

And the duchess; do they know all ?

'I conclude so.'
'Tis very strange, is it not?'

I am quite bewildered.'
O mother! is she not beautiful? Do you not love her? Shall we not all bethe happlest family in the world?'
'I ihink we ought to be, dear Ferdinand. But I have not recovered from my astonishment. Ah, my child, why did you not tell me when you were

Is it not for the best that affairs should have

taken the course they have done? But you must blame Kate as well as me; dear Kate? "I think of her; said lady Armine; 'I hope Kate will be happy."

'Amnwo ner, sau Lady Armine; 'I hope Kate will be happy.'

'She must be, dear mother; only think what an excellent person is Lord Monifort.'

'He is indeed an excellent person, said Lady Armine; but if I had been engaged to you, Ferdinaud, and it ended by my marrrying Lord Monifort, I should be very disappointed.'

'The duchess would be of a different opinion,' said Ferdinaud.

Lady Fellair, who was sitting on a sofa opposite, and had hitherto been conversing with the duchess, who bad now quitted her and joined tho musicians, began shaking her fan at Ferdinaud in a manuer which signified her extreme desire that he should approach her.

'Well, Lady Bellair,' said Ferdinaud, scating himself by her side.

'I am in the secret, you know,' said her ladyship.
'What secret, Lady Bellair?'
'Ah! you will not commit yourself. Well, I like discretion. I have always seen it from the first. No one has worked for you as I have. I like true love, and I have left her all my china in ways.

himself by her side.

my will.'
'I am sure the legatee is very fortunate, who-'I am sure the legatee is very fortunate, whoever she may be.'
'A hyon rogne, you know very well whom I mean. You are saucy; you never had a warmer friend than myself. I always admired you; you have a great many good qualities and a great many bad ones. You always were a little saucy. But I like a little spice of sauceness; I thick it takes. I hear you are great friends with Count Thingabob; the Count, whose grandfather I danced with seventy years ago. that is right; always have distinguished friends. Never have fools for friends; they are no use. I suppose he is in thee secret too?'
'Re-4lly, Lady Bellair, I am in no secret. You quite excite my ouriosity.'

quite excite my curiosity.'

'We'l, I can't get anything out of you, I see that. However, it all happened at my house, that can't be denied. I tell you what I will do; I will give you all a dinner, and then the world will be quite certain that I made the match!

match.'
Lady Armine Joined them, and Ferdinand seized the opportunity of effecting his escape to the plano.
'I suppose Henrietta has found her voice suppose Henrietta has found her voice

'I suppose Henrietta has found her voice again, now.' whispered Katherine to her cousin. 'Dear Katherine, really if you are so malicious, I shall punish you,' said Ferdinand. 'Well, the comedy is nearly concluded. We shall join hands, and the curtain will drop,' 'And I hope in your opinion, not an unsuccessful performance?'

Why I sertially connect convert with the

In the meantime, the Count Mirabel had obtained possession of Mr. Temple, and lost with Lord Stanley. no opportunity of confirming every favorable view which that gentleman had been influenced by Lord Montfort to take of Ferdinand and his conduct. Mr. Temple was quite convinced that his daughter must be very nappy, and that the alliance, on the whole, would be productive of every satisfaction that

he had ever anticipated. The evening drew on; carriages were announced; guests retired; Ferdinand lingered; Mr. Temple was ushering Lady Bellair, the last guest, to be: carriage; Ferdinand and Henrietta were alone. They looked at each other, their eyes met at the same moment, there was but one mode of satisfactorily terminating their mutual embarrassments: they sprang into each other's arms. Ah, that was a moment of rapture, sweet, thrilling, rapid! There was no need of words, their souls vaulted over all petty explanations; upon her lips, her choice and trembling lips, he sealed his gratitude and his devotion.

The sound of iootsteps was heard, the agitated Henrietta made her escape by an opposite entrance. Mr. Temple returned, he met Captain Armine with his hat, and enquired whether Henrietta had retired; and when Ferdinand answered in the affirmative, wished him good night, and begged him to breakfast with them to-morrow.

Our kind reader will easily comprehend that from the happy day we bave just noticed, Ferdinand Armime was seldom absent from Grosvenor-square, or from the society of Henrietta Temple. They both of them were so happy that they soon overcame any little embarrassment which their novel situation might first occasion them. In this effort, however, they were greatly encouraged by the calm demeanor of Lord Montfort, and the complacent carriage of his intended bride raillery. Although it was settled that the N. E. Farmer. respective marriages should take place as soon as possible, the settlements necessarily occasioned delay. By the application of his funded property, and by a charge upon his Yorkshire estates, Mr. Temple paid off his mortgages on Armine, which with a certain life-charge in his own favour, was settled in strict entail upon the issue of his daughter. A certain portion of the income was to be set aside annually to complete the castle, and until that edifice was ready to receive them, Ferdinand and Henrietta were to live with Mr. Temple, principally at Ducie, which Mr. Temple had now purchased.

In spite, however, of the lawyers, the eventful day at length arrived. Both happy couples were married at the same time and in the same place, and Father Glastonbury performed the ceremony. Lord and Lady Montfort departed for a seat in Sussex, belonging to his father; Ferdinand and Henrietta repaired to Armine; while Sir Ratcliffe and his lady paid a visit to Mr. Temple in Yorkshire, and Father Glastonbury found himself once more in his old quarters in Lancashire with the duke and duchess.

Once more at Armine; wandering once more together in the old pleasaunce; it was the first try,"

so strange and sweet, that both Ferdinand and Henrietta almost began to believe that it was well that the course of their true love had for a moment not run so smoothly as at present, and they felt that their adversity had rendered them even more sensible of their illimitable bliss. And the woods of Ducie. they were not forgotten; nor, least of all, the old farmhouse that had been his shelter. Certainly they were the happiest people that ever lived, and though some years have now passed since these events took place, custom has not sullied the brightness of their love. They have no cares now, and yet both have known enough of sorrow to make them rightly appreciate their unbroken and unbounded blessings.

When the honeymoon was fairly over, they would neither of them bate a jot of this good old-fashioned privilege, Sir Ratcliffe and Lady Armine returned to the Place, and Father Glastonbury to his tower; while Mr. Temple joined them at Ducie, accompanied by Lord and Lady Montiort. The autumn also brought the Count Mirabel to slaughter the pheasants, gay, brilliant, careless, kindhearted as over. He has ever remained one of Ferdinand's most cherished friends: indeed, I hardly think that there is any individual to whom Ferdinand is more attached. And after all, as the Count often observes, if it had not been for Ferdinand's scrapes they would not have known each other.

Nor was Lord Catchimwhocan passed over.

Ferdinand Armine was not the man to neglect a friend or to forget a good service; and he has conferred on that good-natured, though somewhat improvident, young nobleman more substantial kindness than the hospitality which is always cheerfully extended to him. When Ferdinand nepaid Mr. Bond Sharpe fifteen hundred pounds, he took care that the interest should appear in the shape of a golden vase, which is now not the least rorgeous ornament of that worthy's splendid sideboard. The deer have appeared too again in the park of Armine, and many a haunch smokes on the epicurean table of Cleveland-row.

Lady Bellair is as lively as ever, and bids fair to amuse society as long as the famous Counters of Desmond.

Who lived to the age of a hundred and ten, And died by a fall from a cherry tree then; What a frisky old gir!

In her annual progresses through the kingdom she never omits laying every establishment of the three families, in whose fortunes she was so unexpectedly mixed up, under contribution. As her ladyship persists in asserting, and perhaps now really believes, that both matches were the result of her matrimonial craft, it would be the height of ingratitude if she ever could complain of the want of a hearty welcome. In the daily increasing happiness of his be-

loved daughter, Mr. Temple has quite forgotten any little disappointment which he might once have felt at not having a duke for a son-in-law and such a duke as his valued triend Lord Montfort. But Ferdinand Armine is blessed with so sweet a temper, that it is impossible to live with him and not love him; and the most cordial intimacy and confidence subsist between the father of Henrietta Temple and his son-in-law. From the aspect of public affairs also, Mr. Temple. though he keeps this thought to himself, is inclined to believe that a coronet may yet grace the brow of his daughter, and that the barony of Armine may be revived. Soon after the passing of the memorable Act of 1828, Lord Monifort became the representative of his native county, and an active and influential member of the House of Commons. After the reform, Mr. Armine was also returned for a borongh situate near the duke's principal seat, and although Lord Montfort and Mr. Armine both adhere to the Whig politics of their families, they have both also, in the most marked manner, abstained from voting on the appropriation clause; and there is little doubt that they will ultimately support that British and national administration which Providence has doubtless in store who is also in the House, and acts entirely

The Montforts and the younger Armines contrive, through mutual visits and a town residence during the Session, to pass the greater part of their lives together; they both honestly confess that they are a little in love with each other's wive's, but this only makes their society more agreeable. The family circle at Armine has been considerably increased of late; there is a handsome young Armine who has been christened Glastonbury, a circumstance which repays the tenant of the tower for all his devotion, and this blending of his name and memory with the illustrious race that has so long occupied his thoughts and hopes, is to him a source of constant self-congratulation. The future Sir of her lite," Mademoiselle Jeanne Chateauroy Glastonbury has also two younger brothers quite worthy of the blood, Temple and Digby ; and the most charming sister in the world, with large violet eyes and long dark lashes, who is still in arms, and who bears the hallowed name of Henrietta. And thus ends our Love Story.

We regret that through some cause or other the story which we advertised would appear in the True Witness has not arrived from New York. We are therefore compelled to substiute another in its place, but one that will be found equally charming.

Profit. \$1 200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. The world wondered and whispered, marvelled | She has done her own housework for a year and hinted, but nothing disturbed Lord Mont- since, without the loss of a day, and I want fort, and Katherine had the skill to silence | everybody to know it, for their benefit."-

> Be Every Catholic who wants a daily paper should subscribe for the Montreal Post: only \$3.00 a year, postage included.

Spring work is opening, and all having Farms, or Garden plots, will find valuable aid in the American Agriculturist for April now at hand, with its hundreds of practical directions, hints and suggestions, illustrated with some 90 original engravings. Among leading topics are Work for the Month Dairying; Sheep and Poultry Farming; a \$1,500 Farm House, with plans a specifications; details of \$5 important farm experiments with Fertilizers; Treatment of One Grape Vine; Humbugs exposed; Household and Children's Department, etc. -\$1.50 per annum; 15 cents per number. Orange Judd Company, New York, Publishers.

-Mr. Bonner of the Australian cricket team, now on its way to England, "stands six feet six inches, can run like a deer, bowl like a catapult, and throw a cricket ball 393 reet | young officer I saw prancing all you fellows

One Night's Mystery

By May Agnes Fleming

CHAPTER I.

. SYDENY. A girl who has so many wilful ways, She would have crushed Job's patience to 10 sake him.
Yet is so rich in all that's girlhood's praise,
Did Job himself upon her goodness gaze.
A little better she would surely make him.

A GRAY quaint Canadian town, a dozen rows of straggling streets, tin-roofed houses that wink and twinkle back the frosty fall sunshine-houses uniform in nothing except their duliness and their glistening metal roofs. Dull, very dull they certainly are: two-storied, many-windowed, of dingy red brick or gloomy gray stone; depressing be youd all telling to the eye and mind of the solitary stranger doomed for his sins to drag out a few weary months in the stagnant well. let us say-town of Petit St. Jacques. Stagnant-that is the word. Life long ago ley down for a siestra there, and never woke up. Religion is the only thing that seems at all brisk. Many gilt spires point upward to the blue Canadian heaven; a full score of bells clash forth each Sunday, and thrice on that day, and thrice on each week day, the great booming bell of the dim old Cathedral de Notre Dame chimes forth the "Angelus Domini," as you may hear in some dreamy world-forgotten town of old France Beneath its gray stone arches tall pines and teathery tamaracs toss their green plumes in the falt breezes from the stormy gulf, and brilliant. plumaged, shrill-voiced Canadian birds fit among the branches. In the fiercely hot. short-lived Canadian summer grass grows green in the market places and busiest streets of Petit St. Jacques.

In the summer. But the summer, brief and sweet as a pleasant dream, is at an end; the ides of October are here. Shrill October winds whistle down the wide empty streets drifts of scarlet maple and orange hemlock leaves swirl in your face; a black frost holds the earth iron bound; your footsteps ring like steel over the unpaved sidewalks: the keen breath of coming winter sets your blood leaping, your eyes sparkling, the lights in dusk Canadian cheeks a hue rosier than all the

rouge regetal on earth can give. "And the last of October will be Hallow. e'en! This is the twenty-ninth-only two days more. Girls, do stop whooping like a tribe of Mic macs gone mad, and list, oh! list to me. Friday next is Hallowe'en.'

But the speaker's voice was lost in the uproar of five-and-thirty school-girls "on the war path." Afternoon school was over, the day scholars gone home, and the boarders, out in the playground for the last half-hour's recess before evening study, were rending the heavens with the desfening, distracting din that five-and thirty of those rose-cheeked, golden-haired, corseted angels alone know how to raise.

If there was one thing besides its churches for which Petit St. Jacques was famous, it was the establishment of the Demoiselles Chateauroy for young ladies. It stood in the centre of Rue St. Dominique; and if there was anything to choose in the matter of dullness and respectability among all the dull and respectable streets of the little town, the Kue St. Dominique should be awarded the palm. There were no shops, there were no people: the houses looked at you as you passed with a sad, settled, melanchely mildew upon them: the doors rarely opened, the blinds and cartains were never drawn; prim little gardens, with prim little gravel-paths, shut in these sad little houses from the street; now and tnen a pale, pensive face might be gleam at you from some upper window, spectre-like and vanish. The wheels of a passing waggon echo and re-echo down its long silence; the very dogs who sneak out to waggle their tails in 'Why. I certainly cannot quarrel with the catastrophe,' said Miss Grandison.

for these outraged and distracted realms. At sort of air. Take it for all in all, you might least this is Mr. Temple's more than hope. travel from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande and not find another so absolutely low-spirited and drearily respectable a street as the Rue St. Dominique. Indeed, as Miss Sydney Owenson often and justly remarked, it was a poor compliment to St. Dominique to christen it after him at all. Miss Sydney Owenson was one of the Demoiselles Chateauroy's five-and thirty boarders; it may as well be stated here as elsewhere, had made the Demoiselles Chateauroy more trouble, broken more laws, been condemned to solitary confinement oftener, been the head and front of more frolicsome offendings, and withal been better loved by both pupils and teachers during the past three years than the other four-and-tthirty put to-

gether. "Miss Owenson is in disgrace every week was wont to observe, taking a surreptitions pinch of snuff, "and if strict justice were administered, would be in punishment and disgrace every day in the week; but, ma for! what would you? It is only high spirits and good health, after all. She keeps the school in a ferment, that is true; there is no mischief of which she is not ringleader, but it is innocent mischief, after all; she has the smile and voice of an angel; it is impossible to be as severe with her as she deserves, and then, Mon Dieu, it is the best heart that ever

This pensionnat des demoiselles of the sisters Chateauroy was situated, as has been said, in the centre of the Rue St. Dominique, frouting directly upon the street-its extensive gardens and playground in the rear. A wooden wall eight feet high shut in this sacred inclosure and its angelic "jeunes filles" from the sacrilegious eye of man. In the face of the fierce summer sun, in the teeth of the flerce winter blasts, the twelve green shutters that protected the twelve front windows were kept jealously closed and barred. No prying, curious daughter of Eve might by any chance look upon the gay and festive dissipations of the Rue St. Dominique-no daring masculine eye might ever in passing glance in. This prison discipline had only existed within the past two years, and a dark and dreadful legend was wispered about through the dormitories in the "dead waist and middle of the night" to all new comers of the reasons why. As usual, it was all Sydney Owenson's fault. Perched on top of the highest desk in the school-room, her eager head thrust out of the window, this daring, ill-behaved girl had deliberately winked at a passing soldier from the dingy old stone barracks outside the town. The soldier had winked back again; then this totally deprayed Miss Owenson had thrown him a kiss; then this dreadful soldier threw her a kiss, and grinned, and went by. Next day he came again; next day Miss Owenson was perched up on the window sill, like sister Anne on the watch-tower, to see if there was any body coming. Sent by her guardian-angel, no doubt, at this dreadful juncture, Mademoiselle Chateauroy the elder came into the schoolroom; Mademoiselle Chateauroy's horrifled eyes beheld Miss Owenson with all the superior half of her person projecting into the Rue St. Dominique; Mademoiselle Chateauroy's stunned ears overheard these words:

I say, Mr. Lobsterback, who is that lovely

Continued on Third Page.

to the English Church last Sunday? All the girls are dying to know, and I told them I would find out. We're all in love with him. Do tell us his -

Mademoiselle Chateaurny heard no more. To seize Miss Sydney Owenson, to tear her from her perch, to slam down the window, to glare and hilation upon the grinning redcost, to confront the offender, livid with horror, was but the work of a second.

What awful fate befel the culprit no pupil knew-no, not to this day; her punishment was enshrouded in the same dark mystery that envelops the ultimate end of the Man in the Iron Mask. She had not been expelled, that was clear, for that was two years ago; and when questioned herselt, Miss Owenson was wont to look for a moment su- plays, only fit for the bables of the premiere pernaturally solemn, and then go off into a peal at the remembrance that made the scho." welkin ring."

It is close upon five on this October evening, when the thirty-five boarders of the pensionnal are disporting themselves in the primrose light of the dying day, under the watchful and weary eyes of Miss Jones, the English teacher. It is a French play, and a very noisy one. "Brother Hermit, can you dance?" half a dozen tall girls are chanting, in high, shrill, sing-song French. Shricks of laughter rend the atmosphere, and Miss Jones covers two distracted ears, and calls frantically, and calls in vain

"Young ladies! Oh, dear me! Young ladics, less noise."

The noise grows faster and furious, the chanting rises shriller and shriller, the screams of laughter wilder and wilder. The Brother Hermits" caper about like dancing dervishes gone mad. In the midst of it all. a tall, dark, handsome girl, with a double eyeclass across the bridge of her patrician aquiline nose, comes laughingly up to halfdelirious Miss Jones.

"It's more like a maison de sante, with the lunatics set loose, than a decorous young ladies school," she remarks. "I say, Miss Jones, where is Sydney Owenson?"

"I don't know. Oh, if the study bell would but ring! Go and look for Sydney Owenson in the thick of the melee; you'll be sure to find her; they never could make half so much noise without her. Oh, good heaven! hear that."

Another ear-splitting shrick made Miss lones cover her bruised and wounded tympanus. The dark damsel laughed.

"At once there rose so wild a yell Within that dark and narrow dell, As all the flends from heaven that fell Had pealed the banner-cry of ——"

" Miss Hendrick!" screamed Miss Jones. "The place unmentionable to ears polite. Don't cry out before you're hurt, Miss Jones. No, Syd isu't there, however they manage to raise all that racket without her. Where can she be? I want to tell her that Friday is Hallowe'en, and that Mrs. Delamere has invited all our class who will be allowed to go to a party at her house.

"Indeed, Miss Hendrick!" Miss Jones, the English teacher, fixed two suspicious light-blue eyes upon Miss Hendrick's dark. handsome face, and expressed volumes of disbelief in that one incredulous word.

"Yes, 'indeed,' Miss Jones, and you are not invited, I'm happy to say. You don't believe me, do you? You never do believe anything Cyrilla Hendrick says, if you can help yourself, do you? You see, Mrs. Colonel Delamere happens-unfortunately for you—to be a lady, and has a weakness for inviting young ladies only to her house. why, probably, she is blind to the manifold merits of Miss Mary Jane Jones. Your name is Mary Jane, isn't it, Miss Jones? I saw it in your prayer-book. No. don't apologize, please-it's more one's misfortune than one's fault to be born Mary Jane Jones-' A rose by any other name,

All this, with her black eyes fixed full npon Miss Jones's face, in the slowest, softest voice, an insolent smile on her handsome lips, Miss Cyrilla Hendrick sald

Miss Jones sprang to her feet, passion flashing from her eye, ber pale, freckled complexion flushing crimson.

"Miss Hendrick, your insolence is not to be borne! I will not bear it. The moment recreation is over, I will go to Mam'selle Chatewroy and report your impertment

"Will you, really? Don't excite yourself, dear Miss Jones. If you palpitate in this way, something will go crack. Tell mam'selle anything it pleases your gracious highness; it won't be the first time you've carried stories of me. Mademoiselle can get a better teach-r than you any day, but first-rate pupils don't grow on every tamarac tree in Lower Canada. Adieu, dear and gentle Miss Jones! I kiss your ladyship's hands. Sydney! Sydney! where are you?"

She walked away, sending her fresh, clear young voice over all the uproar. Miss Jones, the teacher, looked after her with a glare of absolute batred.

"I'll be even with you yet, M'ss Cyrilla Hendrick, or I'll know the reason why. You have given me more insolence during the past year than all the school together. As you say, it's no use complaining to Miss Chateauroy. You're a credit to the school, she thinks, with your brilliant singing, and playing, and painting; but I'll pay you for your jibes and insults one day, mark my wordsone day, and that before long."

"Sydney! Sydney!" the clear voice still shouted. "Now, where can that girl be? 'That rare and radiant maiden, whom the angels call Lenore.' Sydney! Sydney-y! dydney-y-y-y!"

She stops, expending all her strength in one mighty shout that rises over the wild, high singing of the French Canadians, "Frere l'Hermite, savez vous danser?" It comes pealing to an upper window overlooking the playground, and a girl huddled up cross-legged like a Turk takes two fingers out of two presty pink ears, and lifts a yellow head from a book to listen.

"Sydney ! Sydney Owenson! Oh, my own, my long-lost danghter!" cried Miss Hendricks with ear-splitting piercingness, "where in

this wicked world are you?" "Bother!" mutters the girl in the window. and then the yellow-head, "sunning over with curls," goes down again, two fingers re-turn into two ears, a pair of gray eyes glue themselves once more to the pages of the book, and Miss Sydney Owenson is lost again to all sublunary things. They may shrick, they may yell, they may rend the heavens with their unearthly cries; they may drive Miss Jones deaf and frantic-Oyrilla Hendrick, the friend of her bosom, the David in petticoats to her Jonathan ditto; may split her voice in her distracted cries of "Sydney;" Sydney is a thousand miles away; nothing short of an earthquake may arouse her, so absorbed is abo.

