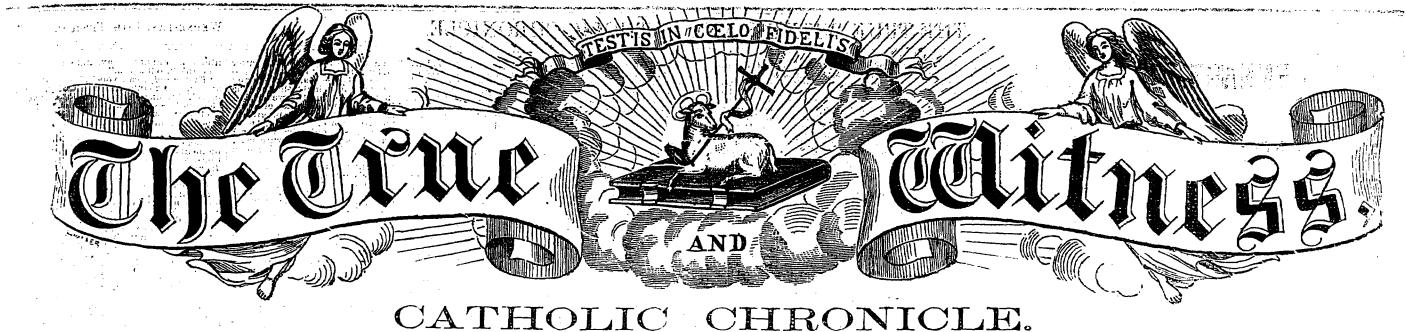
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CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 27.

Parliamentary Notes.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, February 15. Their Excellencies held what is technically termed their first drawing-room reception last night, at the Government House, when those present who were fortunate enough to have been born with surnames. initialed between A and L, were introduced. Lieutenant-Gov-ernors, Senators, members of Parliament, dignitaries, and notabilities from all parts of the Dominion—and a few from the United States —were presented. The Government House wore a brilliant appearance. It was magnifi-cently lighted, and what with the officers' uniforms, the odd diamonds that flashed here and there, the sparkle of the ladies' eyes, and the splendor of at least some of their dresses, THE SCENE WAS THE GAYEST

ever witnessed in Canada. I see by the local papers that most of the ladies

WORE JEWELLERY,

and it may have been so, but then the diamonds at least must have been so small as to escape the notice of any one but a reporter of penetrating vision. After the first flush, the affair became a trifle monotonous, one presentation being exceedingly like another; it was a bow more or less profound, a smile from Her Royal Highness, a clutch at her train and the body floated away into obscurity, in order to give place to one immediately following. The reverence of a few of the ladics was graceful enough to do credit to a levee at the Windsor; that of others was passable enough, while the majority per-formed it as awkwardly as if they had never taken

LISSONS IN DEPORTMENT.

Speaking of deportment reminds me that an opposition professor of the graceful science has sprung up against Mr. Fanning, who gives instructions at the Russell, the utmost confidence being guaranteed. The rival is a Pro-fessor Macdonald, who advertises that he will teach at the very reasonable rate of one dol-lar per lesson. Notwithstanding their past practice, the Ottawa belles were outdone in grace by the provincials, those of Montreal carrying away the palm. To-night will be merely a repetition of the proceedings of last evening, when those whose nomenclature lies within the letters M to Z will have the honor of an

INTRODUCTION TO ROYALTY

and vice-royalty. It is the easiest thing in the world to be presented ; a dress coat and a ticket—the latter the more easily obtainable being the only requisites. There was no sit-ting of the House to-day (Saturday), the members, especially the seventy odd new ones, strolled through the city and the Parliament building to see the sights and make themselves acquainted with the topography of Ottawa. A large number of people left town to-day for their homes, including among them a great many disappointed office seekers who, seeing the crowd of other applicants and despairing of attaining their ends, retired from the Elysian fields in sheer disgust, and probably vowing to vote the other way next time.

looking for something, that the Toronto affair was beneath his notice, and that, in fact, he aims higher—he aspires to a seat on the Bench—as why should he not? The regular business of the session will commence on Monday, committees will be struck, and work will commence in real earnest.

Tramps in New Hampshire.

The law which has almost wiped out tramps in New Hampshire is about to be applied in New York State. It defines a tramp in general terms to be a person going about from place to place, begging beyond the limits of the town in which he is an actual resident specially excepting women and blind people. These mendicants are made liable to fifteen months' imprisonment. If the tramp, after the fashion of his kind, enters a house unbidden, or builds a fire on the highway or on private property without permission, or threatens to injute any one, or wilfully and maliciously does harm to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, he may be imprisoned for terms varying up to five years. The tramps fled from New Hampshire in dismay as soon as the act was passed last August. It is chronicled as a fact that during the present hard winter not over one person a week applies for food or lodging at the police stations of the largest New Hampshire towns, whereas in former winters that the nightly application would number fifteen or twenty. The law has not bauished beggars and vagrants, but has confined the few natives of those classes to their own proper homes. Now each town shoulders its own burdens.

The Fisheries.

The Boston Advertiser opposes the attempts which are being made by Gloucester fishermen to obtain the rescinding of the fishery c.auses of the Washington Treaty. It de clares that the language employed by Governor Talbot in describing the situation is rather stronger than the occasion justifies. "It is not entirely correct to say," it proceeds, "that the privilege of free importation of fish has put the lishing interest ' in imminent peril,' and, with all respect for the Governor's judgment, those who assert that it is so are not 'entitled to full credence.' In point of fact, the situation has not lately changed for the worse. The fish imported free of duty in 1378, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, was less, whether estimated by quantity or by value, than in 1877. For the first ten moths of the year the gross value of all the fish imported free was but \$1,570,451, which was close upon \$100,000 less than in the corresponding time in 1877,—and even in this account fresh fish, which was free before the Washington treaty was made, is included." The Advertiser hopes there will be an investigation of the subject, when it will

An Ingenious Robbery. An ingenious means of robbery has just come under the notice of the Paris police. A man dressed like a peasant, and carrying on his back an apparently heavy burden, was passing before a shop, when he fell, and broke a sheet of plate glass worth at least 500 francs. The proprietor seized him, but he averred that he had no money to pay with. Two passers-by advised the shopkceper to search him, which was done, and on him was found a bank note for 1,000 francs. He averred with feigned grief that it belonged to his employer, but the shopkeeper insisted upon paying him-self out of it, and to that effect gave him 500 francs, and sent him away, sobbing bitterly. The note was forged, the advisers were confederates, and the victim not only lost his plate-glass window, but 500 francs into the bargain.

Cremation.

Says the London Truth : So far as I am personally concerned, it is a matter of absolute indifference to me whether my mortal remains are burned or dissected after I have gone to investigate the great peut-etre. But the discussion about cremation in the Times has amused me. "Every one," writes one gentleman, " will be poisoned if all traces of poisoning are destroyed." "By no means," replies another; " no one will be burned, except with a certificate from two medical men that he has not been poisoned. If there is the slightest doubt, his stomach will be pick-led and put in a jar." Now, how will two medical men be able to give the certificate, except by a post mortem examination of the subject? Cremation, therefore, involves a nost mortem examination of every one cremated, and the stomaches of a great number of us kept in jars. What my relatives will do with my corpse 1 leave it to them to decide; but, on the whole, I think that I shall bury my relatives, for neither a post mortem examination of them nor keeping their stomachs in jars recommend themselves to

Religious Statistics of Europe.

Acconding to Hubber's "Statistical Tables of all the Countries of the Earth," there are in the German Empire 25,600,000 Evangelical Christians, 14,900,000 Catholics, 28,000 Orthodox Greek Christians, 512.000 Jews, 6,000 of all other denonations or of none. In Austro-Hungary there are 23,900,000 Catholics, 3,600,-000 Evangelical Christians, 7,220,000 Greek and other Christians, 1,375,000 Jews, 5,000 Mohammedans, and others. In France there are 35,390,000 Catholics, 600,000 Evangelical Christians, 118,000 Jews, 24,000 Mohammedans and others. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 26,000,000 Protestants of various denominations, 5,600,000 Catholics, 26,000 Greeks, etc., 46,000 Jews, 0.000 Mohammedans. and others. In Italy there are 26,660,000 Catholics, 96,000 Evangelical Christians, 100,-000 Greeks, etc., 36,000 Jews, 25 Mohammedans and others. In Spain there are 16,500,000 Cutholics, and 180,000 adherents of other denominations. In European Russia there are 56,-100,000 Orthodox Greek Uhristians, etc., 2,680, 000 Evangelical Christians, 7,500,000 Catholic 2,700,000 Jews, 2,700,000 Jews, 2,600,000 Mohammedans and others. In Belgium there are 4,920,000 Catholics, 13,000 of the "Reform-ed Church," 2,000 Jews, and 3,000 belonging to other denominations. In the Netherland there are 2,001,000 members of the " Reformed Church," 1,235,000 Catholics, 64,000 Jews, and 4,000 of other denominations. In Sweden and Norway there are 4,162,000 members of the "Evangelical Church," 400 Greeks and other Christians, and 2,000 Jews; the number of Catholics is not officially given—it is estimated at about 1.000.