Yes, something does. "Miss Owenson " says the awful voice of Mademoiselle Chateauroy the elder, and Miss: Owenson drops her book and jumps as though she were shot. " Miss Owenson, what look is that?"

A small snuff-colored lady, with a frisette and a head-dress of yellow roses and black bead-work confronts her-a very small, very snuff- colored, with glancing opal eyes-Mademoiselle Stephanie Chateauroy.

M'ss Owenson puts her two hands, the book in them, behind her back, and faces Mademoiselle Stephanie a la Napoleon the Great. She is a pretty girl-a very pretty girl of seventeen or so, with gray, large, innocent-looking eyes, a pearly skin, a soft-cut, childish mouth, and curls of copper gold down to her slim girl's waist.

"Yes, mam'selle," says Miss Owenson, in a tome of cheerful meekness; did you call me, nam'selle?"

"Why are you not in the playground, Mees Owenson?" demands, severely, mademoiselle.

"Oh, well," responds Miss Owenson, losing a trifle of her cheerful meekness, "I'm sick of Brother Hermit' and the other stupid class. Besides, the noise makes my head

Miss Owenson makes this remarkable statement calmly. The open window at which she has been sitting is just three feet over the heads of the ricters, and in the very thick of the tumuit. Its utter absurdity is so palpable that made moiselle declines to notice

" Mees Owenson is aware that absence from the playground, in play-hour is a punishable off-nce?" goes on mademoiselle with increased ascerbity.

"Oh, yes," says Miss Owenson, quite cheerfully once more; "that's no odds. Nothing's any odds, when you are used to it, and I ought to be used to every species of punishable offences in this school by this time."

"Mees Owenson, what were you reading when I entered this room?"

"A book, mam'selle. " Mees Owenson, what book?"

"Oh, well-a story-book, then, if you wil have it, by a person you don't know-a Mr. Dickens. I know it's against the rules, but it was all an accident—upon my word it was, mam'selle.'

"An accident, you sitting here in playhour reading a wicked novel! Mees Owen-

"It's not a wicked novel. Dickens never wrote anything wicked in his life. Papa has every one of his books in the library at home, and used to read them aloud to mamma. And I mean it's an accident my finding the book. It isn't mine; I don't followers but trials and tribulations. know whose it is; I found it last evening, lying among the cabbages-honor bright, mam'selle! I'll pitch it back there now."

And then, before Mile Stephanie can catch her breath, Miss Owenson gives the volume behind her a brisk pitch out of the open case ment, and it falls plump upon the head of her sworn friend, Cyrilla Hendrick.

(To be Continued.)

IMPERIAL ELECTION NOTES. Progress of the Campaign-Lord Berby

Goes Over to the Liberals. The following letter from Lord Derby appeared in all the daily journals on Monday morning, and provoked as may be imagined. very varied comments :-

23 St. James's square, March 12th, 1880. Dear Sefton,—You have told me, and others have said the same, that many of my friends have said the same, that many of my friends a man belongs to, if he is hencet and well in Lancashire expect from me a more explicit conducted he will be saved? Persons who declaration of political opinion than I have hitherto made

Under present circumstances I cannot refuse to comply with their wish.

I have been long unwilling to separate from the political connection in which I was brought up, and with which, notwithstanding truth announced by Christ should not be a many instances a bitter animosity exists beoccasional differences on non-political question, I have in the main acted for many years. But the present situation of parties, and the avowed policy of the Conservative leader in reference to foreign relations, leave me no Luke x., 15.) choice.

and as neutrality, however from personal came on earth to establish, and which was to tinues to flourish in Ireland, for befeelings I might prefer it, is at a political give grace and atrength to keep God's com- tween Protestants and Roman Catholics in remedies and preventives shall be applied. crisis an evasion of public duty, I have no mandments? Again, is a man honest in all other parts of the empire complete harmony haire except to declars myself WAVET TO luctantly, ranked among their opponents.

you please. Believe me, very truly yours,

The Earl of Sefton. JEWISH CANDIDATES.

There are 11 candidates of the Jewish persuasion now in the field. Three are Conservatives, seven are Liberals, and one is a Home Ruler.

LIVERPOOL AND SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.

news is the resolve of Mr. W. Rathbone to lar kind of worship, and established it with abandon his seat in Liverpool and contest so much consideration, it is impious to say South-West Lancashire. His co-candidate in that he who wilfully neglects this worship is the struggle against Mr. Cross and Colonel an honest man. He neglects his first debt-Blackburne will be Mr. H. Molyneux, brother worship to God. of the Earl of Setton. Lord Ramsay will of course try his luck in Liverpool once more, an as a battle is desired by his party, Mr. R. Holt, head of the Liberals, has been chosen thus please the popular will and make relias his colleague.

THREE NOTABLE RETIREMENTS IN IRELAND. Lord Robert Montagu retires from Westmeath; Sir George Bowyer has retired from on the work of Christ. With infinite wisdom Wexford; and Mr. Owen Lewis will not seek He founded a Church and gave it doctrines re-election in Carlow borough. All three were known as Conservative Home Rulers.

CATHOLIC CANDIDATES IN GREAT BRITAIN. With the exception of Lord Talbot, who seeks the representation of Burnley, we have not observed that any Catholic is in the field in Great Britain. Probably the fault is as much with Catholics themselves, who do not come forward.

THE LIBERAL MEMBER FOR WICKLOW.

Mr. O'Byrne retires, with the remembrance that he was the first Catholic member for Wicklow since the time of James 1., when his cor, in 1613, was M.P. for Wicklow in the Irish Parliament.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. One half at least of the hitherto secure Conservative seats are attacked, and the Liberals expect to win more victories in Ulster. In the other Province, of course, the great majority of the candidates are Home Rulers, and as they are in some instances rather crowding each other, there are Conservatives moment. Some of the Home Rulers who preaching of St. Francis Xavier and the other watching a chance of slipping in at the right were little observed in Parliament are either retiring or being opposed by more advanced men: Mr. Parnell's party, though ministering in the lists, is awaiting their leader's arrival from America, which is almost sure to take place on Saturday. As soon as he comes the plans agreed on will be unfolded, and it is expected that one half at least of the Home Rule seats will be sought by the Parnellites. The O'Donoghue, in his address, volunteers to serve under Mr. Parnell. a most extraordinary change in front of the hon. gentleman. he have the

THE DEAN OF NORWICH AND THE DECTIONS. The Dean of Norwich in a sermon preached in the nave of Norwich Cathedral condemned the action of the Government in selecting Passion week and Easter week for the elections." The Dean also earnestly appealed to a large congregation not to regard the elections from a mere party standpoint, but to prove that they might promote the general | hands of children, has given rise to all those welfare of of the people.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Sauday Evening Lecture by His Grace Archbisho, Lyuch, at 5t. Michael's Cathedral.

On Sunday evening, 27th ult, his Grace commenced by replying to the question: Why do so many poor belong to the Catholic Church? He remarked that as regards Irish Catholics they were made poor by oppressive laws to force them to become Protestants; but they resisted and lost earthly goods to preserve eternal ones. The most cruel and unjust laws were enacted by a Protestant Government against Catholics, ordering confiscation of land and loss of property; and those who had no real estate were crushed by fines for not attending Protestant worship no Catholic could be a barrister or belong to any of the learned professions; and then, indeed, Protestants taunt them for being poor. The answer of the Catholic is, what will it profit me to be rich, and mighty in possessions, if in the end I were to be the companion of the rich glutton in Hell? Happy choice, to give up the earth and its passing vanities and even suffer with poor Lazarus on the dunghill, which cannot last long, but | years nearly. And where is the guarantee in the end to possess the Kingdom of Heaven with its everlasting joys.

It is only in the British dominions, howver, that the majority of Catholics are poorer than their Protestant neighbors; and this, because made so by Acts of Parliament. There is a more general answer to this, however, Christ came to evangelise the poor. (Luke iv., 18.) "The spirit of the Lord is upen me; wherefore He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor." And again, The poor you have always with you." early Christians were nearly always poor, the generality of the rich were too fond of ease and the luxury of the world to embrace the religion of Jesus Christ, too many at the present day are following their example. Riches are no sign of the faith, for Jesus has said, Woe to you that are filled, for you shall hunger." (Luke vi., 25.) "Amen, I say to you that a rich man shall hardly enter Il saven." Jesus did not promise riches to His rich can be saved only by proper charitable distribution of their wealth to the poor and needy. This is part of God's economy in this world two kinds of people will ever exist, the rich and the poor. Heaven is promised the latter on easy terms, if they but bear their lot in long suffering and resignation to God's holy will; to the former it is denied unless their wealth helps to assuage the wants of their poor neighbours. Under the Old Dispensation the Jews expected a reward in this life, "the fat of the land." Christ gave a more perfect law, but our modern, socalled, followers of Christ's doctrine will still appeal to the Jewish standard. If wealth be a mark of true religion, then is the Jewish religion the only true one and Christ's religion au imposture. Such an argument does not help Protestanism, surely.

Is it true to say that no matter what Church care very little about any religion and those holding ridiculous doctrines sometimes say this. Would it be of any use for Christ to establish a Church on earth if people were not obliged to belong to it, and were left to make up a religion of their own fancy? The matter of indifference to us, as it is not to tween them and their conquerors. We can-God Himself, who will condemn the unbeliever. "He who believeth not shall be damned," (Mark xvi., 16, also, Matt. xviii., 17;

Can a man be honest in all respects with-I cannot support the present Government, out practising the religion which our Lord Roman Catholic religion, which conmerely pays his debts and uctantly, ranked among their opponents. is just to his neighbour, and most unjust to You may make any use of this letter that God? Our Lord said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with all empire, at perfect peace with itself in all its thy mind, and with all thy strength, and thy neighbour as thyself." This love and service to God is our first duty, our second duty is the love of our neighbor. Men who are honest to their neighbor but who pay no worship or honour to God, pride themselves on being upright, wherein they only perform halt their duty. By a necessity of man's being he must honor and worship his One of the most important items of election | Creator; and since God has chosen a particu-

Why is not the Catholic Church progressive, that is, adopting new doctrines, customs. gion more attractive? The answer to this is very easily found, and is plain, simple and short. There can be no improvement made He founded a Church and gave it doctrines and laws. Customs, ceremonies, and restraints were introduced in Apostolic timesand alas times are not getting better. The more distant the world gets from the source of sanctity and truth the more wretched it becomes, like a stream wandering in its course from the fountain head. Christ promised infallibility to His Church, otherwise His doctrines would long ago have perished from the earth. Truth is one and cannot change, therefore the Church cannot change her doctrines. As to her discipline, which may change, centuries have seen its value, and only the ignorant wish to change her customs. The Cathoancestor, Phelim M'Feagh O'Byrne, of Balina- lic Church is always progressing in another sense in reforming abuses, in urging on her children to a greater degree of sanctity, in extending her ministry throughout the world; when persecuted in one city and country in going over to another, according to the command of Christ her founder. Almost crushed in England and Scotland by most unjust enactments, not laws in the true sense, she is now again rising gloriously from behind the cloud. She gained in the east and in North and South America and Australia, by the and will soon double her gains. Witness in our own times what she has gained in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and in Australia. A fear is coming over the Protestant world at the progressive strides of the Church. They need not fear. The work of God cannot be impeded for a long time, and the speed of the true religion can only do good to them in particular and to society in

Are Catholics prohibited from reading the Bible? From reading falsely translated bibles, yes; but not the Catholic edition. It is called the Douay Bible, because translated into English by the English doctors and professors in the Catholic University of Dousy, in Belgium. The Cathelics are forbidden to give to texts of scripture a meaning different rom the true meaning given to them by the Catholic Church, her Popes and doctors. The false interpretation of the Bible even in the

sent day. A respectable Protestant publisher in this city informs us that he sold 1000 Catholic Dibles in one year. Every Sunday at Mass throughout the entire Catholic world, Catholic priests read and explain the Gospel and Epistle of the day to the people. What is read in Latin at the Mass is translated for the benefit of the masses who are ignorant of the official tongue. This has ever been the custom in these countries where Latin either never, or has censed to be, the vernacular tongue. Besides, it is an heretical assumption which common sense rejects, that the Bible is the sole rule of faith. Had it ever been such it would have been in the original language employed by those who wrote it. But even this thesis cannot be maintained. How much less, then, the erroneous, spurious translation with its thousands of wilful errors, which the Bible Societies are so diligent in scattering abroad through the world? The first Bible translated under Protestant auspices became so rank even to their followers that a revision became necessary "to correct oversights." James' llible followed and what is the result? It is regarded as untrustworthy, and a commission is busy in England rectifying its blunders! And this is the book, new acknowledged erroneous, on which Protestant faith has been pluned for the last 300 that the present translation is better or safer than its predecessor? If Protestantism exists another hundred years our posterity will wonder at another high commission patching up the blunders of the most recent "received text." After some further remarks his Grace concluded by inviting the people to make profession of their faith, accepting the truths revealed by God in the sense in which he intendee they should be believed .- Toronto Tri-

IRELAND AND HER TROUBLES.

An Englishmau's Confessions

In the course of a sermon preached in Charing Cross Church, Birkenhead, in behalf of the Irish distress fund, the Rev. W. Binus said :---

THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.

The Celtic peoples have been driven by successive waves of the population into the western extremities of Europe. We find them in Wates, the Highlands of Scotland, Bretagne, and Ireland. One after another they have succumbed to the stronger wills of Northmen and Tentons. There is now no independent Celtic power. But they are not yet altogether incorporated with the conquering races. Welshmen and Highlanders still preserve peculiar idiosynerasies and Irishmen preserve even more. The unmixed breed of the Celts contributes an important element to the general character of the people of the United Kingdom, and in those cases where Celts and Tentons have mingled their blood the result has been a rich and healthy type of men. A pure Welshman, a pure Highlander, and a pure Itishman are all improved by crossing. And so too is a pure Teuton. The special excellence of the English character consists in the simple fact that it is the most composite character in the world.

While, however, the Teutons and Norsemen who have come hither at various times have fairly amalgamated with Welshmen and Highlanders, to the advantage slike of all, in Ireland this has not been the case; the Celts there are still only half trien ily, and in not put this animosity down to the survival of race and autagonisms, for Highlanders and Welshmen are of the same race, and among them the animosity has passed away. Nor can we put it down to the exists. There seems to be no reason, then, either in race or in religion, why Great Britain and Ireland should not form one composite parts. But it is not so; Ireland cherishes old national memories, and feels its present position a burden hard to bear. And m my persons in England-I here use the name of England for all that is not Ireland—are so angry with the troubles created by the sister isle that they sometimes say, extravagantly of course, that it would be a good thing if Ireland could be sunk for a week beneath the

Atlantic. Now, how is it that this remarkable difference comes about? I speak of England as the conquering race. So far as Welshmen are concerned, though we overran their country at first in a bloodthirsty way, we have treated them as we have treated ourselves since. They have been subject to the same laws; they nave shared in the same prosperity; we as its predecessors. I and my wife travelled and they have mingred on equal terms, and English capital has helped to develop the mineral resources of Wates, and so to enrich all. bo far as the Highlanders are concerned. the union between England and Scotland was peaceably and legally effected, and the Highanders have, therefore, not had occasion to regard themselves as a conquered people.

HOW IRELAND WAS PARTITIONED.

With Ireland, unbappity, all this has been seversed. Ever since we conquered it until quite recent years we have governed it in the interests of the conquerors, and for a long time almost as badly as the Spaniards governed Mexico and Peru. When we went there, under the leadership of the famous Strongbow, we appropriated large portions of the country, and made the dispossessed inhabitants English serfs. At that time, however, we and they were of one religion, and the Pope sanctioned our proceedings. England changed its religion under Henry VIII. and Eliza-beth, while the Irian, except the English settlers, kept true to the old faith. Insurrections, half political and half religious, spread over many years. We appropriated more land, dispossessed more inhabitants, and settled more loyal Protestant Englishmen there to have and to hold by the right of the strongest. We repeated the process under Cromwell; we repeated it again under William of Orange. By degrees Protestant Englishmen, mostly of the Lowland Scotch and Presbyterian type, occupied Ulster in large numbers; Episcopalians similarly occupied portions of Leinster, especially including the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. Both sets were freely scattered also in Munster, the southern province. They were sparsest in Connaught, where the soil was poor and a living hard to get, and where the shrewd Tentons, therefore, did not think it worth their while to settle largely. Of course it must be remembered that all these settle ments and confiscations took place in what was called a legal and constitutional fashion -that is, according to the English law and constitution, not according to the Irish. The English and Scotch, who gained by it, approved; the Irish, who lost by it, were naturally discontented.

There are in Ireland altogether about 20,-000,000 acres of land. How many of these heresies that disgrace Christianity at the pre- | we appropriated in the times of Strongbow

and Elizabeth I do not know, but certainly we appropriated as many as we conveniently could, and were not restrained by any tenderness of conscience for the rights of the na. tives. But we know more definitely what took place later on. In the reign of James 1. we took from the native owners 3,000,000 acres. Under Cromwell we took 7,000,000 acres. Under William of Orange we took another million acres. In point of fact, we took in these three provinces more than half of the country into our hands-that, too, the best portion of the country. At the present time 744 persons own 9,612,000 acres, and 122 of these own more than 100,000 acres each, and about 600,000 farmers pay rent for the soil that once belonged to their ancestors. This soil has mostly passed from Irish hands into English and Scotch hands, and from Roman Catholics to Protestants. Transactions of this kind are not easily forgotten. They furnish some explanation of the bitterness of Irish feeling.

SOME GRIEVANCES.

But this is not all. Besides taking the land,

we were religious persecutors. We shamefully hampered and harrowed the Roman Catholic population, who still constituted four-fitths and more of the inhabitants of the country. We endowed an alien church with enormous wealth. We allowed no Roman Catholic to sit in the Irish Parliament. And when, by the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, one Parliament was established for the whole Empire, we allowed no Roman Catholic to sit there until, fifty years ago, Daniel O'Connell, backed by the universal enthusiasm of his co-religionists, and by a section of the English Liberals. forced us to a tardy act of justice. More for competition at running. Mr. James folly and injustice yet. In the interests of Hughes was elected President; Messrs. H. K. England, as we stupidly supposed, we deliberately fettered Irish manufactures and Mr. A. D. Stewart, Secretary, and Mr. James commerce, and thus prevented Irishmen (both Roma: Catholics and Protestants) from participating in the progress by which we became o prosperous and rich. And, to crown all, these 744 owners of the half of the land are mostly absentee landlords. They take their rents and spend them in England. and so doubly impoverish the country. What should we think if English landlords were to take to living in France, and had nothing to do with England but to starve it by drawing their resources from it, and living on them in luxury in some sunnier clime? I am not astonished at Irish cries for

Fenianism, Home Rule, and the repeal of the Union. I do not think that we should materially improve matters by granting any of these claims in the form in which the Irish ask for them, but it is human nature to conclude that any change almost would be for the better when the existing state of things is so bad. We say that Irishmen are foolish. They may be so. But I fancy that Englishmen would be very little wiser if they had the same troubles and difficulties to con tend with, and the same bitter memories of conquests and spoliation in their history. It is something to our credit, it is a late though partial atonement for our manifold sins, that we are now waking up to a sense of what we owe Ireland, and are trying to undo some of the sprient wrongs we inflicted on her: we can never undo them all. Roman Catholic Emancipation was a step in the right direction. So was the Irish Land Act. So was the disectablishment of the Irish Church. But the consequences of many centuries of oppression are not got rid of in recorded. tifty years; and while the present system of proprietorship, accompanied by absenteeism. continues to exist I do not see any fair opening for permanent prosperity in the country, or for the growing up there of a happy and contented population. However, measures of social and political reform are not what I have to deal with. I only want to point out some of the causes of the prevailing discontent. It is for statesmen to determine what FAMINES.

which concerns us all as citizens of the same empire, and powerfully appeals to our human, our patriotic and our Christian sympathies. In Irgland famines are of frequent recurrence. Partly these are owing to the comparative poverty of the land, and the impoverished condition of the masses for whom it is the sole means of subsistence, and still more they are owing to the absenteeism, which steadily draips the country of its wealth. The bulk of the small farmers and the peasantry are compelled to live from hand to mouth. A bad harvest means intense suffering, two or three bad harvests mean starvation. I need not recall to your recol lection instances of famine and the untimely deaths of thousands of people. Most of us are old enough to remember several melancholy episodes of this kind; and we have now to face another, which threatens to be as severe through Connemara last summer. The wild, bleak and grand scenery of that remote western district only made us see more clearly how wretched the condition of the people must be in bud times. In the best of times it must be a hard struggle to scratch the means of subsistence out of the soil, and pay rent besides. The little towns were poverty stricken; the stocke exposed for sale on market days were meagre in the extreme the cottages by the wayside filled us with dismay; the patches of moorland with their scanty crops, and families cutting bog for their winter fuel, were painful to behold. There were no cheering signs except the cheerfulness of the people and the liveliness and intelligence of the children, and the manifest enjoyment which they all had in their religious worship. They expected then that the harvest would be a failure. Now the failure is upon them, and their cry for help goes up to man and God.

THE REMEDY.

The poor laws cannot meet the case. Extensive reforms are too slow in their operation, while the misery is pressing and immediste. Public works, Government losus, and the machinery of legislation may all be appealed to, but still, in spite of the best endeavors, they must fail to satisfy the widespread want, the hunger, the famine, the approaching threat of decimation. These sufferers are our brethren, they are our fellowsubjects. It is not a time to think of political and religious differences. It is not a time to get angry at agitators and at disaffection. It is a time for generosity—ay, it is a time for duty. If we had treated Ireland in the same fair spirit with which we have treated Wales and Scotland, it would have been, in its own way, as prosperous as they are. It may be that personally we are not to blame, except so far as we have been indifferent. We are reaping the fruit of what our ancestors did. Our fathers ate som grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge. Now we must go lorth to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and to snatch victims from the open jaws of death. After that it will remain for the State physicians to supply medicine to the constitution, and to restore the vigor of youth to the Green Isla by wisdom and by righteousness.—Liverpool Mercury.

One of the largest water tanks in the Dominion has been completed in Quebec.

TFLEGRAPHIO SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Thermometer at zero in Ha dex.

Italy desires Eugland's frien 'soay. Great destitution in Newfoundland. St. Catherines will send £100 to Ireland.

Abdul Rahmann Khan is advancing on

Queen Victoria has arrived at Darmstadt.

The British advance on Ghuznee has commenced.

Peach buds are all right around St. Catherines.

Resistance to the religious decrees promulgated in France is threatened. Parnell's action at Enniscorthy has been nstained by the Land League in New York. No Catholic congregation will apply for the

France. A convict in the Kingston Penitentiary will be used as a witness in the Donnelly murder.

authorization required by the late decree in

Mr. A. M. Crombie, manager of the Mer-chants' Bank Agency, Hamilton, was presented with a gold and silver tea service last night, on the occasion of his removal to Montreal.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Lacrosse Club was held Monday evening, and reports showed that in spite of the reverses experienced last year, the club, financially and numerically, is stronger than it has ever been. A telegram was read from Mr. George Massey, of New York, offering a gold medal Suckling and James Pearson, Vice-Presidents; McCaffrey, Treasurer. The annual club steeplechase will be run on Saturday.

THURSDAY.

Melikoff is hastening political trials. An art sale in aid of the Herald fund res-

ized \$5,000. Brisbois, the Gatineau murderer, has arived in Ottawa.

The Pope will send an extraordinary mision to Mexico. Manitoba has forwarded a round sum of

\$1.500 to Ireland. J. S. Stevenson, Secretary of Toronto Corn Exchange, is missing.

Col. Gilmour, of Ottawa, has contributed \$100 to the Irish relief. It is said two members of the Quebec

Ministry have resigned. Ald. Piper, Toronto, has collected \$2,000

for the Irish Relief Fund.

No correspondents will be allowed with the Turcoman expedition. The Grand Trunk employees at Belleville

have started a reading-room. Quebec laborers refuse the offer of \$1,50

per day to work in Manitoba. The Bay of Toronto Sailors' Union are

bout to discuss the wages question. Another skirmish has occurred between ossacks and Chinese at the Kuldja boun-

in London east for March there were sixteen births, two marriages and seven deaths

Chandiere mill hands are constantly leaving for United States mills in New York and Michigan.

The iron-ore mines in the County of Hastings will be extensively worked during the coming aummer.

At a Clasgow election meeting a gallery holding 100 persons collapsed and seriously injured a great many.

Mr. R. H. McGreevy has been presented with a handsome timepiece by the employees of the custorn division of the Q., M., O. & O.

Lord Rivers is dead.

H. M 97th Regiment in Halifax is destined for Malta,

Bismarck celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday yesterday,

There was no issue of L'Echareur newspaper last night. U. S. Minister Fairchild was warmly re-

ceived in Madrid. Election riots have occurred at Portadown,

New Ross and Tredgar. In Santa Clara district, Cuba, the insurgents

have been beaten and dispersed. France is considering a new canal project

to connect Bordeaux and Narboune. Walter Shanly has inspected the eastern

division of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway. Mons. Colognesi has been appointed extraordinary envoy by the Pope to Mexico. A. Irving, Q. C., of Hamilton, will conduct

the prosecution in the Buddulph tragedy case. Owing to the cattle disease spreading in England, there is a demand for American

Miss Kate Verret Power, of Quebec, has taken the habit of a postulant in the Ursuline

Convent. Mr. Lefaivre, French Consul, has been created Consul General of France for British North America.

The Husscar is bombarding Arica for three hours daily. The town is detended by 1,200 Peruvians, who have dam ged the Hussour

considerably. SATURDAY.

Tadousac harbor is free of ice.

Hon, Geo. Brown has had a relapse. 30,000 tons of ice are stored at Dartmonth

Mgr. Cazeau was seized with a fainting at last night. 2,000 tons of ice were shipped from Halifax

vesterday. Queensland wants some one to lend her £2,000,000*.*

Prince Orloff returns to Paris at the end of this month. Lumbering in New Brunswick has been

rery successful. Purcell'& Co., Thunder Bay, contractors, want 2,000 men.

8,000 German emigrants are booked for Baltimore next month. Prince Alexander was enthusiastically reseived on his return to Sofia.

of Manitoba takes place on April 14th. Brisbois is beginning to feel his situation keenly, and is looking for legal counsel.

The first election under the Municipal Act

The Princess Louise is engaged in sketching the Chaudiere Falls from the Suspension Bridge, Americal Absence . Come in solution Cape Town Boers have appointed a delega-

tion to urge their claims on the British Cape.

Vessels drawing eleven feet of water can pass through the Welland canal on the 16th of April.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

CALENDAE.

MARCH,

Thursday, 8-St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. (April 4).
FRIDAY, 9-St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor (April 5).
SATURDAY, 10-Office of the Immaculate Confessor (Chicago died, 1848. ception. Bp. Quarter, Chicago, died, 1848.
SUNDAY, 11—Second Sunday after Easter. St.
Leo, Pope. Confessor, and Doctor of the
Church. Epist. 1 Peter ii. 21-25; Gosp.
John x. 11-15. Bp. England, Charleston,
died, 1842.

died, 1842
MONDAY, 12-Feria.
TURDAY, 13-St. Hermenegild, Martyr.
WEDNESDAY, 14-St. Tiburtius and Companions,
Martyrs. Cons. Bps. Gilmour, Cleveland;
Dwenger, Fort Wayne; and Ryan, Coadj. St.
Louis, 1872

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at the river and dead infants found on the which you receive your paper.

Address all correspondence and make money orders payable to the Post PRINTING and PUB LISHING Co., Montreal.

More than four-fifths of the capital stock of the Post has been taken up, but we regret to say that up to this the calls are being paid up but slowly. We shall, therefore, have to be guided in our decision as to the announcement we shortly intend making concerning the destiny of the Post by the promptness and cheerfulness with which the calls are paid between this and the time the anusuncement is made.

THE Home Rulers have gained another seat in Ireland, making the fourth against the loss of Mallow. The city or Galway returns O'Connor and Lever this time, which is a gain of one. The late members were Ward and Morris. Orrel Lever will be remembered as the man who twenty years ago made such such strenuous efforts to establish a line of steamers between Galway and New York. Parnell's lieutenant, Hugh O'Donnell, has the savannahs of South America, the Austra- Taillon, and a host of others hanging mod- at the same time to inform his readers that it tension of the franchise, disestablishment of been returned for Dungarvan.

We have received from Trenton, Ontario per Mr. F. J. Maguire, the handsome sum of \$212 for the Post Irish Relief Fund. This amount was collected in the Catholic Church of that town, and in order to swell it the worthy pastor declared his intention to forego his usual Easter offerings for the benefit of the famine stricken Irish, who will owe a debt of gratitude to both pastor and congregations for their generous gift. We forward this day the sum of \$500 to the Relief Branch of the Irish Land League, thus making, up to all the branches of science, but particularly this, \$2,500 sent to Ireland through the

It is understood that a large number of the electors of Chateauguay County, irrespective of political feeling, are desirous in compliment to the memory of the late member, that his son, Mr. Edward Holton, should be elected to that constituency without opposition. This would be a graceful tribute to the memory of an illustrious Canadian, and would, besides, be an advantage to the electors, who would be represented by a young man whose name already commands respect, and who possesses a share of his distinguished father's ability, honesty and patriotism.

We are informed that if the Liberals win the election battle in England the Toronto are forging ahead in the Imperial elections, Reformers will get up a demonstration. We had thought, that after the 17th September, 1878, there were left no Reformers in To- dare to think they can guage the secret ronto, except that grand old Reformer, the thoughts of men, and tell how they will vote Honorable George Brown. The Gazette of at the polls. The latest returns show this morning mourns over the results so far, but hopes for the best, and says that every loyal Canadian must welcome the news (if it comes) that the present Government has been sustained in England. From this it will be seen that the parties here try to align themselves with Imperial Whigs and Tories, that is to say the leaders which bound to respect. The electors are taking is wrong in principle. Why should we care who holds the reins of power in England? If the blue blooded dukes and earls who compose the Tory cabinet go out with Beaconsfield an equal number, or pretty nearly an equal number of dukes and earls will go in with Hartington. Do Canadians want to see the feudal laws of entail and primogeniture kept on the statute books, or do they want the non-conformists of Great Britain to pay towards the maintenance of a bloated established Church? Scarcely, Why, dear Gazette, should not a man be a loyal Canadian and still have sympathies with the British Liberals, or. not cause a straw who is in or out. Loyal Canadians cannot be loyal to half a dozen countries at once. Canada is broad enough and long enough and great enough to absorb side in order, as they express it, that their perhaps more bitterly than the Liberals. We all our affections, though, of course, not our votes shall not have been thrown away. The think, in fact we are safe in asserting, that aright he would invert the pyramid and infidel on the hip and they will make the

sympathies. Again, the Reformers expect | Conservative leaders themselves relied upon great things from an Imperial Liberal the modest majority of fifteen, and Goldwin Ministry, and amongst others the squelching of the Pacific Railroad. Why did not the Mackenzie Government squelch it when they had the power? Are we afraid of | we have before remarked it is hazardous calthe responsibility which an independent act culating on political results, especially when would entail upon us. If that be so we should remain a colony pure and simple for another century, or at least until a generation spring up which know not Beaconsfield or Gladstone or Hartington. If we have sympathies to throw away at all in those Imperial | Home Rulers" and "Liberal Home Rulers" matters they should be given to the Home are shams who serve the party next their Rulers, an independent party, which is look- heart on all important occasions, and vote ing for that freedom for their country which Home Rule only when the matter is trifling is enjoyed by us here in Canada,

Some six months ago we condemned the Act by which—except affidavits are made to the effect that it was necessary to do socoroners were not by law empowered to hold inquests on dead bodies found even under who were a drag chain on the party to which suspicious circumstances. This law might they had attached themselves for a good elechave the effect of lessening expense, but it tion cry. The Nationalists of Cork, distrusthas also the effect of concealing crime in a ing their weak-kneed member, Nicholas great many instances. A few weeks after Murphy, at the last moment have the Act was passed the body of a man was found floating near the beach at Three Rivers, but, as it was no one's business, not even the Coroner's, it was allowed to sway to and fro on the water, much to the disgust of observers, until a habitant, more charitable than legal, dug a hole and interred it on the bank of the river. Our Ottawa despatches of to-day report a similar case. The body of an infant was found in the streets of Ottawa. but, again, because it was nobody's business, there it was allowed to remain, and may be there yet, for aught we know to the contrary. The Act we refer to is an intensely stupid one, and the sooner it be repealed, or steps taken to ensure justice to the living and the dead, the better, for, most assuredly, if something be not done, we shall become more accustomed to the sight of bodies floating on

The Jesuits. As the Jesuits are the most learned, the most energetic, and the most renowned champions of the Catholic faith, it follows that the enemies of that faith the world over thirst for their destruction. They have so thirsted for the past hundred years, ever since Voltaire and the Encyclopedists set calumnies in motion against the Jesuits; but, although they have put them to inconvenience, they have not succeeded in seriously interfering with them or lessening their influence for good. The Jesuits have done more than any other order for the propagation of the Catholic faith. They have gone with their lives in their hands to the remotest and most uncivilized regions of the earth to preach the Gospel, and when martyrdom interfered with their labors, others of the order took their places, nothing daunted by the sure prospect of death. Their labors in India. cess. The traveller on the Indian prairie, meet the Jesuit, with staff in hand and cross on breast and the Gospel his tongue. But sometimes the Jesuit Fathers meet no traveller, for none but themselves will venture to penetrate cerare so ready to sacrifice themselves in the name of One whose name they bear, and, like Him, for the sake of humanity. It is acknowledged by their bitterest enemies that the Jesuits have rendered incalculable service to for geography, geology and botany. Their learning is proverbial. Why, then, it may be asked, should such eternal war be waged against them even by Catholic France? It is, alas! Catholic France no more; infidels hold the reins of Government for the time being, and, as an anwar is waged against them, it may be stated that the same kind of warfare is carried on against the Church itself, and has been since it was first commenced against the Messiah

and His Apostles.

The Imperial Elections. There is mourning in the Carleton Club, and the Duke of Marlborough and my Lord Beaconsfield are in sore distress, the Liberals and the Jingoes are nowhere. And thus doth fate snub the political prophets who seventy-nine Liberals, against fifty-three Conservatives, numbers which we venture to think, without at all pretending to prophecy, will increase in the same ratio until the close of the poll, when the result will teach the arrogant Tories of England that there are rights existing which even they are the present opportunity of teaching the oriental Prime Minister, or Grand Vizier, that he made a fearful mistake when he created Queen Victoria Empress of India, when he scientificated the Afghan frontier, when he they are looking on at the present made war on the poor Zulus, when he annexed Cyprus and when he disfranchised instead of feeding their Irish fellow subjects. He has blundered, he has committed great political crimes and the day of reckoning is at hand. It may be thought during the election week in the United Kingdom the majorities will fluctuate, the Liberals being ahead to-day and the Conservatives to-morrow, but experience teaches that there are in all constituencies a certain class of voters, who incline towards the winning politics, the Conservatives using the words

Smith, a pretty fair political prophet, tells us in the last number of the Bustander that the Tories would win by a small majority, but as a people are laboring under a high state of excitement. The Home Rulers, so far as can be known, are acting with consummate address and audacity. They have evidently come to the conclusion that "Conservative enough not to interfere with their feelings. Several of those gentlemen have been given a bint that their services were no longer required, and have accepted it as gracefully as they knew how. Among this number are Sir George Bowyer, Messrs. Cogan, and others, nominated Mr. Parnell, on whom the disgraceful attack at Ehniscorthy has but conferred increased popularity. What now is to be most feared by the Home Rule party is that the Liberals may become too strong to allow them to retain the balance of power in the new Parliament. This would be a misfortune, but a minor one in comparison with a Tory victory, for there is a strong section of the Liberals, led by such men as Gladstone, Bright, Dilke and Chamberlain, willing to grant, at least, a measure of Home Rule, and deal out strict justice to Ireland. On the whole, however, the result of the Ira. perial elections, so far as they have cone, must afford matter for consolation to the friends of freedom and humanity tharoughout the world, and confusion to their enemies.

What's the Research

The delay in making the appointment of Recorder, left vacant by the death of the late Mr. Sexton, is exciting considerable comment, and causing general dissatisfaction. There need be no reason in the world why, if the appointment is to be made at ali, it should not be made at once. We presume the Quebec Ministry are of the opinion that a Recorder for Montreal is a necessity. If they do not they should say so, and please the taxpayers, who would be delighted to see reduction in the present large civic expenditure of \$3,500. Allowances might be made for the Ministry, who are in difficulties as to the completing of their does not create any such difficulty; it is, on the contrary, the simplest thing in the world. tate, for their name is legion, and they are more or less efficient. There are, we believe, at present in the market, ready to sacrifice China and Japan have had marvellous suc- themselves for the salary, Messrs. Curran, Montreal East, has been actually been appointed, and that he will assume the salary the coming session of the local Legislature. Why he does not take the place at once is one of those mysteries which the near future will probably clear up, but in the meantime one is permitted to surmise in a free country like Canada. It is possible then that the position, or one equally good, had been promised Mr. Taillon long ago as compensation for the portfolio which he did not obtain in the shuffle and dealing out of these articles when the late coalition Government was formed, and when its chiefs heped it would develop more strength than has turned out to swer to the question why such unceasing be the case. If this hypothesis be accepted there will be no difficulty in concluding that Mr. Taillon insists on the promise being fulfilled, and that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau consents on the condition that it be delayed until after the session, when he will be in a position to judge whether it be more advisable to have a general election or run the machine with the assistance of a few loose political fishes he may have succeeded in catching in the meantime. If Mr. Taillon resigned his seat at present in order to don the Recorder's gown, Montreal East would infallibly be lost to the Ministry, an idea which cannot be for a more nor less than the bursting of the Quebec Government. To a man of Mr. Chapleau's genius and resources nothing is impossible, provided he be given sufficient time to carry out the brilliant ideas which are all the time taking birth in his fertile brain, but even his eloquence could not at this juncture convince the electors of Montreal East, more especially a certain important section of them, that they have not been deceived in the matter of the railroad depot. As for the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, and, indeed, of the whole Province, time in a kind of angry amusement, and waiting patiently until they see the denouement of this little comedy in one act." When the place became vacant they at once and naturally thought, according to the tacit understanding that prevails, in the matter of appointments, that one of their number would get the place, but when they observed the hesitation that followed and the reports that gained currency they exclaimed "sold again," and this altogether irrespective of party " for meeting the latter demand is not large.

the feelings of prominent Conservatives against the Quebec Government are not at It would be extraordinary if it were not so. The English speaking Catholics of this Province of Quebec are nearly equal in numbers to the Protestants speaking the same language, but they hold only about a fourth of the places in proportion. This may not be to them a great misfortune, but they would be more than human if they at least did not like to have the option of refusal. In good sooth it

looks as if a conspiracy existed to ignore this class altogether, except when they are to be insulted, asked to pay their taxes or go to the poll and vote for the party candidates. We do not assert this is so, we only say it looks extremely like it, and we are willing to admit that in thus ignoring them the Hon. Mr. Chapleau's Government is a seat in it, but not, let us hope, that of nize that Ireland has wrongs to be redressed actuated by the purest and most Minister of Finance, except his views un- and that some fine day in the near future she conscientious motives. Still one cannot help being struck with the alacrity with which the Ministry filled the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. P. J. Curran, assistant translator, and the hesitation they are showing in the matter of the Becordership. We need scarcely say that the new assistant translator is a Protestant, a very competent gentlemain, we believe, and a trustworthy, and long may he enjoy the position. We reter to those matters as regards race, language and religion with great reluctance, but what can one do when one is forced into

The Pamphlet of Mr. George E. Casey, M. P.

a corner ?

Commons for West Elgin, has just published a pamphlet of ninety pages on the subject of paper currency. The pamphlet is well written, and unlike the generality of pamphlets treating on the dry subjects of money, capital mentioned, is a Reformer of the Blake stamp, that is to say, a real Reformer, mixing up a good many crotchets with excellent ideas on politics and political economy generally. That he is clever is beyond a doubt, and that he is industrious and persevering, the appearance of the present pamphlet, which must have taken considerable thought and labor, amply testifies. A pamphlet may, however, be very carefully prepared and well written and still be lacking in logical reasoning. The present one is evidently written to refute the national currency theory at present agitating the Canadian public, though it is ostensibly a condemnation of reasoning may be discovered the arguments own number, through death, defection, or of the free-trader. We assume Mr. Casey takes resignation, but the appointment of a Recorder | for granted that the advocates of a national currency go in for inflation, and he is right It cannot be for lack of candidates they hesi- ideas inflation is but a secondary consideration with them, and hence he rakes up history to shew that inflation is destruction of prosperity. He dwells principally on the French assignat and the American greenest nod of encouragement. It is ru- in a supreme crisis in the history of each nahe acts as Radicals, but it no means follows tain places, for the reason that none but they and dignity of Recorder at the termination of them the title they claim for themselves of Reformers. In like manner we think it is not right to apply the word inflationists to the party who are merely demanding a reform in too much contraction as well as too much inflation, and if Mr. Wallace and his disciples. among whom are suspected to be Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley, think the inflationists, as the word is commonly under-"Interest is added to the discussion by the great degree to the Liberal victory. fact that certain banks' charters are about to expire, and by the proposal of the Government to increase the circulation of Dominion notes." having a working majority, it was on ac-Just so; and this, in the opinion of a large number of business men, is a "consummation of his following, and the openly expressed most devoutly to be wished for." It would be dislike of the Sovereign. They have too much to expect that in a short article like | changed all that. The great Liberal leader this the ideas advanced in ninety pages of a can now dety his enemies and despise his lukepamphlet can be combatted successfully. In page eight the author says, "the real reason why governments do, and should, retain the right to coin money is obvious. It is be- instance, is returned for Liverpool, and Mr. cause no private party could do it as well, or give such authority to its certificates, as the nation." Now, in our humble opinion this is beaten at Southwark. Dr. Kenealy is moment entertained, as it would mean neither a strong argument in favor of the doctrines of Mr. Wallace, that the Government | lagh, the Republican, and Labouchere, the should regulate the issue of Dominion notes, and increase that issue if the interests of the country demand it. It is possible there may | Herald, the unfortunate Chevalier O'Clery be too much inflation, but it is highly pro- has been beaten at Wexford, notwithstanding bable that at this present time contraction is the emeute he was instrumental in raising, one of the causes of the depression in trade, a depression which, notwithstanding the good harvest of last year, and the inauguration of a morceau of election intelligence that has national policy, is but slowly making its disappearance. Mr. Casey maintains that the turned for Ennis, a gentleman who, by the present banking system is not capable of much improvement, nor does it need any, and to the objection raised that the banks are not toga ever his face and exclaim, et tu Brute? in possession of a gold basis to cover the issue of their notes, argues it is not necessary. This is what he says :- "Our ' best currency "then must have gold coin as its standard of " value. As we have said before, while hold-"ers of paper know that they can get gold for expression will have a deep meaning. The their notes, they are content to keep the notes, which are more convenient for ordin-

ary use, except when they want gold

for use abroad. The percentage required

banks within the past five years should teach supreme crisis that the clear head, the uncomthis moment of the most friendly nature. the hard money adherents a lesson, but it; prising attitude, and the indomitable spirit of trade with the world. We do not go in for notes issued, and not irresponsible banks, which are sometimes as ephemeral, if as brilliantly tinted, as soap bubbles. When the next Reform Government is dergo a change.