The "bloomer" attire which some ladies specially recommend for toboganring is going out of fashion in the States. "Dr." Walker s & daily attendant as the Washington Capitol, where she can hardly be distinguished from any other member of the "third house." She wears a close-fitting surtout cent, but-toned tightly over her chest, and its skirts fall to the knees. Her small feet are encased in sbining, blackened boots. Her partaloons have the proper spring at the instep, and are made of black doeskin, like her coat. A neatly laundried man's shirt and Piccadilly collar are exposed, and with a gold stud in the for-mer, and a quiet necktie around the latter. The doctor wears her hair cut short and parted on one side, and an Alpine hat sur-

The "Bloomer."

mounts her thin and worn visage. Prison Labour. (Toronto Telegram)

There is, no doubt, a good deal of force in what the workingmen say in relation to conrict labour. What they say may be said in brief to be that it is manifestly unfair of the Government to bring the labour of the convicts in the Central Prison into the competition with the labour of honest men. Convict labour, of course, is ever so much cheaper than ordinary labour. This places the ordinary labourer at a great disadvantage, for it subjects him to undue competition. In some instances it has, as the workingmen put it, taken the out of the honest workingman's mouth, so that contractors might make money out of the jail birds. But it is easier to point out the difficulty than to suggest a remedy. It would never do to keep the inmates of the Central Prison in idleness. Under the circum-stances, what the Government should endenvour to do is to employ the inmates of the Central Prison as much as possible in work that does not come into competition with that done by honest workingmen.

The Jesuits and Politics.

The Paris Univers reports that Father Becs, the General of the Society of Jesus, has recentaddressed the following letter to the Father Provincials of the Order throughout the world :— " The public and the press are much and diversely occupied over the doctrines and line of conduct by the Society of Jesus relative to

the various forms of the political regime. " In view of this discussion, I deem myself compelled by the duty of my ministry, to remind the provincial fathers of the Society's

principles in this matter. "The Society of Jesus, being a religious

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, February 13.—The Government ins chartered the following steamships to take reinforcements to the Cape of Good Hope:—The "England" and "France," of the National line, take the 17th Lancers; the "Egypt" and "Spain," of the same line, the 1st Dragoons; the "Russia," of the Cunard line, the Steth Desiment: the follow of the line, the 58th Regiment; the "China," of the Cunard line, the 94th Regiment; the "Olympus," the Royal Engineers; the "Pal-"Olympus," the Royal Engineers; the "I'al-myra" and "Marmora," a battery of Royal Artillery; the "City of Paris," of the Inman line, the 21st Regiment; the "Clyde," "Queen Margaret" and "City of Venico" will take drafts and an Army Service Corps, and the mail packets "Pretonia" and "Dublin Castle" will take the 91st and 60th regiments.

The Government is prepared to subsidize any company that will undertake to lay a cable to the Cape of Good Hope.

LONDON, February 13 .- It is said that the leaders of the Opposition are preparing to make a concentrated attack on the Government on the rc-opening of Parliament, respect-ing its policy in South Africa. The Opposition will claim that war was unnecessary, and wantonly provoked and without any adequate compensation in the event of success. They will point out that the charges bronght by the National Government against the Zulus were frivolous. The Zulus were accused of having violated British territory, but the only foundation for this is the fact that two Zulu women who were guilty of adultery had fled across the National boundary, were pursued, captured and taken back. The other charge was that two British subjects had been placed under restraint by the Zulus, but they were artists, who had strayed across the line and who were detained only a few hours and then liberated. The ultimatum sent to King Cetewayo will be denounced as having been concocted with the express design of provoking war, and the Government will be asked why it has permitted a policy that has led to such disastrous esults.

Losnos, February 13.—The following is the composition of the English forces in South Africa :- 3rd, 4th, 13th, 24th, (both battalions) 80th, 88th, 90th, and the 99th, in all nine battalions, or 7,500 officers and men. In this force in the ranks there are 4,518 Englishmen, 385 Irishmen, and 301 Scotchmen. The Connaught Rangers of course contain a large Irish element, 75 as against 94 English, and three Scotch. In the Buffs there are 227 lzish, 589 English, and 19 Scotch. In the 4th there are 262 Irish, 597 English, and 11 Scotch. In the 13th there are 291 Irish, 435 English; and 23 Scotch. In the two builtalions of the

TERMS: 81.50 per annum Ev advance.

What the Wag Cost.

The St. Petersburg Gazette admits the cost of the late war to Russing to have been \$87,000,000 roubles. It does not clearly appear whether the rouble here means the eilver or the paper rouble. If the former, the cost would amount to \$650,000,000; if the latter, to about \$450,000,000. In either case the real cost is very much greater. The loans publicly raised amounted to 700,000,000 roubles, and in addition there is the increase of the paper circulation of about 440,000,000 roubles more. Then there has to be taken into account the stoppage of production through the withdrawal of multitudes of men from productive industry, the destruction of enterprise, and the waste of life, besides the thousand other losses of wealth incidental to war."

Trade With Africa.

The allusion made by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in his speech at Stroud, to the new market which it is the desire of the British liovernment to make available for English commerce and English industry in Africa has attracted much notice in Germany, and is made the subject of free comment in many quarters. German manufacturers and German merchants have, like their competitors in England, cast a longing eye upon Africa, and fixed their hopes upon a development of trade with the Dark Coutinent, and their hopes and ambition are thared and encouraged by the Government. The Imperial Government proposes to afford further material assistance to German expeditions bound for Africa with a view to exploration and to the opening of new channels for trade, and it has already set down a vote of 70,000 marks in the estimates for next year in aid of exploring parties. There threatens, therefore, to be some rivalry between England and Germany in the new field of commerce.

Connterfeit Coin in the United States.

The amount of counterfeit coin in circulation in the United States is said to be \$2,000,-000, bosides the number of genuine pieces made fraudulent by the removal of part of the metal. Wholly spurious coins are almost always lighter than the good ones, but an exception, described by the Scientific American, is a \$5 piece made of gold and silver, and really costing the counterfeiter \$3.40 each. Various ingenious modes are used in stealing gold from coins. The most common is "sweating," which is done by using the coin as the anode in an electro-plating bath, the gold being abstracted from it and deposited on another surface. As much as two dollars' worth of gold can be taken in that way from a double-cagle, without making a difference-Order, has no other doctrine or rule of conduct 24th there are 310 Irish, 355 English, and 23 that is readily detected except by weight. A than those of the Holy Church, as declared by Scotch. In the 80th there are 117 Irish, 723 less scientific plan is to file the smooth parts of

THE RUSSELL HOUSE

is, however, still thronged almost to suffocation, constant arrivals filling up the places just vacated ; but a portion of these are come to the levee and will depart immediately after. A copy of Robin's Political Map of Canada is posted on the walls and is the momentary point of attraction. The distinguishing colors are, of course, rouge and bleu, the great seas of the latter color being in odd contrast to the small patches of red. Likely enough this map, like that of Europe, will have to be re-modelled and recolored at no distant day, political wiseacres asserting that Sir John's following is much too large and will be

SPLIT INTO FRAGMENTS

when the national policy is developed. It is certain that the members from the Maritime Provinces are not such enthusiastic Conservatives as their brothers of Quebec and Ontario, who compose the great bulk of the party, and that a sign of the interests of their respective districts being neglected may throw them into the ranks of the opposition ; while as for the British Columbian and Manitoban vote, it will go where profit leads it. A rumor went abroad this evening to the effect that the great Pacific railroad contract had been, or was about to be, given to a Toronto firm-Morse & Co. very likely-and great was the excitement among the large body of contractors consequent thereon. It is also rumored that, in order to reconcile conflicting interests, the whole contract will be given to a combination composed of Morse & Co., Purcell and Ryan, and a few other parties. There are no less than fifty men looking for the job, and it is amusing to watch them here and there in all directions, drawing sketches of the survey, and discussing the chances of the different tenderers.