The Imperial Elections. THE latest Imperial election returns show

that the Conservatives have returned one

hundred and twenty-one members to Parliament, and the Liberals, including Home Rulers, two hundred and twelve, giving so tar a Liberal-Home Rule majority of ninetyone. This result dispels the last hopes entertained by the Conservatives, for it is scarcely in the range of the possibilities that | rations of their native land. the Ministerialists can recover lost ground in the elections yet to take place. They may be enabled to beat down the Liberal majority before the close, but the probabilities lie all the other way, and Mr. George Elliott Casey, member of the it is understood on all sides that the voice of the people has declared against Tory rule, and that Lord Beaconsfield will have to retire to the solitudes of Hugenden Manor, there to ruminate on the mutability of human and currency, is interesting and readable, and affairs and the ingratitude of mankind. The in some parts witty. Mr. Casey, it may be causes of his defeat are, most likely, his atrociously wicked foreign policy and his manifesto against the peace of the Irish people. The question that now naturally occurs is, who will succeed him as Prime Minister of England; who, for the next number of years. will have the regulating of the affairs of the mightiest Empire in the world? It is said that the tastes of Her Majesty the Queen are the first consideration in this matter, and perhaps it is with the standard Whig and Tory Governments, with which the history of England for the past hundred years or so makes us acquainted, but looking to the complexion of the present, or coming Liberal majority, composed as it will largely the policy of inflation, and underlying its be of radicals and Home Rulers, it is doubtful if a personal Prime Minister will be appointed or elected. Previous to the Reform Bill of 1832, the Whigs and Tories were pretty much of the same political stripe, but since then in a measure, though if we understand their the franchise has been so extended that the old Tory party was either wiped out of existence, or coalesced with the Whig proper to form that mongrel party commonly called Liberal Conservatives, while the radicals of the old became the Liberals of the new re-Quinn, Coyle, Ibbottson, Glackmeyer, Thibault, back in support of his arguments. He forgets gime. A party that goes in for a further exlian bush, everywhere that danger abounds estly on the back ground, but who are was the assignat which saved France and the the English Church, and the abolition of the and souls are to be saved, is not surprised to ready to spring forward at the slight- greenback which saved the United States laws of entail and primogeniture mored among the political quidnuncs that tion. Political opponents are in the habit of no matter what name it elects to be the last named gentleman, local member for styling Mr. Casey and the party with which called. Such a man as Sir Charles Dilke, a pronounced Republican, who it is rumored that they are so, and it is only fair to allow | will be given a portfolio in the next Ministry. will scarcely submit to this personal premier business, and Sir Charles will have a respectable following in the new Parliament. A caucus of the Liberal party will, doubtless, the currency. There may be such a thing as | decide as to who will lead, whether Gladstone, Granville or Hartington, and it seems to us it would be extremely comical it a giant like Gladstone should have to serve under either one or the other of the noblemen laws regulating the currency need revision named. Gladstone is the real leader of the it does not necessarily follow that they are | Liberal party; it was his magic eloquence which showed up the Tory maladministrastood. Mr. Casey himself says in his preface: tion in .its true light, and contributed in a

It is understood in England that when Gladstone dissolved Parliament in 1874, though count of the intrigues of the ducal portion

warm friends. Some singular incidents are brought to light by the elections. Lord Ramsay, for Clark, whose victory the Conservatives grew almost crazy over a fortnight ago, has been vanquished at Stoke, and Charles Bradextreme Radical, are elected for Northampton. But worst of all, and here we pity the N. Y. and Parnell's nominees, Messrs. Byrne and Redmond, returned. This is about the best been cabled since Lysaght Finnegan was reway, is re-elected. The election that will cause Besconsfield to throw his Imperial is that of Bucks, his own constituency, which has returned a Liberal.

It is now generally recognized that the Home Rulers will hold the balance of power, and that in exactly the time when such an leaders of the Liberal party—even. Hartington the least advanced of them-have unequivocally declared that the time, has come for a change in the relations between England and Ireland. But it must be a great change " Reserve must be kept, but not necessarily or it will not satisfy the Irish National party. "large ones." If we understand Mr. Casey They realize their position, they have the

make it stand on its apex. The smashing of most of their advantages. It is at such a seems nothing will. Views on finance are as | Charles Stewart Parnell are required. The hard to change as views on religion—it mere politicians are already predicting a almost requires a miracle in either case to coalition in order to defeat the objects of convince the bigoted. What Canada really the Home Rulers, but the wish is father wants is money, hard or soft, sufficient to re- to the thought. They do not seem to underpresent her property, and allow its transfer stand the chasm that yawns between the with facility, and means besides to carry on parties in England, and the bitterness of feeling that exists. Englishinflation, but we do go in for an increase in men are not superior to human nathe currency, and that the Government, or, in ture elsewhere, and we know that Minis. other words, the country, be a guarantee for tries have embarked in desperate wars in order to preserve their party in power. Besides, the great mass of the English people, honest enough to do right when they know it. bave come to recognize the Tories as stupids formed Mr. Casey's ability will entitle him to | led by a charlatan, and have come to recogwill redress them herself if justice be not done before. The idea of a coalition, then, is an absurdity, or if it does take place, and if the Conservative Whigs bolt, another general election would settle them for half a century, or annihilate them altogether. In summing up the general election, and the cause and effects of the Jingo defeat, the large Irish vote in England should not be forgotten, which vote was certainly cast in the way that seemed good to the faithful Irish exiles, and the aspi-

CORRESPONDENCE.

Irish Relief.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIR,-Enclosed find subscription list (and cash) for \$212, from the Catholics and others of this Trenton Mission. Our worthy pastor with his usual liberality, after making a very feeling appeal from the altar a few Sundays ago, told them he would not exact from them any Easter offering this Easter He also subscribed \$5.20.

Yours truly, F. J. McGoire

Trenton, March 28, 1880.

Rellef.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIE,-I enclose a letter from Sister Mary F. Cusack, received in acknowledgement of remittance. It was accompanied by a number of papers and extracts, which prove conclusively her statements, which corroborate those of Mr. Parnell, true. It seems to me that Irishmen in America should seriously consider Mr. Parnell's advice and send their donations direct through his agency, to Bister Mary Francis, who has earned the deep gratitude of every Irishman, or through the bishops

and clergy. There is no doubt that the majority of the Mansion House Fund Committee and also the Duchess of Marlborough endeavor to have all funds at their disposal placed to the best advantage possible, and in many cases succeed, but on the other hand the management is often entrusted to men who have no interests in common with the interests of the suffering class, and who have not the deep sympathy for their distress that those entrusted with its fund should feel. Not one cent of any true Irishman's money should go through the hands of men who are actuated by the spirit of the Government that takes advantage of the unavoidable misfortunes of his countrymen to deprive them of their franchise.

Respectfully yours, J. C. HANLAY.

Read, March 24th, 1880.

CONVENT OF POOR CLARES, KENMARE, Co. KERRY,

March 3rd, 1880. DEAR SIR,-I have to thank you for your splendid remittance of £41 2s. 8d., which I have received a few days since.

The distress is increasing every day, and it is denied more strongly than ever by landlords and land agents. God help this unfortunate country! We have been inspected by gentlemen from England, and reported on, and written about till I am sick and weary I hope the Herald Fund will be distributed with a little more promptness and generosity than the Mansion House or the Duchess of Marlborough's Funds. But we are all to be inspected first, and their form of inspection has the merit of simplicity. Some two or three gentlemen, who have nothing to do, and plenty of time to do it in, offer to go on a tour" of inspection through some parts of Ireland. They march through the country in hot haste, go to the first land agent, or landlord, and ask : "Is there any distress?" get their answer, "All exaggeration, my dear fellow;" are shown by the land agent any decent house, such as National school houses etc., etc., assured "all are the same." Next morning up to Dublin, report no distress-a few cases perhaps, very usual in Ireland (that's true, anyway.) A certain Colonel Deam did Kerry for the "Castle" Fund, and especially stated there was no distress in Valentia—landlord giving plenty of employment. Good God, the same day I saw this report in the Freeman's Journal I had letters from that very place, from the priest, and from one of our own girls, who is a teacher there, that the distress was APPALLING, and IMPLORING help, which, I need scarcely say, I sent. I am getting heart-worn with all this. I have been very ill, but still keep the pen. A doctor was sent for from a distance to see me to-day. He said it was all caused by grief at the distress, and begged most kindly indeed "I, would try not to take it so to heart." As if I could help taking it to heart. As if our Lord did not take human sorrow to heart. Well, I will say no more. You will do all you can for me—not for me indeed, but for our dear Ireland-and God. As my writing is difficult to read I had this

Yours, with deep gratitude, SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE.

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

T TETRITATE STATE OF THE PARTY	,	_
M. Mullin, lumberman	\$5	0
M. Fitzgibbon.,	5	0
Thomas Foy	.1	
Thomas O'Kcefe	5	-
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Edward Ryan	5
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James O'Connell	5
Thomas Cuddy	5
Thomas Bahen	10
John Sullivan	5
Denis O'Brien	5
Mr. Rodgers	10
John Kelly	5
Patrick Kavanagh	5
John B. Lane	10
Felix Callahan	5
William Sheridan	5
Patrick Carroll	5
Peter Murphy	3
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Topanh Cloran	10
Thomas Styles	2
William Brennan	5
Mr. J. St. George Dillon	5
N. Mullin	10
Cash	5
William Scallon	10
Frank Keeran	. 5
Chas. H. Crossen	10
Mr. Reynolds	2
Patrick Kearney	5
James Bergin	5
George Craven	5
D. S. McGale	5
T. Tiffin	20
John Slattery	5
Richard McShane	5
Parnellite	1
Peter Donovan	10
J. Charlton	5
Henry Kavenegh	5
Mrs. John B. Murphy	50
Mrs James McShane, Jr	50
James Doherty, advocate	5
Bernard Hogan	5
William Hogan	5
William Cogan	
Small sums collected in the galleries	100
J. P. Connolly	2
Irish Protestant	1
Mr. Ryan	5
A Friend	5
J. P. Cuddy	10 5
M. Loughlin	5
M. O'Flaherty	5
John Fox	5
Wm Lacey	5
J. C. Fleming	10
Mr. Cosketan	5
M. J. Spellacy C. J. Shiel	5
Mr. McGreevey	10
Geo. M. Harrington	2
James O'Gorman	5
Timothy Shea, Quebec	10
Evening Post (snother)	100
Mrs. Denis Brady	25
James H. Spellacy	10
Thomas Brady	11
Mr. McNamee	50
Mrs. Frank Brady	10
Mr. Hugh Gallagher	5
Another Irish Protestant	ĭ
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EVENING POST, \$29 to make up balance of	
Matthew Gorman, Darien, Ga., U.S. \$ 5	00

"True Witness" Irish Relief

TLIG ALTHOUGH THE	rener
\mathbf{Fund}_{ullet}	
1 unu	
Brought forward	\$2,138 10
McNaughton Bros., Huntington	\$10 00
McNaughton Bros., Huntington Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que John Doody, St. Mathias, Que	1 0 0
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Jar Mulling, " "	5 0 0
Wm. Lacy, " " Chas. O'Connor, " " J. Gallagber, St. Marthe, Que	5 00
Chas. O'Connor, " "	1 50
J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que	2 00
Mrs. Garragher. " "	2 00
Г. Burke, " "	1 00
Friend of Ireland.	1 00
Contributed by the residents of St. Patricks, Tingwick, Que	00 50
Contributed by the residents of St	93 70
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Marthe, Que., per J. & E. Mc-	5 8 50
Cabe	00 00
Rockhurn Oue per Henry	
Duffin	27 00
From the residents of Chambly,	2. 00
One	48 75
Que Patrick Duggan, Carden, Ont	1 00
Thos. Dwyer. Three Rivers	3 00
Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers W. Cooper, L'Epiphanie W. Leblanc, Three Rivers	3 00
W. Leblanc, Three Rivers	2 00
Thos. Daley, Lorette	1 00
L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie	1 00
Jean Cloutier, Three Rivers	1 00
E. Many, " "	50
U. Walsh, Quebec	5 09
R. J. Flanagan, Quebec	5 00
Thos. Powers, Piles Railway J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers	5 00
J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers	5 00
Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers	4 00
And. Hickey, " "	4 00
And. Hickey, " " M. J. Hogan, Quebec	4 00
E. Reynolds "	3 00
David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont	2 00
M. O'Mara, " " James Murphy. " "	2 00
	2 00
J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street O. McCarragher, Mongenais, Que	5 00 1 00
From Dur F Woods St Joseph	1 00
From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph of Huntingdon, Q., per William	
Hassam ir	27 00
Hassam, jr	2. 00
ville	57 00
D. J. Curry	2 00
J. Lynott	1 00
J. Lynott	90 00
Jas. Dunlavey, West Shefford, Q	50
Parish of or. Patrick of Beauviage,	
Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier	60 00
From Carrillon (2nd list)	24 00
From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. E. J.	

Cash from a Lady...... Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden The British Elections.

212 00

1 00

30 00

From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J.

Maguire....

The following statement shows the limits of the periods within which the nominations and elections in Great Britain and Ireland may take place: Boroughs-March 25, receipt of writ; March 27, last possible day for told that his farm was worth \$50,000. notice; March 30, first possible day for nomination; March 31, last possible day for nomination; March 31, first possible day for poll in ordinary boroughs; April 2, first possible day for poll in district boroughs; April 5, last possible day for poll in ordinary boroughs; April 14, last possible day for poll in district boroughs. Counties-March 25, receipt of writ; March 29, last possible day for notice; March 31, first possible day for nomination; April 3, first possible day for poll; April 6, last possible day for nominaand boroughs which are counties of them-

The Plague in Bome, in 1348. BY RLV. J. C. C.

O summer lands! O sunny, summer land! Golden with fruitage, decked with fairest flowers, The soft breeze lingers by thy wet sea sand, Gemmed with the diamond spray in foamy

showers.
Where is this summer land so bright, so fair?
Where the blue rolling waves of that calm sea—
The clustering foliage and the balmy air?
Thine, these Elysian fields, O Italy!

But now, across thy hills and o'er thy plains, 'Mid thy soft atmosphere and groves of balm, The stealthy pestilence in triumph reigns, And o'er thee broods a hush that is not calm. No! for the stricken mourners bend in woe 'Mid many a loved and lost one's funeral train Beneath that smiling sky now moving slow; And many a heart is breaking with its pain! But the fell foe relaxes not—be reaps O'erflowing harvests in his steadfast march; And grief gives way to terror, and love sleeps In the wild wish for life. Hot fevers parch The burning brow, and the cracked lips are dry:

dry:
None linger near to succor—none to aid;
But desolate the stricken drop and die:
All fail—the gray-haired man, the youthful maid.
Fair Rome! imperial Rome! thy streets are filled.
With a rest moving multitude so were

With a vast moving multitude, so wan.
So pale, so deathly that the heart is chilled.
By palaces deserted, gardens lone,
The slow procession winds its mournful way:
Pontifi and Prince in penance garb are there:
"Lord, hear Thy people's cry; to Thee we
pray!" pray!"
And through the stagnant, foul, death-laden

Ascends the solemu litary of woe;
While yet its accents tremble on the ear,
Siern Death stalks on amid the crowd; and lo!
Reneath the arrows of the plague they fall.
But, ah! God's mercy even now is near,
As rises holy Lat'rans sacred wall.
The Shewherd of a desolate flock,
Rome's saintly Pastor lifts his streaming eyes,
(As 'mid the desert rears the sheltering Rock,
Where the sheep hide them from the ruthless
skie-)

skie-)
And lo! against the blue empyrean stands
A form all glowing with celestial light—
A radiant Angel, bearing in his hands
The sheathed sword of wrath—the token bright
That God appeased would stretch His arm no

Against His people as a winnowing floor.

And thus the plague is staid, and health returns

turns
In its full tide o'er all the stricken land.
No more the death-fire through the midnight burns,
Nor vessels rotting silent on the strand.
No! but young children's voices filled the air,
While the pleased traveller paused to see their play.

play.

Maids 'neath the orange bowers bedecked their hair.

And sportive lambs upon the upland stray.

And sportive lambs upon the upland stray. Even to this day, in memory of the boon.

O'er the Eternal City's loftlest tower.*
Glows 'neath the slivery radiance of the moon, And 'neath the joyous sun at noontide hour, St. Michael's glorious image. Ye may gaze Enraptured on that form's majestic grace, Poised where th' ethereal golden lustre plays; Ambassador most meet from Heaven's high place!

Amoussacor most meet from Heaven's high place!
Ay! gaza and fcel the angel presence near.—
Feel in your inmost heart that legions bright
Throng round their mighty Leader from the sky.
Prepared to battle for the Church's right.
O great St. Michael! stretch thy conquering

arm O'er kingdoms, nat'ons, powers, adverse to thee. "Who is like God!" thy watchword and thy "Who is like God!" with thine our voices be!

*Castle of Sant' Angelo; originally the mausoleum of Hadrian.

ODD AND ENDS.

-The first attempt to manufacture woolen material by machinery in India is to be made by the Egerton Woolen Mills Company in the

The Kings of Portugal and Sweden are the royal poets of the period. The latter's solos and choruses, the blending of the many poetic rendering of the legend of Lobengrin sweet voices making a swelling melody, has just appeared in the official Swedish Garreally beautiful to listen to, and exhibiting zette, of all places.

-There is more religion in the world than many imagine. An advertisement lately appeared in a morning paper that a restaurant needs a cook and two waiters, and that it is utterly hopeless for any but Godly men to To His Honor T. Robitaille, Lieut.-Governor of apply.

—Adam Walker killed himself at Aurora, Ill., because he had been sentenced to imprisonment, and on the very same day Marcus Boppe, a tramp, committed suicide at Lancaster, Pa., because a magistrate refused to -Adam Walker killed himself at Aurora, send him to prison.

-Wood carving is receiving especial attention in Germany as an industry of national importance. The wood-carving schools of the empire, now numbering about one hundred and sixty, are to be increased to two hundred, and a great number of prizes will be distributed.

-Mrs. Spencer of Burleigh, Canada, gave birth to triplets, and lost no time in asking for the \$25 that Queen Victoria had been accustomed to give in similar cases. She has received from the Under Secretary of State for read it next in English, and Mdlle. de Lori-Canada the reply that the Queen has ceased mier presented it. The part played by these this bounty except in Great Britain itself.

Major Vesey of Clonbern, Galway, Ireland, gained the ill-will of the Irish laborers about him, and a few weeks ago, at night, seven acres of clover were dug up so as to render them worthless for pasturage. It is estimated that at least 200 men were engaged in the laborious and novel method of revenge.

-Baron Minckwitz, a Hungarian, was last year caught poaching by the head game-keeper of the King of the Belgians on the royal preserves at the Chateau of Ardenne, and he was tried and punished. Recently the head gamekeeper was found dead, and the Baron has been charged with the murder.

- Of the 577 British Peers, 478 have seats in the House of Lords, 434 by personal right oo and 44 by election, 16 by the Peers of Scotland and 28 by the Peers of Ireland; while to hear from the good Sisters of the interest the 143 peerages of which the holders are not legislators at present are distributed among they would go forth from the sheltering walls the Peeresses and the Peers of Scotland and Ireland.

-Mary Steck has starved herself to death, at Alleghany, Pa. She believed that, in consequence of her sinfulness, God had commanded her not to eat. She was kept alive in a hospital by having food forced down her | Sisters for the honor done Madame Robitallle throat, but on her return home she refused to and himself. take any nourishment, and died after six weeks of almost entire abstinence.

-A young Maine farmer, whose new wife, a highly-cultured Boston girl, well up in geology and mineralogy, disappointed him by rambling over the farms, pecking at the rocks instead of attending to the milk and eggs, experienced a complete revolution in his feelings when she discovered gold, and he was

-Reports from the wine districts of France say that the extraordinarily cold winter has so severely injured grape vines that this year's crop will probably be very poor. The vines in Burgundy, and more especially in Cham-pagne, have suffered most. It is very doubtful if the greater part of New York wine drinkers would find this out if it was not published.

-At a social game of poker a Virginia City merchant recently won an undeveloped gravel claim, near Nevada City, and was tion; April 14, last possible day for poll. laughed at. He said, with some strong Sunday said Good Friday are not counted in the above approximation. The returning and after "salting" his gravel bed with \$500 officer in a county is the Sheriff; in citles worth of gold dust and small nuggets, brduced worth of gold dust and small nuggets, induced Eastern, capitalists to examine his rich claim. selves, the Sheriffs; in other municipal cities They did so, bought it of him for \$2,000, and to the pupils next week. At this there were the Mayor and boroughs and constituencies in the first three weeks took \$8,000 out of the many pleased faces. The "Offering not under the Municipal acts, holders of claim. Then the Virginia City merchant of Spring" was the next on the pro-

un erelede gan son beiebt die G. Green

A VISIT TO HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

The Reception of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and His Lady-A Fete Day-The Addresses.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille and Madame Robitaille yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in response to an invitation from the Lady Superioress of the Hochelaga Convent, paid a visit to that institution. The preparations for the reception of the distinguished guests were most complete, the spacious music room being elaborately decorated, presenting a cheerful and pleasant appearance. The pillars which support the ceiling of the room were enveloped in white tulle, entwined with roses and other flowers, which looked exceedingly beautiful, reflecting much to the credit and taste of the decorations. The following mottoes were to be noticed around the room:—" May our land and our defenders ever flourish," "To celebrate this day of happiness unite with us in singing the sublime notes," " Long and happy life to the Governor of our flourishing Province." Under the latter scroll the Canadian coat of arms were placed. At the end of the 100m were stationed the pupils of the convent, 170 in number, and in age ranging from five to seventeen years, their number occupying at least one half of the spacious apartment. They were attired in very pretty costumes, suitable to their ages. In the front ranks six young ladies dressed in white, with black aprons, pink sashes and bows. Behind these stood four elder pupils in white, with black aprons and blue sashes thrown over their shoulders in military fashion. The rest of the pupils were placed in rear, attired in marcon colors. We noticed amongst the company present to receive the distinguished guests, Revs Father J C Case, chaplain; Huot, cure St Paul the Hermit Huot, of Hochelaga; Charpentier, vicar of Hochelaga, and S Lonergan; His Worship the Mayor and Madame Rivard, Hon and Mrs Lonergan, Hon Mr Lynch, Dr. Mrs and Miss Miss Clark, New York; Miss Conroy, Aylmer; Miss Doherty, Prorkville, Hon Mr La Bruere and others. The Papal and British standards floated side

as well as other smaller flags in the vicinity. The grand entrance was embowered in evergreens, and rustic work, at the chapel door being situated a tastefully worked motto, Welcome to our illustrous visitors." The His Worship the Mayor and Madame Rivard, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Loranger, Hon. Mr. Lynch, Dr. and Mrs. Mount, and as the party entered the reception room four grand the Theatre Royal on the 26th and 27th inst. pianos played a triumphant march as the A vote of thanks was then passed to Brother pupils and guests arose. When the visitors were seated a very pretty little girl came forward and presented programmes, which were engrossed in an excellent style, reflecting much credit on the executant. The proceed ings opened with a duet, composed by H. Konwski, which was creditably executed, followed by a musical programme of really beautiful to listen to, and exhibiting remarkable culture.

The following address was then presented by four young ladies, who advanced toward His Excellency, viz., Mdlles. C. Bou-geois, C. de Rouville, V. Mount and M. de Lorimier.

the Province of Quebec:

world rarely penetrate, but or hearts have learned to revere one whose record comes to us surrounded by the esteem and respect of a grate-

surrounded by the esteem and respect of a grateful people.

Most cordially, then, do we welcome Your Honor to our loved Alma Mater, where the memory of your visit will remain a treasured reminiscence. And should we be allowed to offer our heartfelt wishes, we would ask that abundant benedictions fructify your labors, and place your name among the brightest in our country reli of fame.

Mdlle. Bourgeois first read it in French. and it was handed to His Honor's A.D.C. by Mdlle. de Rouville. Mdlle. D. Mount young ladies was performed in a manner that was both graceful and dignified.

His Honor replied briefly in French and English He thanked them one and all for the honor they had done him and remarked from the tone of their address that they seemed to feel that he was doing them a great honor in paying them a visit, from the fact that he held the distinguished position of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. He and Madame Rebitaille felt it a for he could not forget he was once a little one himself, like the young and pretty angels before him, and that he was encouraged in his studies at school by being taken notice of and assisted by the kindly words of distinguished visitors or those in high positions in the country. He could assure them that he was highly gratified they displayed in their studies, and he hoped of the Convent, ornaments of their sex and reflecting honour on those who had special charge of their education. The fate of the Dominion rested on the manner in which its young girls were trained and turned out. He concluded by again thanking the pupils and

The "Marche de Nuit." by Gottschalk, was then played in a grand manner, after which Mdlles. T. Masson and M. Lacoste advanced to Madame Robitaille and presented her with

the following address :---To Madame J. M. T. Robitaille:

MADAME.—The kind condescension which has prompted you to visit us to-day, heightens our respect for your goodness, and throws a bright lustre on one of the most beautiful pages of our history. If, in return, the expression of our gratitude will "armonize ever so little with the kind feeling that you have shown towards us, be pleased. Madame, to pardon our youth. Then it will be for us a pleasure to believe that our simple expressions have found an echo in your heart. Already our joyous songs have carried back your thoughts to those beautiful years of childhood where, like us to-day, you passed your young spring days under the plous shield of those espoused Chrit's. Later on the remembrance of this vish in which our hearts rejoice and which, like the forme of these flowers spentaneously growing on this happy occasion, we shall be again made happy, as our thoughts are borne back to this day of bonour and joy. To-day, Madame, your name will be foremost in our prayers, and for a long time to come shall we remember in our joyous circle your kind consideration, which will ever demand our gratitude.

At the request of Madame Robitaille, the good Mother Stanislas granted a full holiday offices specified by statute. was very much disgusted with himself, gramme, and was perhaps the most for Mallow, defeating the Rome Buller.)

charming event of the day. The following little girls: Gertie McShane, daughter of James McShane, M. P. P.; M. de Bouville, of Prescott; J. McGovern, New York; Amelia Sicotte, Montreel; Bertha Archambeault. Montreal; J. Demers, Montreal; and H. Lionals, Montreal, now came forward with bouquets and baskets of violets, roses, lillies

of the valley, feren &c. In presenting their offering a very pretty piece was recited by the little Misses. The entertainment was brought to a close by a duet, "Postillion d'Amour," by F. Belve. The visitors and suite then went over the establishment, after which they sat down to a recherche collation prepared by the Sisters. This concluded a most memorable and enjoyable day for the pupils, Sisters, and their visitors at this grand old institution, so pleas-antly connected with the early life of many of our lady readers.

The Lacrosse Champions.

The annual general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held in the Brothers' School, corner of Young and Ottawa streets. on Monday evening last, Mr. Wm. Stafford, President, in the chair. A great deal of enthusiasm and unaminity prevailed all through the evening.

Considerable routine and general business was got through when the Chairman declared 'hat the election of officers for the ensuing ear came next in order, whereupon it was moved that

The Vice-President take the chair while the election of President is taking place.— Carried.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Scullion declared that the only nomination for President was that of Mr. Stafford, who was declared duly re-elected. (Applause.)

Mr. Stafford resumed the chair, and cordially thanked the meeting, in a neat and pleasant speech, for the honor done him.

The rest of the ballot resulted as follows: 1st Vice-President, James Scullion (re-Mount, Hon Mr Beaubien and Misses Stewart, elected), 2nd Vice-President, J G Tumity; Mr A Dansereau, Mr R White, Mr Lacoste, Secretary, A H Woods (re-elected), Treasurer, M Polan (re-elected). Committee—J Morton, P McKeown, C J Maguire, T Butler, Thos Farmer, F Cook, P Lynam.

The Committee then retired to deliberate by side on the flag staffs of the main building on the selection of a captain for the ensuing year. On re-entering and handing the result of their cogitations to the Secretary that officer proclaimed Mr. John Hoobin, the reteran lacrossist, unanimously selected for the onerous position. This proclamation arrival occurred at about a quarter past three: was received with wild "huzzas" and amid the Rev. Mother Stanislas, General-Assistant the prevalent excitement Hoobin was was received with wild "huzzas" and amid of the Convent, in the absence of properly "bounced" by the "team." The the guests, His Excellency and Madame Ro- ner, the members thus attesting their bitaille, and Captain Shepherd, A. D. C., appreciation of his long services in the good cause. After the excitement became subdued the meeting transacted some business in connection with the coming entertainment in

Arnold for his kindness in tendering the club the free use of the hall, also some other votes of thanks. The meeting then adjourned.

VISITING VILLE MARIE. Lieut.-Gov. Robitallle's Reception at

Monklands The guests were received by the Mother

Superior, who conducted them to the grand salon especially prepared for this occasion. The windows were draped with heavy curtains which excluded the light of day to admit of a more brilliant display created by the aid of artificial light. With that innate taste recognized as a distinguished feature of the institution, the decorations were on a scale simply grand while not too estentatious to be consistent with artistic arrangement.

On the entrance of the party an opening march, performed by 36 hands on pianos, harps and 'guitars, made a happy impression on the minds of the visitors. The young Conservatives encourage the candidacy of an organized day-dream with a skin on it. A ladies who so ably controlled the musical lay independent aspirants in all places where the flint and a genius that will not strike fire are were:—Pianistes—Misses M A Royal, Manito-ba; E Guilbault, Joliette; A LeMoine, Quebec; M O'Brien, M L Perrault, T Dunn, M L Valois, C Laforce and G Trudel, Montreal, and T Molleur, St Johns. Harp and guitars-Misses M B Brotherson, Texas; F Freil, Ontario; G Cusson, E Huguevine and S O'Brien, Montreal, and T Vegs, New York.

A coterie of young ladies then advanced and presented the gubernatorial pair with beautiful floral tributes accompanied by handsomely Illuminated programmes, likewise the execution of the fair scholars. Several addresses were then read in French and English, the delivery being varied by the performance of musical selections.

To the address to Madame Robitaille she very graciously replied, and Miss McGirr read the following poetic address :--

May it Please Your Excellency.

Spring comes to us with blossoms rare, And favors, oh! celestial fair, Amid those favors great and grand, Our youthful hearts with joy expand.

To welcome here the good and great, Is joy. indeed! our hearts clate! Mount Poyal's fancs with bliss abound, And welcomes echo all around.

Yes, welcomes to Your Honor here, Ring on the breeze with blithosome cheer, Around our halls in music thrill, As every note vibrates at will. Accept our bomage, deep and true, With heartfelt thanks and honor due

Oh! may you long our province sway. White loyal friends your toils allay. And peace and plenty on us smile, Our every burden to begulle, Until we reach those realms above, Where all is joy and endless love.

Heaven's choice gifts be ever thine, And laurels fair thy brow entwine, Will be our prayer at noon and eve, As mystic garlands round thes weave.

And when in distant climes we're cast, Fond memory will wake the past, And conjure up with magic wand, Our Villa home, that mystic land.

In visions blight this hall review, Where may you oft this scene renew, Around us cast a golden ray, Refulgent with our joys to day.

This elicited a reply in English from His Honor, who included in his remarks copious thanks to the young ladies and their kind preceptresses for the magnificent entertainment accorded them.

The party was then escorted to the carriages in waiting, and drove to the Montreal College, where His Honor was welcomed by Rev. Father Baile and the professors of the College. After an hour had transpired in delightful intercourse with the pupils and their tutors, His Honor and party returned to the Windsor Hotel.

Home Bulers Elected. Dawson, Carlow Borough; Erington and

Justin McCarthy, Longford County; Finnigan, Ennis; Foley, New Ross; (beating the Tory Tottenham); Byrne and Redmond, Wexford County; (Chevalier O'Clery defeated); Moore, Clonmel; Whiteworth, Drogheda; Mitchel Henry and Nolan, Galway; The O'Doneghue, Trales, Bennerhassett, Kerry; Synan and O'Sullivan, Limerick; Callan, Doudalk. (A Mr. Johnson has been elected

TERRIBLE FATE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

(By Telegraph to the Post and TRUE WITNESS)

ARTHABASKAVILLE, April 2—Yesterday the residents of the quiet locality known as Bulstrode, eleven miles from this place, were considerably agitated by the report that a munder of a most stroclous character had been perpetrated, and that a young woman universally respected throughout the locality was the unfortunate victim. From what can be ascertained up to the present it appears that the deceased, who was who was

A YOUNG WOMAN OF ABOUT TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE,

left her father's house to go to the house of a neighbor named Lachance, situated about forty acres distant. The young woman took with her a quantity of wool, intending to pass her time in knitting. As she did not return on Tuesday, the family became uneasy, and a messenger was sent to the house where she had intended to go. Here, however, no person had seen the young girl. The case now assumed a most suspicious appearance, and search was made near and far for the missing one. The persevering efforts of the neighbors were at length rewarded, for, after considerable time, they succeeded in DISCOVERING THE BODY IN A WELL.

DISCOVERING THE BODY IN A WELL DISCOVERING THE BODY IN A WELL.

Into which it had been thrown after the commission of one of the most brutal crimes that ever stained the records of criminal history in Causda. When discovered the fect were found to be about three inches above the level of the top of the well, the head being, as a consequence, downwards. An examination of the body left no doubt whatever that the unfortunate woman was the victim of a most

REVOLTING AND HORBIBLE CRIME. REVOLTING AND HOREIBLE CRIME.

Her face was covered with blood, and bore the marks of many large wounds. On the neck and chin, wounds evidently made with a knife were discovered. Apart from this one of her hands was cut, creating the natural impression that the deceased had been attacked, and that an attempt was made upon her which she resisted with all her might. The presumption as ga hered from circumstances is that

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE TOOK PLACE, hat that ultimately she was obliged to succumb. However, the combat seems to have been a desperate one, to judge by the traces of blood and the general appearance of the scene of the murder. No traces of the nurderer could be found, and no cause for the commission of the crime can be suggested by the persons residing in the locality, and although

AN INQUEST HAS BEEN HELD, AN INQUEST HAS REEN HELD, the veil of mystery still conceals the circumstances of the crime and the perpetrator. A pedler, who was seen in the neighborhood, was suspected, but, according to the evidence of the Curr of the Parish, the accused was at the time at Arthabaska Station. Since the inquest, certain suspicion points to a young man in the neighborhood. It was remarked that there was blood on the front and back parts of his coats, that

HE HAD WOUNDS IN HIS HANDS, besides a slight scratch on one temple, but he attempted to explain these circumstances by stating that he had fallen while chopping wood and that one of his hands had came into contact with the axe and the other with a log. THE YOUNG MAN SUSPECTED

the Young MAN SUSPECTED has up to the present enjoyed a most excellent character, and his antecedents would seem to be in his favor, and his friends state that they would not believe any such charges as those made against him. He was well known a a friend of the deceased, and the only motive attributed for the commission of the crime was add to be one which cannot well be mentioned, but the post matter was an ination showed that not even an attempt had been made to commit such crime as that alleged. Up to the present such crime as that alleged. Up to the present the matter is

ERVELOPED IN MYSTERY.

and all the efforts of the authorities have so far been powerless to bring to justice the perpetrators of an act which brings disgrace upon the country, fills a family with woe, and calls to Heaven for vengeance. It has been suggested to the Post correspondent by many, who have heard with feelings of indignation of this horrible murder, that a committee be appointed by the residents, and that every exertion possible be made to ferret out the human-shaped demon who thus outraged civilization and humanity, and it is binted that, in the event of his capture, speedy punishment, perhaps not strictly in keeping with the law of the land, will be meted out to him. and all the efforts of the authorities have so far

TELEGRAMS

THE IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, March 30 .- The exottement atheat, and every day brings its tale of riot and disturbance in the more closely contested They that sow wind reap a whirlwind. A towns of England, Scotland and Ireland. The | man of mere "capacity undeveloped" is only Liberal vote can be thus divided, and these no better than wet junk-wood. We have independents are frequently assalled by both | Scripture for it that a "living dog is better personal abuse and physical violence. In than a dead lion." If you would go up, go; most of the constituencies, however, the if you would be seen, shine. nominations have passed over with comparative quietude. The elections will begin to be held on Wednesday, and in most cases they will all be over by the end of this week. | eminent position; they have got to hammer The letter written by Earl Grey, in support of it out by steady and rugged blows. The world the Conservative cause, excites no little in- is no longer clay, but rather iron, in the hands dignation, and is held by the Conservatives to be quite a sufficient offset to Earl Derby's letter in support of the other side. The Conservatives have now resolved to place in the field a candidate to oppose the Marquis of Hartington for the representation of New Radnor, which is a small district, having

about 1,500 registered voters.

London, March 30.—The following candidates were to-day elected to Parliament with- ed one of nature's gifts to us. The various out opposition : Messrs. Smith, Conservative, forr Aylesbury, re-elected. Rothschilds, Liberal, but an ardent supporter of Beaconsfield's foreign policy, for Aylesbury, re-elected. Sciater Booth, Conservative, for Hants, North, re-elected. Hinchingbrook, Conservative, for Huntingdon, re-elected. Brasser, Liberal, for Sandwich, re-elected. Samuelson, Liberal,

re-elected, unopposed, for Frome. At Coal Island, in County Tyrone, a party of Orangemen entering the town were attacked by a crowd of Catholics. The police interfered, and were obliged to fire, wounding two of the attacking party.

BEACONSFIELD OVERTHROWN --- PARNELL NOMI-NATED FOR CORK.

LONDON, March 31 -The Daily News says the first day's polling resulted in a great Liberal victory. There is a net gain of 15 boroughs, which voted to-day; this has practically pronounced the doom of the Beaconsfield Government. There is every reason to believe the gains to-day will be increased tomorrow.

The Marquis of Hartington, the Liberal leader, has been re-elected to Parliament without opposition for North East Lancashire. The Liberals gain members at Stamford, Evesham, Gloucester City, Grantham and Lincoln City. The Conservatives gain at Horsham, Leominster, Barnstable and Taun-

Right Hon. W. Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty (Conservative), has been re-elected for Westminister, defeating John Morley (Liberal). Prof. Fawcett (Liberal), has been elected for Hackney. John Bright (Liberal) has been re-elected for Birmingham, also Joseph Chamberlain (Liberal). Sir John Halker, Attorney-General (Conserva-tive), re-elected for Preston, and D. J. Jenkins (Liberal) for Penryn and Falmouth. H. S. Northcote (Conservative), son of the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer, has been elected at Exeter. Thomas Bayley Potter (Liberal) reelected at Rochdale. J. H. Puleston (Cen-

servative) re-elected at Devenport: 1970. The Times says the Conservatives must admit that the very grave, discouraging balance, of gains and losses is on the whole decidedly in lavor of the Liberals. It is obvious if the tide of ancoess flows as strongly as it did today in favor of the Opposition the whole Ministerial majority of 1874 will have melted away. This is more ominous for the Minis-I try, because it is soknowledged that there has | at 62}c on the dollar.

been a loss of several seats in Scotland and Ireland. Certainly a dozen, and perhaps a score is inevitable.

Mr. Algernon Borthwick, proprietor and editor of the London Morning Post, who contested the seat for Evesham in the Conservative interest against D. R. Ratcliffe, Liberal, has been defeated; this result is somewhat of a surprise to the Liberals, inasmuch as Evesham, which is a small constituency of 788 electors, was believed to be good for a Conservative majority of at least as large as that which sent Colonel James Rourne, Conservative, to represent it in the last Parliament. Mr. Borthwick, who is nephew and supposed heir to the title and estates of Lord Borthwick, made a thorough canvass, and was alleged to be daily increasing in popularity. Admiral Day, Conservative, is also defeated.

Great excitement prevails at Cork over the Home Bule candidature for that city. Mr. Parnell has been nominated for that city, at the last moment, the Nationalists not thinking Mr. N. D. Murphy, whose name had been suggested, a sufficiently advanced Home Ruler, or doubting the soundness of his opinions on the tenant right question.

Dublin, March 31.—Mr. Parnell, who arrived at Ennis to-day, met with an ovation

from the people.

DUBLIN, April 5.—At an electors meeting at Cork Parnell, in an address, denounced Shaw, the late leader in the House of the moderate Home Rulers, and one of the Home Rule candidates for Cork county, alleging that if elected, Shaw would betray the cause of Home Rule. Parnell accused him of submitting to manipulation at the last session of Parliament. The crowd enthusiastically cheered Parnell's strictures on Shaw, whereupon Parnell nominated Kettle, of the Land League, against Shaw and Col. Colthurst, also a Home Rule candidate, for Cork county.

Dunkin, April 5 .- Mr. O'Clery was mobbed at Wexford to-day, and the mob attempted to throw him into the river, but the police rescued him. Sir A. B. Guinness has been rejected by the voters of this city, and a Liberal elected in his place. Major O'Gorman has been re-elected at Waterford.

LONDON, April 6 .- The latest returns show total of 263 Liberals, 157 Conservatives and 22 Home Rulers, making a net Liberal gain of 62. Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a meeting at Torquay yesterday, during which there was much riotous fighting.

Energy the True Mark of Genius.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his lectures, describes with the clear sweep of a painter the vital necessity of energy and labor o even the most gifted. In the present day of steam and punctuality, the lazy man, no matter how extraordinary his acquirements, must always fall behind in the race of human life. He says:

Genius unexected is no more genius than a bushel of acorns in a forest of oaks. There may be epics in men's brains, just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that class of grumblers and wishers who spend their time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should be employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize upon the injustice of soriety. Do they want a change? Let them change-who prevents them? If you are fas high as your faculties will permit you to rise in the scale of society, why should you complain of men? It is God that arranged the law of precedence. Implead him, or be silent. If you have capacity for a higher station, take it-what hinders you? How many men would love to go to sleep and wake up Rothschilds or Astors!

How many men would fain go to bed dunces to be waked up Solomns! You reap what you tending the elections has now reached fever have sown. Those who sow dunce-seed vice-seed, laziness-seed, usually get a crop.

> At the present day eminent position in any profession is the result of hard, unwearied labor. Men can no longer ily at one dash into

WHAT IS VASELINE?

As the use of this wonderful product increases, in the same ratio do people ask what is Vaseline? Vaseline is the highly purified heart or body of Rock Oil or Petroleum. Petroleum was, is, and ever will be consideruses to which Petroleum is put, and the different sources from which its useful properties were first discovered are too numerous to cite.

This Oil is composed of several minor oils, and each of these acts distinctly its own part in making up the vocabalary of uses for

which science employs it.

The medicinal qualities of Petroleum and its wonderful effect in promoting the vigor and luxuriance of the hair were centuries ago known to the American Indians, who first discovered it floating on the borders of the mountain lakes. But now, what fault have we with it? Its odor, that curious and lasting smell. To expel this, then, and retain its medicinal and toilet properties, because a field for scientific investigation, scientists, chemists and analysts energetically sought the method by which this could be accomplished, and Mr. Robt. A. Chesebrough, of New York, was the discoverer. He found that by a certain process the odorous and burning qualities could be removed, and the medicinal properties re-

tained without deterioriation. This component of Rock Oil, by his process is of about the consistency of butter, inodorous and tasteless, it is then purified, and to this essence he gave the name of Vaseline, composed of two words, "Saxon Wasser' and the Greek "Elaion," which the discoverer

believes Petroleum to be, "Water Oil." The first introduction of Vaseline to the public met with a most warm reception, physicians and chemists seeing in it a masterly achievement in science and a powerful member added to the armament of drugs. From Vaseline are manufactured by its proprietors a Pomade for the hair, Vaseline Cold Cream for chapped surfaces, and for use after shaving, a Camphor Ice, Toilet Soaps, and several other articles, all of which are acknowledged by those who use them to be exactly what is claimed.

Pure Vaseline being an excellent lubrica-tor can be used for the same purposes as Castor Oil, passing through the system unchanged a gentlem week

-The Lake Superior copper mines paid \$600,000 in dividends during February last. The bankrupt dry goods stock of Ste.
Marie & Co., valued at \$7,000, has been bought by Mr. I. Vineberg, of Cowansville,

ित्र के विश्वपत्त । कार्यक्त कार्यक्त कार्यक्त वर्षे कार्यक कार्यक्त है है कि कार्यक्षिति कार्यक्षिति । असी कार्यक कार्यक्ष

MY NATIVE HILLS.