THE UNION OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

is now almost an accomplished fact, nothing being wanted to complete the harmonious tie but a few little final arrangements. This will give strength, where before there were weakuess, jarring and division, and be the means of bestowing great blessings on the Irish Catholics of Ottawa, long kept divided by

POLITICAL INTRIGUERS.

Penny readings are given overy. Thursday night by the society. It is astonishing what a success they are, and how popular they are growing. Hundreds go away for lack or even standing room.

Few here are surprised at the appointment of Mr. Patteson, formerly manager of the To-ronto Mail, to the Postmastership of Toronto. The press are thankful to Sir John for selecting one of their number;, but, then, the Conservative Premier has been always Government' departments abundantly go to says that the Russo-American sharpshooters show. The next question now in order is will return home about the beginning of July, what is to be done with the Hon. William , their term of service having been limited to McDougall, for people will persist that he is that time. This was serviced at

appear that a large part of the hasty and illconsidered declamation which has characterized the attempt to manufacture public opinion is not justified by any facts whatever.

Canadian Oarsmen Abroad.

The engagement of Wallace Ross, of Halifax, to row Frank Emmett, of the Tyne, over the Thames championship course, March 10th, for \$1,000, is attracting much attention among boating men, and this with the match between Hanlan and Hawdon will make a pair of very interesting international races. Wallace Ross has been taken in hand by Charles Bush, a well known patron of rowing. The Bush "school" includes Higgins, Thomas and one or two other professional oarsmen, and it Ross had not shown that he knew well how to handle the sculls it is hardly likely that he could have found backers, in that quarter at least. He is, I believe, certain to defeat Emmett, but he must do much work before the day of the race, for he is far above his proper rowing weight. Emmett rowed a match race the other

day with a man named Strong at Barrow-on-Furness, and they fouled three times in the middle of the river. The referee said he did not think one man was more to blame than the other, but, nevertheless, he gave Emmet the race. The decision gave the greatest dis-satisfaction, more especially because Strong proved himself to be much the better man and won easily. The men have made another match for double the original sum. Emmett's friends say he was in very poor condition, and that Strong will find him a much more difficult customer to deal with next time they meet.—Sporting Life.

American Sharpshooters in the Russian Army.

[New York Sun.] Letters were received in this city on Saturday from the members of the American corps of riflemen who, at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, sought service under the Czar as sharpshooters. All of the corps were members of Colonel Berdan's sharpshooters during the civil war in this country, and their services were sought by the Russian government at the express recommendation of Berdan, who holds extensive contracts with the Russian government for the manufacture of Berdan rifles. The sharpshooters were enlisted in the Russian service while the Grand Duke Alexis fleet were at this port. During their service in the Russian way the leaders of the party, Jack Ketch, of Galveston, Tex.; William Dwyer, of Boston, and John and William Taylor, late of the Ninty-fifth Pennsylvania (the Gosling Zouaves), have been repeatedly decorated on the field of battle for bravery in action. During the passage of the Balkans, Ketch, who commanded the corps, was called out before the Russian army and invested with the cross of St. Stanislaus by Gen Skoheloff, to whose personal staff he was attached. Ketch is the man who went to Creedmoor and madnine consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards. When Col 'Wingate and the Range commitce tasked him who he was, he answered that he was "a stranger from Texas." Detective partial to the fourth estate, is the numbers of Charles Hagan, of the New York street police, that profession holding situations in the who was also a member of the Berdan corps, says that the Russo-American sharpshooters

Mottoes and Nicknames of the Regiments of the British Army.

The 23rd are the "Royal Welsh Fusiliers, generally associated with the Principality by the nationality of many of the men, and were raised in 1689 during the reign of William III. and Mary. They wear a bow of black ribbon with ends on the back of the collar, a *relique* or memorial of the pigtail so much worn in bygone times. They also rejoice (more or less) in being the "Boyal Goats" and the "Nanny Goats." The "child of the regiment" is with them a goat, who scems to imbibe a sort of military pride in being a mem-ber of this distinguished corps. When the 23rd marched past Buckingham Palace on their return from the Crimea, Nanny headed the men, and came in for a share of royal recognition The 24th were raised in the same year as the 23rd, and are known as the " Warwickshire" or "Kingsmen." As a fighting regiment they have a splendid record. The recent gallantry in Zululand only adds to the fame of this famous regiment. The 25th are the "King's Own Borderers," probably from having been originally raised in one of the border counties. The 26th are "Cameron's Own," or shortened by time into the " Cameronians." They are also known as the "Half Crowns." The 27th are the "Inniskillings," and were the only purely Irish regiment pre-sent at Waterloo. The singular name of the

" SLASHERS "

nas been given to the 28th? Some say that the regiment carned it by its dashing and slashing heroism at the battle of White Plains during the American war, and that the men hold themselves ready to go anywhere and do anything, in virtue of their connection with this corps. But another story is more specific and sensational, to the effect that, during the war just named, a Canada merchant, in a severe winter, refused to give comfortable billets or quarters to the women of the of its people; but in timber and fisheries she regiments, wives of some of the men, possesses two other elements of wealth of exwhereby many of the poor creatures perished with cold. The officers, exasperated at this brutality and its result, took a revenge which the merchant never forgot for the remainder of his life. They dressed themselves like alty and attachment to the mother country saysges, burst into his sitting-room one even manifested by Canada has kept pace with the ing, and slashed off his cars ; lynoh-law in good, growth of her prosperity, and she has ever acting so brutally. I all the states

my predecessor, Rev. Father Boothan, in 1851, souls--these constitute our true and only aim, to which we tend by apostolic labors proper to the institution of St. Ignatius. " In fact and in law, the Society of Jesus is,

and declares itself, a stranger to all political parties, whomsoever they may be. In all countries, and under every form of government, it restricts itself exclusively within the exercise of its ministry, having in view but its object, which is far above the interests of human politics.

" Always and everywhere, the members of the Society loyally discharge the duties of good citizens and of faithful subjects to the power which rules their habitat; always and everywhere, it teaches and incalculates, by the example of its own conduct, the principle of rendering unto Casar what belongs to Casar, and unto God what belongs to God.

" These are the principles which the Society of Jesus has never ceased to profess and from which it will never depart."

Progress of Canada. London Tablet).

It is a general impression that the development of the natural resources, population, and industries of Canada is not exceeded by that of any country in the world. Facts confirmaory of this view were very effectively placed by Mr. Caldwell Ashworth before a large audience assembled on Tuesday evening at Colonial Institute, Pall Mall, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester. The presence of the late Governor-General of the Dominion had been expected, but Lord Dufferin was detained in Dublin, where he had been to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L., conferred upon him by Trinity College. The increase of the cultivated acreage in Canada has been most rapid; in 1828 the number of ploughed acres was but 4,300,000, whereas in the year of the last census, 1871, it had reached 13,000,000, and is now largely in excess of the latter figure. Mr. Ashworth has a no less satisfactory report to give of the productiveness of the land thus redcemed from natural wildness, and is able to inform us that Canada produces a larger yield per acro of wheat, barley, peas, and oats, than even the United States. The production of Ontario averages seventeen bushels per head of the inhabitants, or something likethree times more per head than that of the United States. The population of Canada is made up of many races; the first in point of numbers being the French-speaking class, who are 1,151,000; the Irish coming next, with 900,000 ; followed by the English with 750,000, and the Scotch with 600,000. There are also 220,000 Germans and 30,000 Dutch. These, with the native Indians, make up a total population of 3,620,-000. Agriculture is the main resource of the country and the occupation of three-fourths possesses two other elements of wealth of ex-traordinary value. The yield of the fisheries of last year has been valued at $\pounds 2,400,000$, onehalf of which, pickled or proserved in tins, was exported to foreign countries. The loy-

prosperity.

English and 16 Scotch In the 90th there The great glory of God and the salvation of are 295 Irish, 346 English, and 174 Scotch, and in the 99th there are 149 Irish, 377 English, and 23 Scotch. In these various regiments there were 48 of the officers Irish, and 178 English.

HALIFAX, February 13 .- No complete list of the killed in the Zulu affair has been obtained, but it is known that the following British oflicers were killed in the recent disastrous engagement :---

First Battalion 24th Regiment-Major Pulleine (formerly in the 30th Regiment), Major White, Captains Degacher, Wardell, Mostyn and Young Husband ; Lieuts. Cavaye, Hodson, Atkinson, Daly, Ansley, Dyson, Porteous, Melville.