Fill high your glauses,
Time swiftly passes,
And drink a health to our far off home,
Her lakes and mountains,
Her vales and fountains,
O'er which in boyhood we loved to roam.

Poor exiles pining
A distant clime in.
Far, far every from their sparkling rills;
V.e will banish adness
And drink with gladness
To the days we spent on our native hills.

Some broken-bearted Home oroxen-nearred
From home have parted,
Tho will ne'er again tread their native strand,
More fundly dreaming,
Bright visions framing,
Of fame and fortune in a foreign land.

Yet o'er them stealing, Comes kinder feeling Of bitter grief for their country's ills, As with bosoms beaving They take when leaving A last FOND LOOK at their native bills.

Oh, holy Ireland!
Our home and streland,
Where'er we wander forever dear,
Haunts of my childhood.
The glen and wildwood,
In memory's musings yet still are near.

Oh, had I riches,
My fondest wishes,
E'er Desuh's coid hand my life's current chills,
To spend at leisure
In joy and pleasure Life's waning years in my native hills.

Then while time passes
Fill high your glasses,
And pledge to Erin a bumper bright;
May heaven bless her, Want ne'er oppress her, Soon may she revel in Freedom's light.

Her daughters glorious,
Her sons victorious,
The peasant lord of the soil he tills;
Then give me dying,
The green flag flying,
And a freeman's grave 'mid my native hills.

AGRIOULTURE.

MINTS FOR THE MOSTEL OF APRIL. Spring work comes without hurry to the farmer who is prepared. Much of the mischlef laid to unfavorable seasons rightly belongs to a lagard beginning. A well started crop rarely falls to be satisfactory in spite of weather, and a late one is rarely so.

one is rarely so.

Farly Plantingand Sowing.—With the soil well prepared, early so ing is most desirable with many crops. Some tender ones make a poor at rundless the ground is warmed by the sun and air and a late frost may do harm. But it is rarely wise to delay because of what may happen, when promptness promises the best receiv!

The condition of the soil is always to be taken into account. Fields that are drained, either naturally or srtificially, may be safely sown when a wet soil cannot be. Wet soils are cold. Some deny this, on the ground that the water is aswarm as the soil, and has no refrigerating effect. But it is the circuittion of air in the soil that warms it, and if it is so filled with water that air cannot enter, it remains cold, until the water has evaporated.

water has evaporated.

The first crop to be sown, is siring wheat, then oats; after these come beets and polatoes. Wherever spring wheat will succeed it is a desirable crop, even when sown in April. Out of its natural district, which is marked out by peculiarity of climate more than any other condition, it is of no use to sow it, unless in a small way to experiment with new varieties of unusual promise.

promise.

Barley:—A fine condition of the soil is indispensable for this crop. Old barley growers know all about this, but many want to grow barley because it is a profitable crop when successful. It will succeed in any good, well prepared soil, but a mellow clay loam which can be brought to good tilth is to be preferred. But good crops of bright grain may be grown on lighter loams if in good heart. It may be made an excellent soiling crop to follow clover, and as a change from eats. We prefer to sow thick!, say 2) bushels per acce, but opinions vary in this respect, and from 1} to 2} bushels is the range.

Fix —It is supposed that flax is a "hard" crop

from 1) to 2) bushels is the range.

Flax —It is supposed that flax is a "hard" crop on land. It is true in one sense, but it will not injure a cool, moist soil that has a fair proportion of vegetable matter in it. It has been grown with oats and threshed for feeding, and there are few more profitable crops than this mixed one. A large demand is springing up for both seed and fibre. It should not be lost sight of that mills will not come until there is same material to be worke up, and if the farmers of any locality wish for a factory near them, they must first grow the needed material. It is fortunate that it ax can be grown for feed, and even the striw used for 'odder when mixed with oats, so that a good foundation may be laid for a supply

Medicines are to be avoided as a rule, excepting in extreme cases. "Spring Physicing" is an old notion which should rest with our ancestorn If due attention has been given to feeding and general care, stock will come out in good order after their season of dry feeding and confinement.

Menses.—When hard work commences, dry food with be needed. It hardens the muscles and prevenue excessive perspiration. The skin, tender from long rest, is easily chafed and galled. Cold water and Vete-inary Cosmoline will keep galls in check and heal raw spots. Clean, soft harness, prevents galls. Shoes that have been long on ought to be removed, and in paring the hoof lot no knife touch the frog. It will wear away fast enough.

away fast enough.

Cows.—Gargot and abortion trouble the dairymen. We believe in prevention. The former may surely be prevented by due care. As soon as the udder contains milk, it should be relieved by drawing off a part of it, if there is any tendency to hardness. These diseases are often a consequence of weakness. A fat animal may be weak for want of food. When a cow's time approaches and the feed is suddenly reduced, disturbance of the system is caused. Circulation becomes irregular, and congestion occurs in the most succeptible organs. The udder is the principal one of these at this period, and an attack of garget is very sure to occur. This may not slways be so, but long experience and observation convinces us that it generally is. The remedy is obvious.

Sheep and Lambs.—As lambs grow and thrive, ewes suffer. All the growth of the lamb comes from the ewe. The suggestion should carry its own moral, viz., feed the ewe. There is no food so nourishing for a lamb as the dam's milk, and plenty of it produces the finest lambs. Cow's milk may do for a store lamb, but not for a market lamb. Ticks will become troublesome and fret the flock. The use of a a strong decoction of tobacco will destroy these pests.

Swing.—Corn is high but so is foright and as

tion of tobacco will destroy these pests.

Swine.—Corn is high, but so is freight, and as 800 lbs. of corn may be carried in a park barrel, it is a question if it will not pay to feed 50 cent corn to four cent pigs. Every bushel of corn relieves the market of a surplus, and makes the remainder more saiable. This is to be considered. Also the fact that there it a kind of pig that may be fed the most profitably and that one kind is the one to discover and choose. Hereafter farmers will save their profits in all probability, just as is done in other manufacturing business. Animals are living farm machines.

Poultry.—Vermin run riot among the poultry and many poor fowls die of diseases caused by the constant worriment or lice and fleas. As the weather grows warm this is to be looked after, and the flock freed from the pests. Free use of kerosene oil or crude petroleum, about the roots and crevices of the nests, and clean earth in the runs and houses will effect a deliverance.

Machinery.— after the winter's rest an over-hauling of the machines will be proper. Dust and rust should be cleaned off, and oil and tallow used liberally. It should be understood that there is more wear from rust than from use, with farm machinery,

(To be continued next week.)

WIT AND HUMOR.

It is surprising how many people there are in this world that do not like to work

between meals. A maiden lady of our acquaintance has resolved to change her name to "Conclusions," having heard that men semetimes jump that way.

A man never feels more unhappy than at the moment at which the rain scage into his hat and indolently drops down to his nose.

A RURAL CONUNDRUM .- "What did the snowstorm say to the farmer?" It said-" If you've any steers to shed, prepare to shed

A camel can make 100 miles per day if he has fire-crackers tied to his tail, but he'd rather go about ten and then loaf around the rest of the day.

"Jane," said he, "I think if you lifted your feet away from the fire we might have some heat in the room. And they hadn't been married two years, either. When a new dramatic company "takes the

good repair, for the chances are that they will need it to walk home on. Maggie Mitchell owns to being 43 years

road," they should see that the road is kept in

APPARITIONS AND MIRACLES AT KNOCK, CLAREMORRIF.

THE APPEARANCES OF THE 9TH AND 1278 FEBRUARY.

(From the Tuam News) Annexed is the deposition of Mr Martin Hes-

Annexed is the deposition of Mr Martin Hession, a young but very intelligent assistant in
Mrs Murphy's establishment, in this town, who
sided Knock on Monday, 9th February, and
slao on Thursday, 12th February;
I arrived at about 6 o'clock, p.m., on Monday,
the 9th Feb, at Knock chapel, which has recently become a centre of religious attraction.
There was a large number of persons present.
There was a large number of persons present.
The evening was very wet and cold. I remained
in the chapel for a considerable time. I saw at
about 8 o'clock on that evening at the south
gable of the chapel beautiful lights in many
colours. They were at times exceedingly bright.
Stars also appeared both inside and outside the
chapel. The lights continued coming and going
at about quarter past twelve that night I saw
a thick vapour all over the gable of the chapel.
I took to be the Blessed Virgin. The
figure was very beautiful. A mantle covered the
figure was very beautiful. A mantle covered the
figure all over; the mantle was dark white. I
saw two other figures, one on each side of the
Blessed Virgin, but they were not quite distinct.
A star of three different colours appeared under
one of the figures; green, red, and white. The
gable was, in fact, covered with stars. These
appearances continued until about half-past six
in the morning. I remained up all night looking at the figures and lights. At about five
o'clock in the morning three circles of stars appeared, as I thought, a half a mile over the top
of the chapel. The circles of stars swayed to and
fro in the air. There appeared at the same time
over the cross on the gable of the chapel a row
of stars which moved to the east of the gable
and reached one of the figures which was said
to be St. John. At about half-past six in the
morning a shower of hall and rain came, and
all who had been outside with mys-if went into
the chapel, and at seven o'clock, when I went
out sgain, there was nothing to be seen of the
beautiful lighta.
I visited Knock again on the tollowing Thu

the chapel, and at seven o'clock, when I went out sgain, there was nothing to be seen of the beautiful lights.

I visited Knock again on the following Thursday, I'th February. It was dark when I reached there, and at about a quarter past eight o'clock went out from the chapel and looked at the gable. I was there but about ten minutes when I saw three figures of the shape of, but much larger than, those which I had seen on Monday night. The central figure was considered to be that of the Blo-sed Virgin. It was very brilliant. The other figures were not quite visible. After about five minutes they all disappeared. I went to the A chdeacon, met him on the road, and spoke to him about what I had use on Monday night. Whilst speaking to his reverence a beautiful star appeared which itiuminated the who'e place. The Archdeacon saw it and he took off his hat and asked me and a few others if we saw the light. I then returned to the chapel, where I saw beautiful lights on one of the side windows. I have since visited the chapel, and also have seen stars inside the chapel, over the altar.

A correspondent of the Wexford People gives the following recount of a visit to Knock in

A correspondent of the Wexford People gives the following account of a visit to Kuock:the following account of a visit to Kuock:

Having heard so much about the appartitions and miracles at the charel at Knock. I was induced to undertake a pilerimage with my child to that 'avoured spot to test with my own eyes the correctness of the reports of the great cures that were wrought, and to see, and obtain relief for my child's infirmity from the mother of God. The little hardships accidental to the journey are not worth repenting here, but when 1 arrived there were large crowds congregated, not sithstanding that the weather was very inclement. They were praying in groups round the little church, and many were relating the wonders which had taken place. A very respectable man from Manchester, whose name, from a fer ling of delicacy, I did not ask, related how he had been blind since last May, and that he arrived there on Saturday and wended his way to the little chapel, full of confidence and faith, and prayed On Sunday morning he again entered, and taking out his prayer hook to have it blessed by Father Cavanagh, the good parish priest, he observed that the cover of it pre-sented a greenish hue. He again prayed, and when he opened it he was able to read the prayers of Mass. I may state myself that my child, who was bad for the past six months with hip disease, was enabled to put his feet under him immediately after making the "rounds," and that a visible improvement of the diseased rart has taken place ever since. I am not dispresed to any more at present about my own child's case than that there is a visible and great improvement in the part affected.

The correspondent of the London Daily News in a second letter, dated Claremorris, Saturday,

The correspondent of the London Daily News in a second letter, dated Claremorris, Saturday, says:—

special process and that the a the fire planel on each of the result is the process of the proce

so. I took off a little bit of the cement, and put it into the water, and he drank it. In a short time I was in the neighbourhood again, holding station, just as I was on the previous occasion, and after the station I was taking tes with the curate, when I asked him how the boy was, and he answered 'Oh, that boy is quite well.' The natural healthy colour had returned to him, and in a few days he was walking about as well as ever." Archdescon Cavanagh said there were many other cases of which he had not told me.

Hints on Household Matters.

Turnips on the Griddle.- I had seen for some time a statement going the rounds of newspapers, that a turnip used in rubbing the griddle, while cooking griddle-cakes, would give the desired smoothness and do away with the unpleasant smoke. I doubted it. but a trial soon convinced me that the statement was correct. I found, however, that at times it was necessary, when beginning, to put a very little grease on the turnip, but this made no appreciable smoke.

Putting Away Tubs .- A very little thing, yet worth knowing. One week my regular washer woman could not come, but sent a substitute. When she returned, on the following week. I found her tugging away at a nest of tubs, finding it almost impossible to pull the inner one from the enclasping outer one. "I never have this trouble," said she, "when I put the tubs away myself." "How do you avoid it?" I questioned -" Why, do you not see she has put all the handles in a straight line. Now I always set them away, so that no two handles shall come together. Then, if they do swell I can have thorough use of the handles and with them the tubs are soon separated."

Right and Left .- My little boy was lefthanded. I had found, by experience, that school-life would be particularly irksome to him, if that defect were not remedled before he began school. It was useless for me to try to persuade him to draw pictures on his little slate with the right hand. That hand was really weaker than the other; he could not guide it. So I made little pictures on the slate, nothing intricate, then rubbed them off with my finger till only the dim outline could be seen. These I required him to trace. The weak hand that could not originate a line, could, little by little, approximate the rubbed outlines. Afterwards, by the same plan, I taught him to write the letters of the alphabet, and by the time he was old enough to go to school, he had learned to use his right hand.

Mending a Carpet.-My dining room carpet was only a rag carpet to begin with; latterly it had become a ragged one. I was contemplating it ruefully one day, knowing that the state of my purse would not allow me to replace it just yet with a new one. I could it lesion of the brain, of which his penmanthink of no way to mend it, but by big patches ship affords substantial evidence. tacked in place. In the midst of my dilemma an experienced old lady entered, who suggested paste instead of tacks. "I have repeat. edly put muslin patches over the carpet with paste," said she "and it is surprising how it holds." I took the hint. Patches are not, in their nature, beautiful, yet a patched garment is decidedly better-looking than a ragged one, and the same is true of a patched carpet and my patches were so easily applied and proved so adhesive, that I rarely sweep the room without a mental benediction upon the one who suggested it.

Cutting Hot Bread .- One day company arrived unexpectedly. Supper was just over and no bread had been left. I had just taken from the oven some delicious-looking light bread, but it was too hot to cut. We live in a country place where there is no baker. In my bewilderment, I happened to remember that in Mrs. Whitney's Cook Book "Just How," she suggested heating a knife, in order to split open a hot short-cake. Why, thought I, may not smoking hot light bread, be sliced

GENERAL NEWS

-Gen. Todleben is reported to have said that ten pounds more of dynamite would have sent the whole superstructure above the cellar in the Cxar's Winter Palace into the

—According to the last census Japan has a population of 34,308,404 inhabitants. The capital of the Empire, Tokio, or, as it is otherwise called, Yeddo, had at the end of 1879 a population of :,036,771.

-Verona is shortly either to be deprived of its rank as a great fortress, or fortified like Metz and Strasbourg in a first-class modern style. The War Department at Rome is studying the question.

-Mr. McCulloch, of Australia, who lately gave \$35,000 for the cow Duchess of Lancaster, and \$22,500 for Berkeley Duke of Oxford, bought them to replace two valuable Oxford bulls which the sanitary authorities of Melbourne killed by giving them poisonous water in quarantine.

-The Rev. J. Stevenson is preparing for publication a very interesting memoir by Nan, the Secretary of Mary, Queen of Scots. It may be regarded as containing, in substance, the Queen's account of her life, and especially of those parts of it which have been the subject of so much controversy.

-A Dr. Borne, of French extraction, has left all his property to the Lausanne University, on condition of the revenue accumulating for 100 years, and being then devoted to the publication, in all known languages, of his MS. work, "Maxims and Aphorisms," every library in the world to be supplied with a copy."

-A dramatization of the Tichborne case, entitled "Two Mothers," has been produced with fair surcess in Chicago. "The Heart of an Actress," written for Clara Morris, has made a hit in San Francisco. The old English play, "The Mariner's Compass," has been revived as "Hearts of Oak" in Philadelphia, and as The Loves of Two Sailors' in Chicago. A transalation of a French play is to be brought out in Philadelphia under the new name of "Two Hearts." A new border drama by Joaquin Miller is to be acted next fall.

-Among curious works on Napoleon I. "His History Explained by His Handwriting" will occupy a prominent place. The modificutions of his brain are here studied in connection with those of his penmanship. The author, Mensieur J. H. Michon, already celebrated in connection with his "System of Graphology," claims that the man whom his own mother called a "monster" was in the latter years of his reign affected by an organ-

-An Antwerp firm of publishers has just issued a revised newspaper directory, from which it appears that there are in Belgium at present 54 daily newspapers and 378 weekly or bi-weekly organs. The Flemish Gazette Van Gent dates from the year 1667. The greatest increase in periodicals falls between 1830 and 1848. In Brussels, during the last two years, new periodicals have been constantly appearing and disappearing. The Socialist organs are La Voir de l'Ouvrier and an illustrated comic weekly, La Trique (The Cudgel).

-The ship Lammermoor which arrived at Liverpool the other day from San Francisco, after a rapid passage of 122 days, reports that she passed Pitcairn Island, the home of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers, on the 20th of November. A boat with twelve natives pulled from the shore, bringing fruit, flowers, and vogetables. Capt. Duncan gave them some salt pork, and a bag of bread, and some newspapers and magazines. He also offered some novels, but the declined them. They asked about the Zulu war, and they were especially auxious to know if Cetywayo had been captured. -A telemeter, which will for

poses far surpass any range finder yet suggested, has been invented by a professor of mechanics at the high school at Belgrade. The instrument, it is stated, will show with unvarying precision the exact distance of an The rapidity with which sound enemy. travels is the basis of the measurement of distances, the distance required to be known being shown upon the face of the instrument in less than a minute. The telemeter itself is only about the size of a watch, and can therefore be easily carried in the pocket, while the error in the measurement of any range from 500 up to 20,000 yards does not exceed one and a half yards, and does not increase with the distance. The cost is only about \$10.

.The agitation in favor of fortifying the rontiers is daily gaining strength in Switzerland. The Swiss are reminded that whenever in olden times, the small and comparatively insignificant State of Switzerland successsfully defended herself against the onslaughts of her more powerful neighbors, she always relied largely upon the artifical defences which in those days existed in large numbers throughout the country. The decisive battles fought by the Confederates took place, almost without a single exception, either in or in the immediate neighborhood of fortified positions, before which the advance of the enemy had been retarded; as at Laufen, Sempach, Granson, Murten, and Dornach. As it has been in the past, so it will be, it is argued, in the future. The Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Secretary

of Ireland are Englishmen; the paymester of the Irish Civil Service is a Scotchman; the Chief Commissioner of Irish public works is an Englishman; the Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery is an Englishman; the chief officer of the Irish Constabulary is a Scotchman; the chief officer of the Irish Post Office is an Englishman; the Collector of Excise is a Scotchman; the persons employed in the collection of Excise are English and Scotch to Irishmen in proportion of thirtyave to one! Now let us turn to England. The following is the calculation made in Thoms' Official Directory, one of the best compilations in the world : Cabinet Ministers -English 10. Scotch 3, Irish 1-Lord Cairns the Chancellor. Lords of the Treasury-English 4, Scotch 2, Irish 0. Members of the Lord Stewards and Chamberlain's Department of the Royal Household-English and Scotch 225, Irish 4. Clerks of the Treasury—English and Scotch 112, Irish 1.
British Ministers to foreign ports—English
and Scotch 131, Irish 4. The chances of
preferment calculated as above would amount to 6 to 1 in favor of an Englishman or Scotchman in Ireland, while the probability of an Irishman obtaining a place in England is 401 to 10—or 50 to 1 against him. The whole of this page would not contain the names of those, each of whom has felt that the curse of Swift was upon him, for he was man of genius and an Irishman.-Irish

The English-speaking Catholics of Canada have now a first-class daily paper in the Montreal Post. Every one who desires a daily paper should subscribe for the Post. Only \$3.00 a year, including postage,

Medical, &c.

POND'S EXTRACT.

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

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Hemorrhages. Receding from the Nose, or from any came, is specify controlled and compact. Our Manual myringes (is contained in an leve (is to the contained in an leve (is to the contained in an arresting internal bleeting.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat.
Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure ours. Daily in dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific Catarrh. for this disease. Cold in Headac. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious case, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasas Syrings, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleaning. Use our Othersers, in connection with the Extract 1 it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air,

Burns and Scalds. For allsying it is unrivated, and abould be boyt in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Olastmess will aid in bealing and prevent Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soretic swithout pain.

Earache, Toothache and

Faceache. When the Extract is tions, its effect is simply wooderful.

Piles, It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicroes have failed. Fund's Extract Medicated Paper for close, use, is a preventive seamet Chaing and Piles, Our Uniment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient. For Broken Breast and

Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and clicacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Olument is the best emothent that can be applied.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRIOT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 445. Dame Hormisedas Hondreau, of the City of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plainiff, vs. Joseph Levesque, of the same place, Defendant. An action of separation de biens has been this day entered. Montreal, 18th February, 1880.

ETHIER & PELLETIER. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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April 28. 37-g*

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ave your life. It has saved hundreds, 4560 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but has and unye them to use Hop litters. Remember, Hop litters is no vite, drucged, drunk-en noutrum, but the Purest and Best Hedicine ever made; the "Iwraild's Friend and live," and no person or family should be without them. Got some this day. Hor Covan Curr is the sweetest, salest and best Ask Children,

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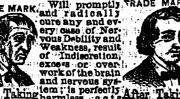
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Naturalists Portfolio.

A LARE ROOFED WITH SALT.-No. it isn't A LAKE ROSPED WITH SALT.—No. it isn't frozen sait; and it isn't under the ground. It is summer time, and open to the sky. And this is the explanation. In Sherla, where this wonder is to be found, the summer heat is intense, and turns the upper part of the waters of the lake into a light mist, which floats away into the air. The change from water to mist takes place so quickly that large masses of sait are left in air. The change from water to mist takes place so quickly that large masses of sail are left in solid crystals, which cake together, arching alghtly over the water, and forming a ruof eight or nine inches thick, so strong that beasts of burden passover it in safety, drawing their loads behind them. New, is this sait roof good to skate on? That is the question; but what's the answer?—St. Aicholas.

A GARDENER'S SERET.—Peter Henderson, the veteran gardener, made a very significant statement before the recent convention of nurserymen and florists. The statement embodies the remarkable fact that if garden seeds, when planted in the spring, are firmly pressed, when under the earth, by the ball of the foot, at the time the gardeners are putling them into the ground, they will invariably grow, drought or no drought, and what is still more important, they will spring up earlier and grow faster and mature better than any of their kind which have not been subjected to this discipline. The same rule of pressure, he says, holds true in regard to transplanting trees, shrubs and plants. This is an item of great practical value to many of our poople, and especially to those who live in the subtros. A GARDENER'S SECRET .- Peter Henderson

"strike ite," let him thank Plutarch for his remark.

ELEPHARTINE GRATITUDE.—A story comes from Tenbury, where a menagerie has been paying a visit, which illustrates the well-known character of the elephant for grateful feelings in a remarkable degree. Among the animals was a very fine female elephant called Lizzle, which was attacked with a violent fit of calle and suffered intensely. A local chemist, whose success as an animal doctor is well known, treated Lizzle, and saved the animal's life. Subsequently, on passing the chemist's shop, the elephant immediately recognized her benefactor who was standing at the door of his shop, and, going up to him, gracefully placed her trunk in his hand. The chemist visited the exhibition at night, and met with an unexpected reception from his former patient. Gently seizing the "doctor" with her trunk, the elephant encircled him with it, to the terror of the audience, who expected to see him crushed to death, but Lizzle had no such intention, and, after having thus doministrated her gratitude by acts more elequent than words, she released the doctor from her embrace and proceeded with her appointed task. task.

It must not be supposed that Cardinal Manning is at all answerable for Mr. Cross's Water Bill, which has so properly collapsed, any more than are Professor Fawcett and Sir Charles Dilke; except in so far as they and his Eminence enjoy the credit of bringing the matter before the Government. and forcing the Home Secretary to make a previous day, when not accompanied by any proposal of one kind or another. That the bill actually brought forward was one attacked, his harness and car broken, and the which was doomed to fail from the first processes he had with him torn. On the 9th must have been a deep disappointment to the Cardinal, who, presumably, will not re- Crossroads, they were met by some people, lax his efforts to obtain, sooner or later, who warned them that at the crossroads they legend which relates that his Eminence, being asked on one occasion what he would crowded round the car and demanded that chose to be supposing he were a layman, replied "A Radical member for Marylebone." The story, which it is interesting to recall at and the process server and the police were the present moment, may or may not be struck with stones repeatedly. The police mythical; but one thing is certain, that the were ordered to fix swords, and subsequently great Prelate, whose presence at Westminster is so indispensable, not only fulfills the duties | crowd only pressed the more and threw more attached to his ecclesiastical rank, but is also stones when they heard these orders, and as important a factor is the great social re-forms of the day as he could possibly have ditch. Rogers refused to go any further, and been had he occupied the post which he may or may not have playfully described to be he should give up the processes. Both he and the imaginary height of his secular ambition. the police said that would not be done, and -Catholic Times.

Pond's Extract.—In cases of Headache, whether Bilious or Nervous, bathe the head for a few minutes with the Extract, and the pain is

Holloway's Pills .- Indigestion and Liver

Complaint.-The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or deceased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach, and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills; the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength; and his sallowness gradually and strength; and his sallowness gradually Bitters.—Courant.

THE SEALING PROSPECTS.

Sr. Joux's, March 27.—From January 1st to March 20th, compared with corresponding period last year, there has been an increase in imports of 1,300 barrels of flour; 1,800 barrels commend; 1,600 barrels pork; 200 barrels beef; 180 puncheous molasses; 1,240 boxes soap, and 3,850 bushels oats; and a decrease in imports of 1,000 barrels potatoes 800 tons coal; 25,000 lbs. tea; 8,000 lbs. tobacco: 850 cwts. sugar; 120 puncheons rum, and 750 cwts. butter.
On the morning of the 24th, says the Advo

egie, the S.S. Hercules steamed out to the southeast of Cape Spear and liberated the S.S. Xanthus from an ice grip and towed her into the bay of bt. John's, whence she made sail and steam to get an offing to the eastward. The Xanthus reports having seen during the past week five stramers bearing about east by south from Cape Race, and to all appearance tightly locked in an ice sheet. Of the chances of sailing vessels it is less dangerous to speak. There are two alternatives; if on their cut out from the land they steered eastward till they reached the outside their prospects are good enough; if unhappily tempted by water and | The results of its use are its best recommendaloose ice along the shore they hazarded the tions; and the proprietor has ample evidence inside cut, hopes for their success stand at zero.

The Commercial Journal of the 24th says the first arrival from the seal fishery was as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by that of the steamer Walrus, to Messrs. J, & Dr. Wilbor. The medicine is regularly pre-W. Stewart, on Sunday last, 21st instant, with | scribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. a full lead of 13,000 young barp seals. Her B. Wilhor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists. captain reports three other steamers in the reighbourhood of the ice on which he took his cargo, but none of them have arrived up to date. A variety of rumors are current respecting the situation and probable success of the fleet, but although the severe winter other streets who use it on their tables as has brought the seals further south, it has also rendered the ice unusually heavy.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govera the operations of digestion and matrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us 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 mainedles are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may 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.—"James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

The Value of Milk and Limewater. Dr. E. N. Chapman has presented to the

Medical Society of the State of New York some valuable notes on the use of milk and lime for invalids. He says he has used milk and limewater for years as a diet for his patients with great success, particularly in cases involving nerve centre, that are acknowledged to be little under the command of the accepted modes of treatment, such, for instance, as marasmus, ansemia, paralysis, indigestion, neuralgia, cholera, dementia and alcoholism. Also in cases where nutritive functions are at fault, milk (with a pinch of salt), being rendered very acceptable to the stomach by the lime, is the most digestible and nourishing food that can be given. It allays gastric and intestinal irritability, offers a duly prepared chyle to the absorbents, supplies the blood OIL DISCOVERY.—It is popularly supposed that petroleum is a modern discovery; but it was known in the time of Alexander, though the absorbents, supplies the blood is a most interesting passage:—"For a Macedonian called Prozenus, that had charge of king's carriage to laggage), as he digged in a certage of aim place by the River Oxus to set up the king's tent and his lodging, be found a certain fat and oily vein, which, after they had drawn out the first, there came out also another which diffred nothing, neither in sme a taste or savor, from naturaioli, having glo it and interess of like as there could be dicerned no difference between them, which was so much to be wendered at because in all that country there were no cives."

(SIRT. North, tr. of Plutarch's "Lives," ed. 1731, D.72), This passage is more than curious, for it may be useful. If there was rock oil beside the Oxus in Alexander's time, there is prohably some there still. It might also be worth while to go and see; and fanyone there should "strike ile," let him thank Plutarch for his remark.

Elepharture A story comes.

actor and whoever the patient. "The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analysis on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnis etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-G

Obstructing Process-Servers. At Mayo Assizes, before Baron Fitzgerald, two men named Michael Murphy and William Ruane, one of them about twenty-five, and the

other about sixty years of age, were indicted for riot and for assaulting a process-server named Rogers and a number of police constables, on the 9th of June last. It appeared from the evidence that on the day in question Rogers left Ballyhaunis, with an escort of four police constables, for the purpose of serving processes. Rogers had on a of June, as they were approaching Lurgan a satisfactory settlement of this great and would be met by a large crowd. Accordingly, vital metropolitan question. There is a when they came to the crossroads they found a mob assembled of about 600 people, who Rogers should give up the processes or they would have his life. The mob threw stones, to load their rifles, and they did so. The said so to the crowd, but they demanded that that they would protect the processes with their lives. Ultimately the horse and car were taken out of the ditch, and the police, and Rogers drove away as fast as they could and stones were thrown after them until the

car got out of reach. The defence set up for both the prisoners was an alibi. The Jury acquitted the prisoners .- Irish

Grateful Woman.

Times.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an in-terest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these

of the Head of A. A. A. ...

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocca. When buy-ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

Get the Genuine Article.-The great popularity of " Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Cousumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvelous healing power,

The advertising of our Altar Wine has met with very great success; we have now aristo-cratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, St. Cutherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many luxury wine. For the convenience of poor classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price as usual, \$1.50 per gallon. Readers of the Post please tell your friends to buy the paper and read it in preference to any other. \$100 reward will be given to the person that will prove that our altar wine is not sold as pure as it is imported. Court & Co., 245 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 17-g-cow.

" Mama" said an angel of four, " why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young?" She sent the child to bed, but let us answer the darling, it is because your papa has not yet tried Luby's l'arisian Hair Renewer, which removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and restores hair to its pristine splender. Sold hv all chemists.

PORTRAIT OF OUR SAVIOUR.

Published by R. W. Carroll & Co., Cin'ti, O. PRICE 50 CENTS.

This beautiful and truly artistic work is printed on stone from a rare old engraving. Though it may not be absolutely effirmed that it is an exact likeness of the "Man of Sorrows," yet it can be fairly said that it has stronger claims to authenticity than any other known picture. No one can look upon the and, tender, God-like countenance without being impressed that it might well be, and probably is, a true portraiture of Him who

came to suffer for the world. The most ancient description of the person of Jesus extaut is probably that contained in a communication made by Publius Lentulus

icate. His face, without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red. His nose and mouth, so formed as nothing can be reprehended. His beard, thickish, in color like the hair of his head, not very long but forked. His look, innocent and mature. His eyes, grey, clear and quick. In reproving, he is terrible; in admonition, courteous and fair spoken. Pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity. It can not be remembered that any have seen him laugh; but many have seen him ween. In proportion of body, most excellent. His hands and arms, delectable to behold. In speaking, very temperate, modest and wise. A man for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of

In a little book, published by Rev. W. D. Mahan, entitled "Acti Pilati," and being as account of the apprehension, trial and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, as rendered by Pilate to Tiberius Casar, Emperor of Reme, is found the following reference to the personal ap-

pearance of Jesus :-

"One day, in passing by the place in Siloe, where there was a great concourse of people, I observed, in the midst of the group, a young man who was leaning against a tree, calmly addressing the multitude. I was told it was Jesus. This I could easily have suspected, so great was the difference between him and those who were listening to him. His golden colored hair and beard gave to his appearance a celestial aspect. He appeared to be about thirty years of age. Never have I seen a sweeter or more serene countenance. What a contrast between him and his hearers, with the irbeards and tawny complexion !"

The picture published by R. W. Carroll & Co, has on it, taken from the old engraving,

the following legend in Latin: "A true likeness of our Saviour, copied from the portrait carved on an emerald by order of Tiberius Cæsar; which emerald the Emperor of the Turks afterwards gave out of the Treasury of Constantinople to Pope Innocent the Eighth, for the redemption of his

brother taken captive by the Christians." The portrait bears a striking resemblance of Jesus (excepting only the coloring, which it would be injudicious to attempt to reproduce on stone), as described by Publius Lentulus. It is superior as a work of art, and yet so cheap that every one can afford to purchase. It is suitable to ornament the Church, the Sunday School; or the Parlor.

Agents wanted. Address R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, 233 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI. O.

PARIS, March 30 .- Subscriptions received by the French committee for the relief of Irish distress amount to 125,000 francs. Norwich, Ont., March 31.—One car of oat meal, made by Moore Palmer, was shipped

from here yesterday direct to the Duchess of Marlborough, Ireland, for the Irish relief. Persons answering advertisements, or

purchasing from those who advertise with us. will please mention the TRUE WITKESS.

The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, Thomas' Ecuacranc Oil, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, be-cause little of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents.
Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Toronto, Unt. Norn-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, April 6.

The local money market has remained quiet all the week, with rates easy and no-minally unchanged. The demand for money on collateral security is still comparatively small: loans on call are made at 4 to 5 per cent, and on time at about 6; while the general discount rate on commercial bills remains steady at 7 per cent; the extreme range is from 6 to 8. The market for Sterling Exchange rules very dull, but in sympathy with New York rates are a shade firmer this week, quoted at \$1.09½ to 1.09½ for round amounts between banks, and \$1.09½ to 1.09½ over the counter. In New York the posted rates are \$4.86 for 60-day bills and \$4.89 for demand drafts. Currency drafts on New York quiet at 1-16 to 1 prem.

...The Customs revenue of St. John, N.B. in March amounts to \$65,723, against \$52,500 in March last year. The Inland Revenue receipts were \$29,842, against \$12,100 last year.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Whitty, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway held at St. Catherines on Saturday, the pooling arrangement between the Whitby and Midland lines was confirmed.

-The traffic returns of the Great Western Railway for the week ending March 26th, 1880, were \$105,545.70, against \$76.585.52 for the week ending March 26th, 1879, showing an increase this year of \$29,992.18.

The Bank of England lost £310,000 specie during the week, and the reserve randown from 46 per cent. to 43½ per cent of liabilities. The posted discount rate is 3 per cent, although the actual rate is 2½ to 2½ per cent.

mediai rate 182; to 2; per cent.

—The traffic returns of the Midland Railway of Canada for the week ending March 21st and corresponding week last year were:—Passenge 8, 1389 85; Freight, \$2,912 98; Mails and sundries, \$231.78. Total for 1880, \$3,514.29, and 1879, \$3,225.14. Increase 1,309.45.

-The customs returns at the port of Belleville for March were:—Imports, 1879, \$.8.027; 183', \$.22.639; increase, \$4.612. Exports, 1879, \$25,833; 180, \$7,90; d-crease, \$1733. The decrease in exports is solely in cheese, of which a value of \$24 549 was shipped in March 1879, and none in

March, 1880.

—I'nder the head of "new loans" the London Reconomist of March 20th contains the following:—Quebec City 6 per cent, terminable debentures.—Messrs. Panmure, Gordon & Co. will receive applications for £32,100 in bonds to bearer, at the price of 105 per cent., redeemable 1st January, 1910, by a sinking fund.

—The traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending March 27th, 1880, smounted to \$20,882, against \$151,187 for the corresponding week of 1879, being an increase this year of \$55,805. The receipts from the Riviere-du Loupure included in last year's and not in this year's returns; without them the increase this year would be \$62,95.

Business Troubles.

Evariste Gelinas has been attached by B. La-alle for \$228. Joseph Fregin, assignee. -P. B. Jamieson & Bro. clothiers, &c., and G. Griffin, farrier, of Brockville, have made an assignment.

w. T. Ricknby has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against A. R. Hell for the sum of \$408. C. Beausoliel, official assignce.

A writ of attachment has been issued against John D. O'Connor, at the instance of D. O'Connor, for \$225. G. Bury, official assignce.

This afternoon a writ of attachment was issued against Joseph Besaillon for \$210, at the instance of N. H. Bourgouin. F. X. Cochu,

A writ of attachment has been issued against Patrick J. Cox, trader. Mr. A. Moffatt. assignee.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, April 6. As is usual towards the near approach of the opening of navigation, the general wholesale trade of the city during the week under review has been quiet, and, in some lines, dull. Many of the business men of the country are now delaying operations until spring and summer freight rates are established. The ice on the river in front of the city has commenced to move, and the water is rising rapidly to-day. The weather during the past week has been very favorable to the growing crop of winter wheat, and the sowing of spring wheat in Ontario is progressing rapidly; according to latest advices barley-sowing will soon become general in some parts, and there is every indication in the west of an early spring.

ASHES.—The receipts at this port continue

ASHES.—The receipts at this port continue light, not aggregating a total of 100 barrels for last week. The market remains steady for not ash at unchanged prices, \$3.70 to 3.75, but there is nothing doing in pearls.

there is nothing doing in Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Wholesale manufacturers are still quite busy filling orders received some time ago through travellers, who are now all at home, and the large dealers here have orders ahead sufficient to keep the factories employed on full time up to the lat of May next. Prices remain steady and unchanged. Remitances are reported to be only moderate—rather

DRY GOODS.—Payments due on the 4th inst., have been so far as we can learn, remarkably well met. A few buyers from the Eastern Townships, Central Canada, and the Ottawa districts. have been in the market during the week, and aithough not buying largely have been making their purchases cheerfuily, feeling confident that a change for the better is sure to be experienced as the season advances. Our city retail trade are reported to be well employed.

DRUGS AND ORIEMICALE. DRY GOODS.—Payments due on the 4th inst-

are reported to be well employed.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is very little movement here in heavy chemicals just now; the spring fleet with cargos direct for this port are now on the wing from English ports, and pending the receipt of invoices and shipping documents, importers here are not offering; but as soon as these cargoes come to hand some quotable movement of goods here may be expected to take place. The demand from country druggists for all kinds of general drugs is reported still active, and numerous orders now being received are to be shipped as soon as the suremer rates of freight on the G.

dication on the part of makers to book for forward delivery at present prices, which is the only encouraging resture the market presents. It seems hardly likely that the apring demand can be much longer delayed, and if there is any quantity required for this, existing low figures will not likely be continued. Bicarbonate of Soda is still high in Europe; prices are firm here at \$3.60 to \$.75 per cwt., but the demand is light.

Soria is still high in Eurrpe; priess are firm here at \$3.60 to 3.75 per cwt., but the demand is light.

GROCERIES.—Trade in general during the past week has remained quiet; the bad condition of the country coads still tends to retard business, and there is very little doing between jobbers. Remittances are reported fair. Teas—In New York Tapans are well maintained, with business tolerably active, but here trade in lines between jobbers is reported duil; there is a fair demand, however, from retail dealers, and prices are fuirly maintained. Japans are quoted at for common. 30e to 35e; mediums, 35e to 40e; choice, 40e to 48e; and extra choice, 50e to 55e; for blacks and greens there is no change to 10 55e; for blacks and greens there is no change to 10 55e; for blacks and greens there is no change to 10 55e; for blacks and greens there is no changed. Sugars are a shade ensier, if anything, though, we cannot quote any actual decline in values. Haws are fairly steady, but not active; round lots are held at 7ic to about 8ic, as to quantity, but there are few sales of lines reported. A cargoof several hundred hogsheads was offered here yesterday at 7ic, but so far as can be ascertained, has not yet been sold. Fair yellows are quoted at 7ic to 8e; Diamond A. at 9ic to 10e; granulated at 10c to 10j; and Paris lump at 10jc to 10e. Fruit is extremely scarce, and prices very firm. Valencia raisins are reported in demand at 8c to 8jc for the largest lines, but the market is very bare of stocks. Of layers and loose muscatels, also, the market is almost cleared out, there being none in first hands, and the outside prices quoted at \$4.30 to 4.40 for retailers' parcels, and \$4.15 to \$4.25 for round lots between jobbers. Spice: Leady and unchanged. In molasses there is but little movement; prices, however, are firm, Barbadoes being held at 37; to 40c, and Trinidad at 30c to 35c. The market is reported bare of sprups, also; medium to fine are in demand at 8c to 8c, and imperial at 56c to 60c. There have been several sales of am

HARDWARE.—Business in this branch has, on the whole, remained quiet and steady. The large wholesale houses here are fairly busy, despatching orders received from travellers in the west. Prices for tin are decidedly lower; we reduce quotations this week 50c per box all round. In plg iron and Scotch and Staffordshire iron. prices have declined somewhat recently, owing the month were \$76,672, and the withdrawals \$60,609.

The Customs returns in London. Ont., for March were \$42,903.80, against \$26,791.77 in 1879.

The exports from Port Hope, Ont., during Maich amounted to \$84,206, and the imports to \$7,837. The 6-rner for the ti-ree months ending 30th March were \$185,643, and the latter \$15,738.

The customs duties collected at Guelph, Ont., for March, 1880, were \$8,820 51: March, 1879, \$4,436 81: increase, \$1,829 70. The value of exports to the United States for March was \$65,788 35.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of ullered. HARDWARE.-Business in this branch has,

Pig Iron, per ton	
Gartsherrie\$24 50	to 25 00
Summerlee 24 50	25 00
Langloon 23 00	21 00
Eglinton 23 50 Calder No. 1 29 00	00 00
Calder No. 1 29 00	30 00
Carnoroe	30 00
Metaatiie	0 00
Bak, per 100 lbs:-	
Scotch and Staffordshire 265	2 75
Best do 3 00	- 0 00
Sweden and Norway 4 50	5 00
Lowmoor and Bowling 6 25	6 50
CANADA PLATES, per box:-	0.00
Glamergan 5.50	6 00
Garth & Penn 5 50	6 00
F. W. & Arrow 5 59	6 00
Hatton 5 to	5 50
TIN PLATES, # box— Charcoal, I.C	10 00
Charcoal, I.C	10 00
Charcoal, I.X	11 75
Charcoal D.C 9 00	9 50
Coke. I. C. 8 50	9 00
Bradley 10 50 Charcoal, I.X. 11 25 Charcoal, D.C. 9 90 Coke, I.C. 8 50 Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal, Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib. 0 13 Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No. 28	<i>b</i> 00
Cookley, K. of Bradley, per th 0 13	0 00
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Sheets, best brands	ŏŏŏ :
Best do 3 75	ŏ ŏŏ
CUT NAILS-	
10dy to 60dy, Hot Cut, per keg 3 85	0 00
8dy and 9dy. " do 4 10	0 00
6dy and 7dy, " do 4 35	0 00
4dy and 5dy. " do 4 60	0 00
3dy, " do 5 35	0 00
4dy and 5dy, Cold Cut, do 4 35	0 00
3dy, do do, 4 85	0 00
200 kegs, 10c per keg off.	0.00
Shingle, per 100 lbs 4 50	0 00
Lath do 500	0 00
Pressed Spikes 3 75	1 25
LEAD—	5.05
Pig, per 100 5 00	5 25
Sheet 5 60	6 00 6 00 05
Bar	7 00
	1 00
Cast. P ib 0 11	0 12
Cast, P b	4 25
Rest. do warranted 5 00	0 00
Rest, do warranted 5 00 Fire, do 4 25	4 50
Sleigh Shoe	0 00
Ingot Tin 0 28	ŏ 3ŏ
do Copper 0 20	ŏ 21
Horse Shoes 8 50	4 00
Horse Shoes 3 50 Proved Coil Chain, in 5 00	5 25
Anchors	
I A DCDOTS D CO	6 00
Anchors 500	6 00 0 10

Wire, \$\psi\$ bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6. 2 30 0 w

LEATHER—Trade during the past week has been moderately active. A marked demand for splits has been experienced, and considerable sales of round lots have been made, but the prices pnid have not transpired; they are supposed, however, to have been a little lower than our quotations. For other descriptions the demand has been only fair, and prices remain firm but unchanged throughout. The export trade in Buffaio sole leather continues, about 10,000 sides having been shipped from this market to Liverpool during the past week.