Second Battalion 24th Regiment-Lieuts. Pope, Austen, Dyer, Grifilth and Qr. Master Bloomfield.

Royal artillery-Captains Smith and Russell.

Royal Engineers-Col. Darnford, Captains Shipstone, Lieutenant McDonnell, Surgeon Shepherd, Lieutenants Coghill, Roberts and Darnford.

There were also killed 21 other officers commanding native levies; no names given. CALCUTTA, February 13.—Government has offered to supply a contingent for the Cape of Good Hope.

London, February 13 .--- The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says intel-ligence is received from South Africa that native levies serving with the British have risen en masse and massacred their officers, Those natives engaged in the fight of the 21st ult. massacred their officers, and the bulk of the native force along the frontier are descriting. The Colonial Secretary, however, says that we have no information in any way confirming the rumor that natives have risen against their officers.

LONDON, February 14 .--- In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government would shortly ask for a vote of money to defray the sudden and unexpected expenses of the war in South Africa. He stated that foreign relations of the Governnent were friendly. The Afghanistan campaign had been conducted thus far to the complete satisfaction of the Indian and Home Governments. He said that the administration proposed to present to Parliament numerous measures of Home Legislation respecting the greater security of shareholders in joint stock banks, the relations of employers and workmen, and loans for carrying certain important and necessary public works which would afford employment for a large number of men.

HALIFAX, N. S., February 14 .- A private cablegram received in this city to-day con-tains the following information relative to the Zulu war : Among those killed was Quartermaster Puller; all of the twenty-one officers in charge of the native troops who have lost, their lives were British, but their names have not yet been ascertained. The British troops ordered to the south coast of Africa to avenge the death of their comrades and protect, the living from the infuriated Zulus, are, or his inter the state inclusion of the state in the state in the state in the state in the state intervention of the inclusion of the inclusi 69th, 91st and 94th Regiments of Infantry. but the worms.

une extensive fraud is " splitting." The operator saws the coin through nearly, gouges out the centre until only a thin shell is left, substitutes a base metal, and joins the parts again. The ring of the coin is destroyed, and the weight lessened. Sometimes holes are bored into the edge, and plugs of lead put in.

The Amherst Mystery,

(From the Amherst Sentinet.)

There is but little to note regarding the Amherst Mystery for the last week. Miss Esther Cox has recovered from sore throat from which she was suffering, but is considerably troubled with a cough. Last Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock while she was in her bed room, which is up stairs in Mr. John Trenholm's House, she heard the step as of some one crossing the hall, when the door opened and a step, as of some invisible being coming into the room. Her brother and some others heard the step and supposing it was the doctor coming, went up stoirs to see, but found no person there but herself. The same day a pair of new shoes which she had purchased but a short time before were under her bed, took a notion to move out into the middle of the room.

Saturday morning one of the shoes followed her all around the room. Tuesday night about 11 o'clock the sound of steps coming out of an adjoining vacant room, going through the hall and coming into her room, were heard. There appeared to be a peculiarity about the steps heard, that one was much heavier than the other. The above statement is from Miss Cox and corroborated by members of Mr. Trenholm's family who were present when the sounds were heard and the shoes were moving about.

For Liver Complaint use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Threat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA-CEA and Family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating. It warms the stomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering.

MANY, MANY YEARS .-- MRS ... WINS-LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail: It is perfectly reliable. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cares wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, as millions of mothers can tostify.

AN' OLD KING, THEY CALL HIM Herod, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

LLOYD PENNANT. A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

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(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER XIX.-Continued.

"None, ma'am; there wasn't a letter last week but two, barring Mr. Pincher's-only for the Castle, in truth, the office milght be shut up -nnd them, too, was for common people." "Now, Nelly, my dear," said Mrs. O'Mahony, as she took an affectionate leave, "mind, you be more particular in future." Before she returned home a special messenger was despatched to another post-town, ten miles nearer Dublin, earrying a letter to the Parish Priest of the place, requesting him to post the on-closure, which was redirected to Colonel Blake, in London. Mrs. O'Mahony was now in a con-tinued state of more than ordinary excitement; she drove from one neighbor's house to another, demanding news, and hinting at the coming of cyents which were sure to astonish the world. Rory Mahon had on his part much to do, and

she drove from one neignoor's nouse to another, demanding news, and hinting at the coming of events which were sure to astonish the world. Rory Mahon had on his part much to do, and olid negotiation which must necessarily be un-dertaken, which he received from Darcy in the cave outred to bring it to a prosperous issue. The let-iters which he received from Darcy in the cave were of the most vital importance to Pennant's interests—but, to make them available to their full extent, it would be necessary to secure the co-operation of the person by which remained in his possession being might easily be identified by others, he alone could prove the correctness of the copies. If, then, the individuals to whom they were originally entrusted could only be in-duced to swear to their identify, and to account for their possession, immense difficulties would be at once removed from Pennant's path. If, in addition, this person could and would testify that the conversations held with the writer of theme conclusive. The manner in which theme conclusive. The manner in which interest, the alone for the new for of the statements contained in the letters theme of the statements contained in the letters themes of the statements contained in the letters theme conclusive. The manner in which in more, and confirmed the correct-more, and certainly would reader him liable to the charge of complicity in a legal crime of the highest magnitude—namely, the escape of out-math implicate him in the burning of Castle-more, and certainly would reader him liable to the charge of complicity in a legal crime of the highest magnitude—namely, the original holder, must be made. But, before committing himself by any direct proposal. Rory determined to seek the acquaintance of this man, and then be guided in his future proceedings by circum-stances. ances.

Brown dwelt in the pot-house of a village n few miles off, and subsisted upon the very scanty in-come furnished by Pincher Martin. He was a vindictive temper, and had formerly (when his power over Pincher scenad greater than at present) periodically indulged in fits of gross in-temperance. Latterly, however, either from choice or necessity, his habits were considerably improved, and his conduct had become more re-spectable. Those who knew him best attributed this favorable change in his mode of life to the diminished supplies extracted from his wealthy connection. Some hinted that he had, during a drunken fit, surrendered for an inconsiderable sum of money the possesion of documents which once gave him control over Pincher, and that now, his claws having been clipped, he was obliged to rest satisfied, and be gruteful for the limited income he received, the amount of which was encluded on the lowest scale con-sistent with an ordinarily decent existence. Brown dwelt in the pot-house of a village a few

sistent with an ordinarily decent existence. Brown was often heard to lament his folly and bitterly to regret the weakness which had in-duced him to leave himself altogether at Pincher's mercy. As Rory Mahon had no fixed residence, he

took up his abode at the same inn which Brown inhabited, on pretence of having business to transact in the neighborhood. It was not diffitransact in the neighborhood. It was not diffi-cuit to form acquaintance with a person al-ways watching the arrival of new guests, with the hope of being invited to parties of their pola-tions. Rory charmed both Brown and the land-lady; he asked the former to join him in a glass of punch the evening of his arrival, and plied him until he reached the communicative stage of intoxication, when Muhon managed to get a here along inside into a dispersion on the tranery clear insight into his disposition and intentions.

Brown was not slow in alluding to his brother-

tions. Brown was not slow in alluding to his brother-im-law's shabby conduct, nor in throwing out hints as to what he might have done to preju-dice Pincher heretofore, and what it was even yet in his power toeffect should any hostile chai-mant for the Martin estate present himself. Rory listened attentively, but urged no in-crease of confidence. Evening after evening he practised the same system, until at length Brown openly told him " as a friend of the old stock," that if a child of Squire Ulick turned up, as ru-mor said was likely, he would and could make all safe for a reasonable consideration." Then Bory venture to enquire into the nature of the information Brown could impart, and of the evi-dence which he could adduce as to its truth, avowing, at the same time, that if he were but satisfied of its value, he should not stick at a trifle to obtain the secret, even though it might happen that it never could be made use of. Brown told him of the letters which he bad in his possession, and datalied the contents. The fact of having surrendered the attested copies male by the writer of the original documents to Pincher, he did not attempt to conceal, neither did he seek to deny the great difficulty which there would now be in substantiating his case without them. He had kept copies, it was true, but they were only in his own hand-writing-therefore, useless. Rory advised him to be cau-tious how he provoked the ennity of the person on whom he depended for support unless he feit himself in a position to prove what he asserted. Brown ended by deelaring that if a bill of £19,due by whe write the the for burger unless he feit himself in a position to prove what he asserted. on whom he depended for support unless he felt himself in a position to prove what he asserted. Brown ended by declaring that if a bill of 19, due by him, were not paid the following week, the whole affair should be published in the news-papers—he would annoy if he could not injure— the stingy possessor of a name and estate, to neither of which had he, in justice, the slightest claim. Hory coincided in his guest's opinion as to Pincher's ill-treatment of a connection who had rendered him such important service. He also counselled an application for the means of discharging the debt alluded to, and threw out a him that should it result in failure he would be sorry to see a friend embarrased for such a trifle, and might possibly be disposed to come to his assistance.