PiA6thoot duting one have ween.		
Sole, No. 1, B. A., per 1b 0 26		0 27
Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 21		0 25
Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 22	• •	0 23
Do. do. No 2 0 20	• •	0 21
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26	• •	0 30
Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38	••	0 42
Do. do. heavy 0 38	••	0 40
Grained Upper, light 0 37	• •	0 42
Splits, large 0 27	••	0 35
Do. small 0 24	• •	0 28
Calf. 27 to 86 lbs., per lb 0 50		0 65
Do. 18 to 28 lbs., per lb 0 45		0 55
Sheepskin Linings 0 30	• •	0 40
Harness 0 25	••	0 82
Buff Cowper foot. 0 14		0 17
Enamelled Cow do U.16	••	0 17
Patent Cow do 0 16		U 17
Pebbled Cow do 0 13		0 17
3- 007		A 0A

Rough Leather..... do 0 27 .. 0 80 WOOL.—The market is fairly active at firm prices. During the past couple of days 150 bales of Greasy Cape have changed hauds on p. t., but the prices paid are believed to have been 22c to 23c per lb. African, unscoured, has sold at 17c to 21c, and Australian greasy is still quoted at 33c to 85c. In domestic wools we have nothing of interest to report.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Aun's-Prices at Farmers' Sleighs, etc.

mers'-fleighs, etc.

The street markets were thinly attended to-day by both buyers and sellers. The absence of farmers and the very moderate supplies of produce is attributed to the breaking up of the country roads; of course the farmers residing on the other side of the river are debarred for the present from crossing. On Jacques Cartier square, this foronoon, oats sold at 750 to 800 per bag, buckwheat at \$1.00 per bag, and for corn 750 per bushel was asked. New maple syrup was plentiful at 300 per quart, or \$1.10 to 1.20 per gal, and for maple sugar 110 to 120 per lb was asked. There were no quotable offerings of dressed meats, poultry or dairy produce, consequently prices remain nominally. able offerings of dressed meats, poultry or dairy produce, consequently prices remain nominally una tered. Vegetables were in very limited supply at unchanged prices. Fruit of all kinds quiet, and the only change to note in prices is a fall of fully \$2 on the previous price for lemons, which are now selling at \$5.50 per hox and \$8 per case. The decline is due to a more plentiful supply in the market.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—

bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 30c to 40c per bushel; celery, 50c per dozen; cabbage, 40c to 50c per dozen, or \$1 to 1.20 per br!; American lettoce, 50c to \$1 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; lemons, \$8 to \$8.50 per case, or \$5.50 per box; Valencia oranges, \$8.50 to \$7.00 per case, or 25c to 30c per dos; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$8.50 to \$5.00 per keg of 50 lbs.

GRAIN. ETC.—Oais, 75c to 50c per bas; buck.

40e per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$8.50 to 8.00 per keg of \$50 lbs.

GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 75c to 80c per bag; buck-wheat, 45c to 80c per bushel; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; acup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; corn. 80c to \$1 per bush; white beans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel; bran, 90c per cwt.; corn-meal, \$1.40 to 1.50 per cwt; monlle, \$1.15 to 1.20 per cwt; buck wheat flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel; oatmeal, \$2.45 to 2.50 per baz.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 25c to 30c per lb; lump, 17c to 20c per lb: Eastern Townships, tub, 20c to 22c. New-laideggs, 12c to 15c per dozen; packed do., 10c to 11c. Fine cheese, 00c to 00c per lb; ordinary, 00c to 00c. Maple sugar, 10c to 12c per lb. Lsrd, 10c to 11c. Maple syrap, 30c per quart.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, \$1.80 to \$2.50 per pair; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.80 per pair; ducks, tame, 75c to 85c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.80 per pair; chickens 50c to 80c per pair; qualls, \$3 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0.00 per pair; snipe, \$2.60 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; partridges, 75c to 90c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 20c to 25c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 8c to 12c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to 12je; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dessed hogs, 48.50 to 1.75 per 10u younds Dressed beef, fore-quarters, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hind-quarters, \$4.50 to \$50.00; mackerel, 2je; bass and dorey, 40c to 50c per bunch; colvet, 2je; per 1b; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 80c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon, 25c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, April 5.
The receipts of live slock at Point St. Charles by rail during the past week were 41 cars of cattle.

catile.

At St. Gabriel Market this morning eleven carloads of cattle were under offer. The quality was generally good, and the enquiry from shippers was good, resulting in considerable business, but the demand from koal butchers was still very light. The dealers having one carload each for sale were:—Messrs Robt Cochrane. Guelph: Thos Bonner, Brantford; M. Elliott, Newcastle, and W. Jack, Port Hope. Messrs Roberts and Wilder had two cars from Lennox-ville and Compton; James Eakins, three cars from Port Hope, and Thomas Crawford two cars from Torouto. Mr Ald James McShane bought 18 head of cathle for shipment from W. Jack at \$62.50 or 5c per lb, live weight; 21 head from J. Alkens at \$65.0 each; 4 buils in this lot sold at 4c, and 17 cows and steers at 5c per lb. Mr McShane also bought 8 head from M. Elliott at \$54 each; 22 from T. Crawford at \$55 each; 6 from L. Delorme at \$53 each, with \$2 deducted from the total value; 3 from M. Benoit for \$150; 4 from J. B. Roy for \$231. Sixty head of well-fed cattle from Kingston were sold to the same shipper for future delivery at \$6 per cwt. The total number of cattle purchased by Mr. McShane was 142. F. Elitchings, Toronto, sold 10 head cattle to Mr. Nicholson at \$54 each, 3 to Mr. Charters at \$60 each, and 2 to Mr. Dagenals at \$50 each. Sam Price beught a load of cattle from Thomas Crawford at \$41 each, which he afterwards sold at from \$1c to 41c, relb. He also bought 27 hogs from Mr. Roberts at \$5.60 per cwt. The only other lot of hogs on the market, numbering \$5, belonged to R. Craig, Brampton, Ont, and which were sold at \$52 per cwt. I obt Cockrane sold a fine springer for \$60. The average range of prices was from 3 c to 5c, but shippers were willing to pay even to for really first class stock. At St. Gabriel Market this morning eleven shippers were first class stock. SHIPMENTS.

SHIPMENTS.

As previously reported in these columns, shipments of cattle from Halifax between now and the opening of navigation will be heavy. Today (Monday) the SS Brooklyn leaves that port for Great Britain with 457 cattle on board, of which 237 head of unusually finestock belong to Mr. EB Morgan. of Oshawa. The SS Austrian aso leaves Halifax to-day, with 140 head of cattle shipped to Glasgow by Mr. A'd McShane, of this city. The SS Ontarlo, from Halifax. on April 10th will take out 260 head for Kennedy & Craig, and 120 head more for Halifax shippers. McDonaid & Keefs, Guelph, ship 4 rars on the same stemmer. The SS I ake Champlain, which leaves Portland April 9th, takeson board for Ald. McShane, 260 head of cattle destined for Liverpool.

pool.
The SS Dominion, from Halifax, 22nd March, with 232 cattle and 99 sheep, arrived at Liverpool last Friday, landing her live stock in good order except one bullock and three sheep, which died on the passage.

AT VIGER MARKET

business was very slack: the receipts comprised not more than 50 head cattle, at the outside, about a dozen sheep and 20 or 25 calves. There not more than 5) head cattle, at the outside, about a dozen sheep and 20 or 25 calves. There were no spring lambs under offer. The cattle were generally of only medium quality, and only about one losd of 19 head, belonging to Mr. D. McMillan, of bunbar, Ont., were f om the West, the majority being from the surrounding parishes. There were very few local butchers in attendance, so that the supply was fully equal to the demand. Mr. McMillan sold 17 head cattle out of his load at an average price of \$57 each. A habitani sold two young bulls for \$180, and a few head of cattle were reported sold at about to per 16, live weight. N Taillefer, trader, had a few head, culled form a shipping lot, quider offer, but the majority of the cattle, numbering over 30 head, were yet un-old at noon. The sheep were of fair to good size and quality, and sold at from \$5 to 8 each, but the calves were nearly all small, and sold slowly at from \$2 to 5.50 each, only one having been reported sold at the last named figures.

Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, April 3.

Montreal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, April 3.

The great bulk of the trade to be done in Canadian horses this season has been done, and now that the Spring is opening and the foads are in a bad condition, the market here will likely remain comparatively quiet for some time to come. During the week ending to day there has been a remarkable falling off in the volume of business, the shipments of horses from this city, according to official report. comprising only 208, at a total value of \$18,895.50, against 338 horses, costing \$20,113, shipped during the week previous. This shows a decrease of 182 horses, and of \$10,217.50

At the American House yards business has been quiet all week; the supply or horses is reported to have been good, but American buyers seem to have got pretty well supplied, and the comparatively few on the market were not disposed to pay the prices generally asked by sellers. There were only about 5 carloads shipped from these yards during the week, the shippers being as follows:—Mr Dean, for E Snow, Boston, 1 car; and Messrs Carpenter, North Adams, Mass; Moore, of Roundout, NY; Benson, New Bedford, Mass; E D Clarke, Norwich, Conn, each 1 carload, and Mr Bowker of New Hampshire, part of a lond, 10 horses. There are only 4 or 5 American buyers stopping at the hotel over Sunday, and about a dozen horses are in the stables rendy for shipment. The average prices paid for horses this week were about \$20 to \$92 each against \$88 for last week.

At the Corporation market the stables are filled with an innals for sale, and besides we learn that the stables of 3 or 4 hotels in the city, which are usually resorted to by buyers, are also filled, so that the market seems to be well supplied, and the chances are, therefore, that prices will be lower during the coming week.

Following are the shipments of horses from this city to the United States during the week through the office of the American Consult here:—March 27, 4 horses, \$270; do, 17 do, 1,89; do, 20 do, 1718; March 31, 2 horses, 275.51; do, 20 do, 10

Montreal Hay Market. BATURDAY, April 8.

Owing to the breaking up of the winter iceroals the off-rings of hay and straw in the city during the week ending 'to-day have shown a steady falling off; the estimated receipts for the week at the College street market are cuite small, not exceeding 20 loads alrogether, of which about 4" loads only were straw. The river, for purposes of traffic, may now be said to be almost, if not entirely, impassable. Although the supply was so much smaller than during the week previous, it was evidently sufficient to meet the demand, as several loads remained on the market till evening almost every day; consumers in the city seem to be pretty fully supplied for the time being. Prices, however, have suffered no decline, but, on the contrary, are firmer for first class qualities of both hay and straw; the best Timothy hay commands \$8.50 per 100 bundles, while common to good qualities are orders now being received are to be shipped as soon as the sure mer rates of freight on the G.

T. R. take effect. So far this month remit tances have been rather slow, owing no doubt to the breaking up of the country roads, while prevents intercourse with farmers. The last English mail advices report the Liverpool market exceedingly dull, with few transpool market exceeding the few transpool market exceeding the f

chasing to carefully examine the load on both sides, as frequently a load is much better dressed on one side than the other, notably the side exceed to view. By observing this precaution they will avoid the risk of being deceived or defrauded and save themselves as well as the market officials much trouble.

Prices for pressed hay and straw, bran, and shorts, etc., remain steady and unchanged as yet, but dealers here are confident of a rise in prices before long.

prices before long. New York Live Stock Market.

New York. Live Stock Market.

New York, March 31.—For beef cattle the market has been a little irregular. The quality of the receipts has run better than the average, and at one time a slight advance was obtained, but the same was not carried to the close. The sales were at \$ic to \$jc for common to good to dress \$5 to \$5 lb. to the gross cwt., 10c to 10jc for prime to dress \$6 to \$7 lb. Milch cows are rather steadier in price, but quotations are not positively higher; \$30 to \$45 is asked for common to good. Veal calves have been in better demand, and firm at \$jc to 7jc for ordinary to good. Sheep and lambs have ruled dull at a decline; the former quoted at \$6 to 7jc, and the latter at 7c to \$40 for yearlings; spring lambs were held at \$1 to \$6 cach. Live hogs remain quiet at \$1.60 to 4.85 per 100 lbs. The receipts for the week were 11,155 beef cattle, 156 cows, 1,869 calves, 24,960 sheep, and 31,986 hogs. The shipments during the same time were 1.151 live cattle, 7,260 qrs. beef, 2225 carcases mutton, and 275 dressed hogs.

Liverpool Provision Market

CHEESE.—There is a better enquiry, country dealers now coming forward more freely and taking fine goods at 70s to 12s. The demand this week at these figures has been pretty good, and holders are very firm, expecting higher rates almost directly. The small stook is now in fewer hands and strongly held. Medium cheese are much enquired after, but are unobtainable.

Burren.—The finest parcels of American and BUTTER.—The finest paveds of American and Canadiau are eagerly bought up on arrival, there being almost a famine in this article; consequently importers are able to get almost any price they ask in reason. We quote from 120s to 14's for fine, even, fresh lauded dairy butter. There is no creamery butter arriving. There is a little better demand for next quality below at 100s to 110s.—From Hodgson Bros. Circular March 20

Ashes.—The following is a statement of the receipts and deliveries of ashes at Mon-treal during the month of March compared with the same month last year (furnished by Messrs. Dyde and Major, inspectors):-

messes. Dyde and major,	rache	٠٠ رفادت	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
Remaining over Jan. 1st,	462	104	566
Remaining over Jan. 1st,	1,123	233	1,361
RECEIPTS-From 1st Jan. to 1st April, 1880	1,979	327	2,306
From 1st Jan. to 1st April, 1879	,770	102	1,572
Increase in receipts 1st April 1880			434 brls
Jan to lst April, 1880	1,691	107	• 1,801
From 1st Jan. to 1st April, 1879	,020	178	1,198
Increase in deliveries 1st April, 1850 IN STORE—1st April, 1880 do. 18791	747 1,873	324 162	604 brls 1,071 2,035

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

BRIJISH GRAIN TRADE

LONDON, March 20 — The Mark Lanc Express. In its review of the British grain trade for the grain words and the series of the series of

Finance, Commmerce and Trade.

-Four cars of hematite ore and three of magnetic ore were received yesterday at Belleville, Ont., from the Madoc mines.

During the past few days the growing crop of winter wheat has been favored with a fine spell of weather, a d the sowing of spring wheat in Ontario is progressing favorably.

—Mr. P. Prefontaine, of St. Hilaire, has shipped over 30 carloads of pressed hay, per Grand Trunk Railway to the Eastern tates, and is still shipping. The River Richelleu is open far as Isle Aux Cerfs. -Owing to Mr. Brydges' intended absence from this city, he has resigned the position of Managing birector of the Montreal Warehousing Co., and Mr. John S. Hall has been appointed in his stead.

Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotion closed quietly on Thursday, and reopened on Tuusday with a limited demand, which was freely supplied. Business has since been moderate, and quotations for some grades are reduced. The sales of American were small, and quotations are generally reduced id. In Sea Island business was limited, but prices are without change. Futures opened dull after the holidays, and continue so, prices showing a decline of 1-16d on last week's quotations.

prices showing a decline of 1-100 on that week's quotations.

A leading Liverpool grain circular says: "The wheat trade during the past week has been generally inactive. The provincial markets report a slow sale, with a decline of 1s per quarter for foreign wheat. English sorts, because of scarcity, maintained previous rates. Cargoss in all postitions are difficult to sell, and are 6d to 1s per qr. lower. Despite the fall in American quotations the high freights still keep up the importing cost. At Liverpool and the adjacent markets since Tuesday, business in wheat has been quite of a retail character at 1d per cental under Tuesday's prices. The market this morning was very thinly attended. Business in wheat was much more limited than for many previous weeks, and prices were irregular. In some cases red was 1d to 2i, and white fully 2i cheaper than on Tuesday last. Flour was very slow, and prices 6d to 1s per sack lower. Corn recovered in tone and sold at last week's extreme prices, the market being about cleared."

-The memoirs of Mr. Delane, editor of the London Times, are to appear in the fall. In view of his death being so recent, and of so many of the eminent persons with whom he was closely assecciated being alive, it might be expected that these memoirs would say very little as to a great deal of which the public would like to know; but, on the other hand, the editor, Sir George Dasent, has the reputation of being one of the most indis-

IRISH LIBERATION.

The Red Flag Revolutionary Movemen in America-A Bundred Thousand

(Special despatch to the Toronto Globe.) PHILADELPHIA, April 3 .- The revolutionary movement in favor of Ireland that has just been publicly started here will be marshalled under a red flag. One of the leaders, a signer of the call for the Convention, and one of a movement starts, says:-

We invend to throw 100,000 rifles into Ireland and put them in the bands of men trained to their use by army veterans. With such a force we can raise the flag of revolution so that it will have some chance of floating. had had no nourishment for herself or her 'The great trouble has always been the want of babe since its birth, and the latter had died of organization. Twenty years ago everything exhaustion but a few minutes before its heartwas divided by locality and clannishness. less father made his appearance, intoxicated Then the organization of a revolutionary basis was effected, and that idea at once reconciled all other differences. The revolutionary organization in this country has effected so far one good thing—the escape of answer. Silently she rose from her sordid the Australian patriots. It took a long time, \$30,000, and about ten thousand interested men, before it was accomplished; but took thence a large dish, which she carried here progress stopped. In Philadelphia we are dissatisfied. The "skirmishing fund" in the hands of the Revolutionary Committee is, it is said, being spent for the election of certain men to Parliament. Now we don't be-lieve here in this Parliamentary agitation policy, and it has alienated a great many from the Revolutionary Committee. A secret Convention was held not long since to arrange these differences, but the leaders were re elected, and instead of taking instructions from the Convention they quietly instructed that body. The result was worse than before. Some leaders also won't give any account of the money in their possession, and if this Parliamentary agitation policy is kept up, why the thing may tumble to pieces, and the liberation of Ireland from slavery may be postponed for another generation. We have, therefore, determined to try and start an organization that shall have re-volution for its first, last, and perpetual object. The circulars we sent out went to every State in the Union. Of the 1,000 we received about 300 answers favourable to us. We want to raise two or three millions of money. Unless we have that much it w'll be of no use. We will buy 100,000 rifles, and teach 100,000 men how to use them. We will get them into Ireland in one way or another, and, although the Irish are not a thoroughly patriotic race, still we count on having half a million of men. One man out of every ten who joined the Federal army, and one man out of every seven who joined

Ouimet. Addresses were read in French and English, in which feelings of the deepest affection and attachment were expressed. Mr. Daignault replied in a neat speech

modestly remarking that his humble efforts to secure and please all with whom he came in contact with had been over-estimated, and more than amply repaid by the complimentary language which the addresses presented that evening contained. He would take occasion to especially thank his English speaking confreres for their kindness, although his aim had always been to endeavor and treat all alike, and that his efforts had been successful was seen in the fact of the unanimous manner in which they had come forward on this occasion to do him honor.

Speeches and other formalities over, the company present were invited by Mr. Daignault to a sumptuous spread, which was prepared for the occasion, and to say that ample ustice was done conveys but a small idea. After songs, speeches, &c., the company dispersed, teeling well pleased with the good time spent.

Mr. Daignault is to be complimented, and certainly has reason to feel proud of the honor done him, which is greatly enhanced, owing to the attempted opposition of a few to throw cold water on the affair.

-Edmond Ronayne, claiming to be a Past Master of Keystone Lodge, No. 639, of Chicago, gave, in the Music Hall, Boston, what purported to be an exposure of the entered apprentice degree in Masonry. The stage was turnished to represent a lodge room, and all the officers were personated. The candidate wore only drawers, an undershirt, and one slipper, his left leg, arm and breast being bared, his eyes being bandaged, and his waist encircled by a rope. The initiation was conducted, so he said, in exact accordance withthe Masonic ritual. Several clergymen gave countenance to his exhibition.

Since 1509, when it is generally supposed that the duration of English Parliament was first extended beyond a single year, only four Parliaments have existed for seven years, and deleven only have lasted as long passix.

years. Taking one Parliament with another, the duration of each since the accession of the duration of each since the accession of the Post Printing and Publishing Co., No. Henry VIII, does not exceed three years, 761 Craig street, Montreal. and eleven only have lasted as long as six

even including the "Long Parliament" of King Charles I. and the still longer Parlia-ment which his son, Charles II., kept in existence for seventeen years. The two short-est Parliaments since the accession of George Rifles, Half a Million of Men, and III, have been that of 1806-7, which lasted Two or Three Millions of Money to do only four months and fifteen days, and that the Work.

of 1830-31, which lasted only five months and twenty-eight days.

At Samara, recently, the wife of a skilled artisan, named Schmid, of that town, was brought to bed of a child while her husband. who had become a confirmed sot, and spent all his wages for many previous weeks in group of Irish-Philadelphians who has done liquor, was away from his home upon a much to leaven the lump from which the drunken frolic. Two days after her confine. ment Schmid staggered in about noon, and began to shout, with horrible threats and curses, for his dinner. There having been neither food nor money in the house since he had last left it, the unfortunate woman and blaspheming, in the room where a son had been born to him whilst he was squan. dering his wages in drink. To Schmid's brutal menaces his miserable wife made no answer. Silently she rose from her sordid back to the bed, and, placing her baby's corpse upon the dish, set it down on the table before her husband, with the simple but awful words, "There is nothing else to eat in the house!" Schmid sat, gazing with a glassy stare at his dead child for some time. Presently a neighbor came in and spoke to him, but he uttered no word and made no sign. Upon closer examination he was found to have entirely lost his reason; and he was conveyed to the Samara mad-house, where he still remains, a hopeless lunstic.

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