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During the various conversations which Rory held with Brown, prior to his imprisonment, he indi made it a special object to enquire into the collateral evidence which might be made avail-able in support of that person's assertions, as-suming that the letters were inaccessible (the fact of his possession of them being carefully concealed). He demanded what witnesses would be produced in confirmation of the important secret confided to him, and Rory not only ob-tained the names and places of residence of such persons as might be hereafter required at the trial, but also made himself acquainted with the particular circumstances of which each person was supposed to be cognizant, and of a striking peculiarity in the personal appearance of one inparticular circumstances of which each person was supposed to be cognizant, and of a striking peculiarity in the personal appearance of one ha-dividual likely to operate more convincingly on a jury, than any other description of testimony which could be produced. Having acquired all the information Brown could give, Rory deter-mined to ascertain by a personal investigation how far the statement made tallied with the actual trath; he therefore visited the spot where the event upon which the whole matter hinged was said to have taken place, and found the de-tails relating to the locality correct in their minnets particulars. His next visit was to the man named Tom Leonard, represented as, per-haps, the nost important amongst the winceses, Arrived at the cabin where he was informed this person lived, Rory found it a heap of ruins—the bish accumulated within the maked walks. By dint of kind words and some half-pence, the urchin, who was about to regain his place of con-the the person he sought was scated under the proting his horse's head to conce forward, and after a good deal of questioning Rory learned that the person he sought was scated under the general was induced to come forward, and after a good deal of questioning Rory learned that the person he sought was scated under the generorary shelter, constructed from the remains si of his levelied dwelling. The instant the man appeared, Rory was struck with the strength of the likeness which Brown had said he could not was full to discover.

father, woll to be note to to every stand, there are establish his claims without any other assistance. Mirs. O'Mahony was of an exceedingly sanguine as well as lealous disposition, and never hesitated to promise much more than she could perform, in the hope of success, as well as to monopolize the exclusive merit of any good or generous action in which she might bear a part. In reality, nothing more than the speech of Dick Johnson and the declaration of Bradly that Pennant was Squire Ulick's son had been communicated to her, for a clear insight into the peculigrities of her character and the dread of catrusting an important secret to a person of so excitable a disposition, had deterred for Mahon from making ther the confidant of later discoveries. Under such circumstances Pennant thought it folly to defer his attempt to escape any longer. The fact of his having returned to Europe was now known at the Admiralty and to many in Ireland, and every further delay in clearing up his character and putting forward his claims only afforded time for preparations for his comments. Mrs. O'Mahony's letter was shown to Trouville, and the necessity for Pennant's promps peparture so fully explained, that the worthy privateer promised to land him on the coast of Keat the first trip he should make in that direction.

⁵ It is information Brown could give, Hory deferminish is information Brown could give, Hory deferminish is information in the statement made tallide with the actual runt; he therefore visited the spot with the worthy privateer promised to land him on the worthy privateer promised to land him and the first trip beshould make in that it for the event upon which the whole matter himself. The worthy privateer promised to land him and the first trip beshould make in that it for the event upon which the whole matter himself. The worthy privateer promised to land him and the first trip beshould make in that it for the event upon which the wroth with the statement in the result of the accomptibility for the private the statement is a statement. The worth we wanter the constructed for the provide the accomptibility for the statement of the account of the account is privated to a statement within the wrothy private provide the account is privated to a private private provide the account is privated to a private private private and the private private private and the private private private and the private private private private private and the private private and the private private

from the ramparts on the sea side, and Mulard caused them to remove to another apartment in a street directly in front of the "Courgin." His sister lived as servant with their new land-lady, and just opposite the door of the house was a "grille," which admitted the water from the gutters of the street into the main sewer leading to the open ditch, to which it afforded a short but very difficult means of access. This sewer, how-ever, was only practicable at low water or during the first period of the rising tide, as at high sea it was completely filled. It then be-came necessary that the hour selected for the escape should correspond as nearly as possible with the time when the tide commenced to flow, for the elipper must have water to float her out, and it should be after the domiciliary visit had been paid the prisoners. To attempt to have and it should be after the domicinity visit had been paid the prisoners. To attempt to leave at quite low water would be dangerous, as then, the delay before sailing must be longer and the chance of arrest more probable. Trouville looked to his almanae, and managed chance of arrest more probable. Trouville looked to his almanae, and managed so as to have all ready on a night which pre-sented the requisite combination of circum-stances. The wind blew, freshly from the south-enst, and the commencement of the night was dark and gusty. By ten o'clock the police officer had made his rounds, and the old town soon after became as quiet as a village churchyard. The "grille" covering the entrance to the sewer had been previously well reconnoitered, and a few heaves of a crowbar ensity raised it from its position. Mulard's sister, a stout, masculine person, kept it upright while Pennant was let down, Mike holding a rope which passed round his waist until he reached the bottom. The fail of the ground being but slight, the distance to be descended was only a few feet, and having his companion to receive him below, Mike followed at once without any assistance from above. The girl then allowed the 'grille' to the loudet of the sewer, and in a few minutes stood in the open ditch. The water not having risen much, Pennant stole cautiously across to the opposite wall, where a rope ladder was to have been let down by their accompliee, Mike remaining quiet until his companion's continued absence should assure him that all was right. Pennant passed his hand carefully along the wall in all directions without discovering any-thing, although he at once lighted on the vent of a small sewer on the "Courgain" side, the prewall in all directions without discovering any-thing, although he at once lighted on the vent of a small sewer on the "Courgain" side, the pre-cise place at which Mulard had arranged that they should find the ladder. He waited some time in the hope of hearing a signal, but the clouds broke occasionally and the rising moon cast its light near the spot on which he stood. There was danger to be apprehended from the sentinel and also from Mike's passing over under the supposition that everything was pre-pared; he therefore resolved to return. The centre of the ditch being deeper than the The centre of the diffh being deeper than the banks on either side. Pennant was alarmed to find that the water, which before did not reach his lips, now almost covered his shoulders. Another half hour without relief and they must surrender or be lost, for already the sea nearly filled the mouth of the sewer, and it would be madness to altempt to return by it. The "grille" could not be raised from beneath it, and though one apreon might possibly coup the "grille" could not be raised from beneath it, and though one person might possibly save his life by holding on to the bars and remaining thus suspended until fine the tide fell, thero would not be room for the second, who must thus inevitably be drowned. The fugitives stood close to the town wall in an agony of suspense, but still there was no sound to indicate the placing of the ladder. The wind had increased, the sould flow more swiftly pest

and intervent of the return from the General Past-be announce the return from the General Past-be and the fore of the fore of

"Don't feel at all well this evening, Mr. Nolan." "You needn't tell me that, Mr, Bnsh. Have you any more of the stuff?" "Not a drop; I used the last on't a week since, and I don't think as how it did me the least manner of good. I'm tired on't you see— it's but nasty stuff at best." "So it is," harked in Tim—" so it is—and vari-ety is charming in medicines as well as in every-thing else. Now, what would you think. Mr. Bush, if you tried some multed port? I'm a great hand a-making it," "Well," rejoined Bush, his tallow face light-ing up with a sort of grin, approaching to a smile—" well, I shouldn't care as I did—not a bad move that, neither. Let's have it, will you?"

You ?" "That I will, and I'll bet a triffe that you never In fact, noor Master

bad move that, heither, Let's have a, whit you?"
"That I will, and I'll bet a trifie that you never tasted the likes before. In fact, poor Master Mike, long ago, when he was flush in cush, gave the messman of the Inniskilling Dragoons five pounds for teaching me, and a dozen of the best wine, not to speak of sugar and spices, to practice on; an' it took four nights as hard at it as we could go to make me perfect."
The materials being at hand, Tim soon concluded the operation, after the most approved fashion, and placed the smoking beverage before Mr. Bush, who pronounced it to be "excellent."
"Excellent, to be sure it is," said his companion. "Oh, murther, murther," he continued, the muiled wine having carried his thoughts back to the scenes of his youth; "oh, murther, Mr. Bush, if you only saw what I used to see long ago, when I was young—eighteen and twenty of the real sort drinking it. There's where the going used to be—myself making and the gentlemen hiding it as fast as they could. The raal ould stock of gentlemen, not the 'shomeens' that's now-a-days, but fellows whose blood was too thick to run through a size." "Aye," continued Tim; "them was what you might call gentlemen, and the money like dirt whenever they chanced to humper. "Aye," said the butler, again doing just the to the liquor, "Yalls-to be sure, vails "-cried Tim; "there's where the vails was, and the monen that never forgot to give them. I never cleared the tables of a night when there happened to be a 'scrimmage,' that the two gentleman that was going into the conversident's happened to be be dever lear of the prove they chanced to happened to be a 'scrimmage,' that the two gentleman that was going into the conversident' beyong be bed to not need the tools appened to be a 'scrimmage,' that the two gentleman that was going into the conversident' to be a 'scrimmage,' that the two gentleman they was always poor Master Mike's conversion has bed to now whe the was they be or the bas they be or the bas and they

half-a guinea, my boy, and if anything happens bury me decent, 'was always poor Master Mike's speech, heaven be his bed; I only wish he was all've and hearty as he used to be, and hero to-night—and that 'id be a pattern for you of a raal Irish gentleman, body and sowl—six feet three in his stockings, and ready to fight the devil in a saw-pit any hour, night or day. Then there's fighting Johnny M'Dermot, another of the raal stuff, would call out: 'Here, Tim, hereye devil's another of them same for you, and if unything happens me, drink my health and promotion in a regular good mult.' 'Long life to your honors?' I used to say, of course, and then, if no one was hit, when they made it up again, there's where the fan was—divils, and grills, and mults, and the divil knows what else, until it was buntlug time in the morning." " Yalls still?" enquired Bush. " To be sure, still, and to eternity." " Well," resumed Bush, " I'm happy to hear that same, Mr. Nolan, for you see, sir, I always had a disincination like for the Hirsh, on ac-count of those here valls—cause, you see, he was some sort of a Hirsh lord or other as knocked them hup in this country, and did more damage by that same to reglar sarvants than hall the lords in Hireland and Scotland put together can't never undo—that a did." " He was no Irishmen," cried Tim, indig-nantly. " Yes, but a was, though; I recollect as well as half-a-guinea, my boy, and if anything happens bury me decent,' was always poor Master Mike's

have shelter how all such at it-you'il be all the bether, see how well you are already-I knew that." Bush, who really did experience considerable relief, allowed himself to be led on, and then both, being rather inconvenienced by the mulled port, sat contemplating the scene before them-tim expatiating on the majesty of a real ocean compared to a little "bit of a say"-and Bush occasionally interrupting his narrative to an-nounce that he was rather thick in the tongue, or "summat hot in the coppers." <u>Neurisci</u>, the *Bonne Especance* carrying every stitch of canvais she could crowd on, had rapidly crossed the channel and neared the Eng-lish coast. The sea ran high, and line surf on the shore rendered the landing, at all times un-plensant, now absolutely perilous. Trouville had, on pretence of concealing the real character of the vessel, ordered all hands below except Mullard, who held the helm; then calling Pon-nant and Mike on deck, he pointed out the haz-ard of attempting to reach the land; but the former, who was well accustomed to the coast, having often been anchored in the Downs, made light of his objections, and resolved to run any risk rather than return to Calais, and so not only consign himself to prison but compromise the safety of his adventurous friend. Both he as safety would permit. Frennant and Mike, after bidding a hearty adien to their kind de-liverer, and amply rewarding the services of Mulard, undressed, ready for any emergency; and each carrying his upper garments tied in a sundle on his shoulders, swung himself from the stern rope into the boat. "This maneuvro was effected within a short distance of where the butters sat; bout the sirubs which sheltered the single, along which she crept, watching a favorable opportunity to gain the land. Mike steered and Pennant pulled. A slight projection of the beach served in some degree to break the violence of the swell, and Pennant rested on his oars, watching a fitting moment to make his dash.

of the beach served in some degree to break the violence of the swell, and Pennant rested on his oars, watching a fitting moment to make his dash. The swell came, and just as, mounted on the crest of a huge wave, they rolled upon the shore, the two bullers rose to depart. The first crash slove the boat to pieces, and its occupants were sucked back by the retrenting sea. Again and again they gained the shore, but the shingle yielded to their tread, and before they could mount out of reach they were drawn down again by fresh breakers. Pennant was nearly exhausted, when, fortunately, Mike suc-eeeded in establishing himself firmly, and selz-ing his companion. dragged him safely on the beach. The whole occurrence, though actually they stood, did not attract the attention of the servants, for so loud was the roar of the sea and the noise caused by the shifting of the stones, that the erash of the boat against the shore could not be heard. The shifting is the shore of the waves, and having recovered breach, he made a vigorous exertion, and gained the top of it just as Tim Nolan advanced to take alast and closer view of the sea.

made a vigorous exertion, and gained the top of it just as Tim Nolan advanced to take a last and closer view of the sea. The moon shone full on Mike's face as he rose from the bent position his ascent necessitated, and stood rendy to set foot upon the level ground. Tim gazed motionlesss on the apparition, and then ejaculating "Master Mike!" ran towards his astonished friend, behind whom he en-tronched himself, muttering prayers, and bless-ing himsif as rapidly as he could. The exclaimation uttered by poor Tim had a magic effect upon the individual to whom it was addressed, who could not discern the face or figure of the speaker, for the salt water stream-ing from his hair filled his eyes and the light was unfavorable; but hearing his own name un-mistakably pronounced, Mike threw himself again quickly on the shingle and rolled down to where Pennant lay. "I'm done, my dear fellow," he whispered to the latter; "betrayed—the Frenchman's sold me —the guard on the bench has my name as pat as the alphabet. Sung quict a bit, Tillump into the sea and swim for it sooner than be taken and hanged."

ing from his hair filled his eyes and the light was unfavorable; but hearing his ownname un-mistakably pronounced, Mike threw himself again quickly on the shingle and rolled down to where Pennant lay. "I'm done, my dear fellow," he whispered to the latter; "betrayed—the Frenchinan'ssold me —the guard on the bench has my name as pat as the alphabet. Sing quict a bit, Tillumpinto the sea and swim for it sooner than be taken and hanged." Meantime a resolute struggle was taking place between Tim and Bush, each endeavoring to keep the other between him and the enemy, not a word being spoken by either, for wlat with fright and fatigue Bush was incapable of utter-peating all manner of exorcisms. When they managed to get the other side of the shurbs both took flight—Tim leading, and old Bush running a much better second than or with we shurb took flight—Tim leading, and old Bush running a much better second than or with we shurb took flight—Tim leading, and old Bush running a much better second than or with we shurb took flight—Tim leading, and or bush running a much better second than or with we shurb took flight—Tim leading, and or bush running a much better second than or with we shurb took flight—Tim leading, and or bush running a much better second than or with we shurb took flight—Tim leading, and or bush running a much better second than or we have been at the second than or we have been at heavily and the or the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than or we have been at lage the second than the second the second than or we have been at lagetter the second than or we the shrubs both took fligh-Tim leading, and old Bush running a much better second than could have been anticipated. The moment Tim entered the house he attempted to close the door and shut out his companion, but Bush rushed with his whole might against it and then both rolled together into the passage. The noise brought the servants from the hall, and the two magnates were borne in by tittering footmen. Tim fainted the moment he saw the light, and Bush sat gasping in a great arm-chair, his goggle eyes rolling fearfully about as he stupidly looked from one to another of the domestics, in reply to

WEDNESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

bill, and fearing to subject in their present present is particular inspection, they struck into the fields and them made for the town of Deal, which was not far off. Arrived at the inn, a warm supper with some brandy punch was the prelude to a good night's rest; and at an early hour in orders given for clothes. The walter, who had been many years in the house, recognized Pennant as an old customer, and gave him the pleasing intelligence that some of his former shipmates were then lying in the Downs, and would, no doubt, be on shore during the day. To one of these officers Pennant despatched a note, announcing his own arrival and his object in a coming to England, and requesting that he would come to dinner, bring a change of clothes with him, and as much spare money as he could command — The invitation to one brought half a dozen hearty, high-spirited and kind-hearted fellows, each anxious to hall his old comrade and ready to contribute to his comfort in clothes or each. Pennant received them in bed, and answers as to why he had left the country? what had befallen him him? and how he escaped? After a full and satisfactory explanation, and a geneticated and beautiful roads by which Deal is surrounded, two ladies and a genetical arrive and did not notice the remarked : "I say, old fellow, there's what you may call a fine figure—the finest girl, on my life, I think i ever saw." The lady alluded to rode on the near side of the road, and was chatting with the gentleman who accompanied them as they dashed on and then remarked : "I kay, end fellow, there's what you may call a fine figure indeed." "Article at most, "surface and the field and the field and the field and the field." The ady alluded to rode on the near side of the road, and was chatting with the gentleman who accompanied them as they dashed on and then remarked : "I kay, who fellow, there's what you may call a fine figure indeed." "Article, was spooney upon her, but its no go. She's engaged to Chariton of Chariton—that man riding with her and La

CHAPTER XX.

Brown hired a horse the following morning, for which Mahon paid, and set out for Dunseve-rick to seek an interview with his brother-in-law. When he reached the castle he was ushered into the library, where Mr. Pincher Martin sat, look-ing over rentals and tenants' accounts, with Mr. Sharp. The unwelcome visitor was very coolly received.

ing over rentals and tenants' accounts, with Mr. Sharp. The unwelcome visitor was very coolly received. "Woll, sir," said Pincher, without rising from his sect, or taking his eyes off the papers which lay before him; "well, sir, what's your business here to-day? I often told you that if you had any communication to address to use it must be

lay before him; "well, sir, what's your business here to-day? I often told you that if you had any communication to address to me it must be made in writing, for after all that occurred, I candidly tell you, it's the only safe way to hold intercourse with you." "I merely came to ask a favor, and I wish to have a private conversation with you." said Brown, in rather a tone of definace. "Mr. Sharp is quite in my confidence, and I have no objection that any business in which I am concerned should be spoken of before him; but if you allude to that stuff and nonsense, sir," he added, looking sternly at Brown, "by means of which you have endeavored to extort money. heretofore, I tell you I don't care that," snapping his fingers, "for what you can say or do to my prejudice; and moreover, I beg to inform you-that I have not the least idea of heing tormented or annoyed by adrunken blackguard of your sort any longer. I gave you an annuity on condition that you should not appear in my presonce, to worry me with you have broken yeur share of the agreement-and now I'll broak mine. From-this hour one shilling of my money you shall never. touch." Pincher rose and rang the bell. "Begone, sir, begone this moment, or I'll have you kicked out of the bouse." "You had better think of what you are about," said Brown, coolly-he scened to acquire self-

You had better think of what you are about."

ple, bless them, and give all the goold you pos-sessed in the world to Pincher, the divit a toe he'd let me put into my own house, nor any other on "And what objection has he to you?" "That's a long story, yer bonor, and it id take a

" "And what objection has he to you"" "That's a long story, yer honor, and it id take a day to tell it." " In troth, its bad 'Shanaghy," broke in Mrs. Leonard, "for Pincher to put him, or one be-longin' to him out, if the truth was known." " No use in talking of that," retorted the hus-band, "it's that same truth that's getting me driven from the country." " Dear knows, your honor," continued the woman, "if the world knew as much as Torn does it, id' be a bad day for some people." " You hould your tongue," cried Leonard. " Do ye want to say something that 'll provent us getting the money to take us to Amerikey. If you could keep yer mouth shut, maybe it's not on the high road we'd be the day." "Maybe not," rejoined his spouse, " but wait till we get the money, and when it's in my pocket, bad luck to me if I don'ttell the tyrant my mind; and what's more, it's just as likely that I'll stay where I am, too, after all." " Kould your tongue, I say," shouted the hus-band. " And If he touches me," continued the woman.

band. "And if he touches me," continued the woman,

"And if he toldenessine," continued the workin, not attending to the interruption, "I'll give him such abuse that the dogs won't lap his blood a(ther it; I'll tell him what he's, and what his wife is, too, if it comes to that, the crawling up-start." "Well," said Rory, "he is a man I don't like

"Well," said Rory, "he is a man 1 don't ince myself. I have saved some poor men from his tyranny, and if I can I'll save you too. Here's a guinea to buy something for the children, and if you come into town to morrow, I'll hear what yon have to say and see what I can do for you. Uall at 'The Rising Sun,' and ask for Rory Ma-bon."

"Oh, thunder an' 'ounds ! an' is this yourself, Mr. Mahon ?" shouted Leonard, taking his hand, and shaking it heartily. "Shure, I often heard of all you dd for the tenants on the Castlemore

of all you did for the fenants on the Castlemore estato-that you may have luck for that same-and it's often that woman wanted me to go and tell you all I had to say." "That's the good truth, anyhow," said Mrs. Leonard; " and if you did many a thing I wanted you to do as well as that, you wouldn't be what, you are to day. But now you have a rand facent inan to deal with, that can help you if you de-sarve it, and if you don't tell all you know, and prove it too, the divil a side ever l'il stretch by you. A purty thing, indeed ! You want to spare the ruffian that's sending you and yours to de-solation,"

I'll do what you wish on the instant," said

the husband. He and Rory stood for some time upon the He and Rory stood for some time upon the road in carnest conversation. What the nature of the information imparted may have been it is not our purpose just now to disclose, as the in-terest of our hero demands that it should be carefully concealed for the present. Rory Mahon was prosecuting his inquiries and arranging his plans of operation, and the Col-onel, Kate and Tim were still at Clifton Hall, when Mrs O'Mahony's letter reached Lloyd Pen-mant at Calals.

nant at Calals.

nant at Calais. The intercourse between. Pierre Mulard and Pennant became daily more intimate. Grati-tude for a past favor and liberal rewards for pres-sent services attached the Frenchman to his benefactor, and the latter felt that he might safely entrust Pierre with his secret and rely on his co-operation when attempting his escape.

lords in Hireland and Scotland put logcher can't never undo-that a did." "Yes, but a was, though; I recollect as well as 'twas yesterday how it all comed about. Old Sir Gilbert, the grandfather of this inst, was then living-a reglar one to go, too, I can. tell you-I sarved three generations on them in this here hall, you know; well, he was a hard one to go, was old Sir Gilbert, and he used to dine with this here Illrishman, as I mentioned (dang it, what's his name?-let me see-but no matter). Master used to dine with him often, and so used other noblemen gentlemen; but then, you see, nobody could never git that ere man todine will them. Often he asked him, did Sir Gilbert, but never would he put foot in the hall to dinner. Weil, I recollect master (that's old Sir Gilbert, but never would he put foot in the hall to dinner. Weil, I recollect master (that's old Sir Gilbert as was) telling a large party as war at dinner here the renson of all that squeamistness like of the Hirishman's. 'Well,'said he (that's the master as then was, old Sir Gilbert), 'I have found all out (confound his name, I can't for the life of me recoifect ii), why that Hirisher (he didn'tsay the word you know) won't dine with us: he told me you know i won't dine with us the told me opor to dine out.' You should have seen how the company laughed outright at the thought of the man as gave the best and pleasantest dinners in London himself, being too poor to dine with any one helse, 'Yes,' said master, 'on my life it's true—the valls, he told me outright, he couldn't afford the valls.' Well, I was haughing to myself at the sideboard at the hidear, when master whops out:' And I,' and I,' and I, 'shouted every man on 'em in succession, 'I'll do the same; we'll neither give nor take, to make all smooth for him.' Well, Mr. Nolan, I can't tell-I don't know as I folt sich a semastion like come hover me, as at that ere imoment. I never could, from that ere day, until I met you, bear the very name of your country—that I condn't man did knock up valls how

Tim did as directed, and the butler undid his walstoat and stock—but the shoriness of breathing was evidently increasing. Bush sat immovable, with his big round eyes staring, his mouth open, gasping for breath, and only able to nod his head in answer to Tim's engulates or

eyes rolling learning about its he scheduly looked from one to another of the domestics, in reply to their questions. "What ever can be the matter with Mr. Bush and Mr. Noian?" said the housekeeper, as she advanced with her bottle of smelling-sails. "Nothing whatsomever," said one of the foot-men, " only I s'pose they've had a tritle too much liquor, and have had a bito' shindy--Iseed them from the winder 'at it' on the walk." Bush threw his eyes on the fellow and at-tempted to speak, but he could not articulate, and was obliged to remain content with a wheeze. The housekeeper's restoratives soon caused Tim to open his eyes, but he had no sooner recovered consciousness than he flew again towards Bush and jaumed himself behind him in the great arm-chair, exclaiming, "Father o mercy, defend us! Holy Mother save, us!" Bush scemed quite as nervous, for he kept up a determined struggle with his opponent, each en-deavoring to establish himself at the other's back. While the footmon laughed outright and the housekeeper stood amazed, a thundering knock announced the arrival of Lady Clifton and her friends. The servants flew to open he door and receive them, but no sooner did the two

knock inhounced he arrivator Lady Childri that her friends. The servants flew to open the door and receive them, but no sooner did the two butlers perceive that they were left along than both dashed after the others, and reached the hall just as the ladles entered. Tim flung him-self upon his knees and seized Miss Bingham's dress; Bush imitated his example and held Lady Cliffong large fort in his ambrace.

Clifton's legs fast in his example an end Lady "Father of mercy, defend us!" elaculated Tim; but Bush looked helplossly in his mistress' face-there was a momentary pause-and the servants, no longer able to retain their gravity, burst into longer

servants, ho longer able to retain their gravity, burst into laughter. "What can this mean?" demanded Lady Clifton; "Bush, what is the matter with you?" A wheeze and a cough was the only reply. "Tim, why do you act so?" cried Miss Bing-ham, endeavoring to disengage herself. "Master Mike ! oh, Master Mike !-I saw him, I saw him, Miss," and he resumed his hold more firmly; while Bush, as if influenced by all Tim's movements, madea similar effort to secure Lady movements, made a similar effort to secure Lady

movements, made a similar ellort to secure Laws Clifton. At this moment Colonel Blake appeared, and stood silently looking from one to the other while the ladles were being released and the two mon removed. The lousekceper insinuated the cause of such extraordinary conduct on Bush's part to her mistress, who took no further notice of the matter from motives of delicasy while Kate communicated what she had heard to her uncle, who felt porfectly astanished at Tim's be-havior, but was too induigent to make more par-ticular enguiries. ticular enquiries. Supper had scarcely ended when Tim insisted

on seeing his master; and Bush, who had by this time recovered his voice, accompanied him for the purpose of offering explanations and clear-ing his character from the invendous which ho was conscious had been thrown out against him, and which he had not the capacity to refute on the interat.

and which he had not the capacity to refute on the instant. The moment Bush's face appeared within the diaing room doer, Lady Clifton oxclaimed: "Do, Bush, pray do, go to bed ; we don't want you here at all." As Tim followed, Colonel Blake directed him to leave the room ; but both commands were un-heeded, and the two men advanced resolutely towards the table. "I'm come to tell you, sir," said Tim, "that I saw Master Mike to-night-saw him as plain and as clear as I see you now." "Nonsense !!" oried the Colonel. "Tim, I am astonished at you to behave in this manner, for the first time in your life, and in a strange house, too-go to bed." "As heaven's above me, I saw him, and so did Mr. Bush-didn't you, Mr. Bush ?"

CHAPTER XXII.

The tailor was punctual with the outfits next informing, and after breakfast, to which all the officers present the preceding night had volun-tered to come, Pennant and Mike were to post to Canterbury, and from thence take the mail

The beefsteak and cold meats had been de-spatched, Pennant was engaged arranging a spincied, remain was engaged arranging a newly-purchased portmanicau, and the joly licutenants were looking out of the windows, passing time away until the chaise should come round and they could see their friend clear under weigh, when one of them hallowed out: "I say, Pen, old fellow, come here and have a peep at the girl's face whose figure you admired so much vesterday."

peep at the girl's face whose ligure you admired so much yesterday." Pennant went to the window. A gentleman and two ladies on horseback had drawn up in the street below while the groom came to the inn door to give some commands. Could he be-lleve his eyee? One of them was Kate—his own Kate Bingham. Fortunately his companious vere too attentive to the motions of the party without to point the science of the aparts. "Hush," cried one, "let's hear what the groom

Pennant beckoned Mike to the window, who

appeared as thunderstruck as himself. "Post-horses, by all that's lovely," cried one. "Four," added another; "I heard the order distinctly."

distinctly." "Hurrah," shouted a third, hopping about the room, "it's going to come off at last. What jolly fun we shall have, old fellows."

Whilst this conversation was passing the Whilist this conversation was passing the party on horseback rode on and Pennaut, ac-companied by Mike, retired unnoticed to the ad-joining bedroom, ostensibly to finish their pre-parations for departure. Pennant closed the door and looked at his companion, whose coun-tenance indicated as great an amount of mental suffering as his own. After a pause: "Thut was Miss Bingham?"

"It was." "It was." "It was." "Is there no doubt upon your mind about it?" "None whatever. I could not be mistaken." Pennau flung himself upon the bod, and bury-ing his face in the clothes, gave way to a torrent of grief. Mike did not venture to disturb him, for he not ouly felt the deenst compassion, for his filehd's

or grief. Mike did not venture to disturb him, for he not only feit the deepest compassion for his friend's crushing, and unexpected disappointment, but also fully appreciated the delicacy of his own position. It was on the strength of a connection now never likely to be formed that he had at-tached himself to Pennant and shared in his fortunes, without hesitating to accept pecuniary obligations at his hands. Kate, who professed an unatterable attachment herefore, had then evidently changed her mind just at the moment when her first love was forthcoming; and now, in consequence of her fickleness, he must be left penniless and alone in a country where he was proclaimed as a traitor and a price set upon his head, for, come what might, he determined to rid Pennant of his presence, which, he pre-sumed, must necessarily be hateful to him. A tlength one of the officers knocked at the door.

door. "Halloo! Pen, Tom's here to say that if you don't make hastoyou can't possibly catch the mail."

mail." Pennant sprang from the bed. "I'm coming," he cried, and Mike accompan-ied him into the sluting-room, where the walter attended with the bill. The young men'did not cease their conversi-tion, which still referred to the anticipated wei-

immovable, with his big round eyes staring, his mouth open, gasping for breath, and ealy all on od his head in answer to Tim's engulates or "I'm worker, Mr. Nolan-worser and worser "man, Til tell you what it is," said Tim, "now, what do you think if we'd be jast after taking a walk on the say side-there's plenty of time before the quality comes back, and the tide's full, you see-what do you think, cit?" "Bush shook his head nogatively, and after a little, managed to mutter, "Night air-been "The devil a harm for that, when it's say air." "Well, I must go somewhere out of this hore place," said Bush, jumping up. "I cale deal certainty." "Well, I must go somewhere out of this stay here no longer, no how." "I declare most solernity, Colonel; it was Mas-ting watk, sheltered by shrubs, and overshadowed by forest trees, led to the beach, on which there were seats placed for the convenience of pro-

Sec. Ist. WEDNESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

There was a general roar at this sally: "A tall events the horses are ordered, Tom ?" and the first. No doubt of that, sir," said the waller, who had just then received the amount of the bill, which Pennant had been apparently coming over during the foregoing colloquy. The efficers preceded their friend down stairs. As ho was about to follow, Mike touched him on to shoulder.

shoulder. Captain Pennant."

" Captain Feinant, "Not here, not here," cried Pennant, hastily ; we'll talk the matter over as we go along. Be

adick ¹⁷ The conversation which he had just heard not only confirmed Mike's convictions as to Kate's identity, but created considerable alarm.on his own account. He doubted not that the desorip-tion of his person was posted on the very walls of the town they were about to leave, and there-bore did not hesitate to enter the post-chaise, taking special care to conceal his face as much as possible during the passage from the inn door to the vehicle. "I never saw so changed a man in my life," said one officer, as the chaise drove off. "Well, I can't see that." said another. "Ho was quite as usual last night, and this morning hemay have caten something which disagreed with him. But be assured his heart's in the right place still." The post-boy put his horses to their utmost pace and the chaise rolled merrily along, but The conversation which he had just heard not

pace and the chaise rolled merrily along, but neither of its occupants spoke for the first wo miles. At length Mike broke silence: "Captain Pennant, I feel that our relative position is now greatly altered. If Miss Bingham acts as it is said she is about to do, the disgraces herself in my eyes to eternity, and never, never, so long as I live, shall I hold any communication with her. Put I know too well what a cruel disappointment this is to you, and I am quite aware that, as he relative of a woman that has behaved so lishonorably, I should neither obtrude upon you my companionship nor burthen you with my support. I have, therefore, determined to eave you at the first stage, with thanks for your past kindness and every good wish for cour future prosperity."

"And what would you propose doing ?" demanded Pennant, after a pause.

"That I really cannot tell."

" Mike," said Pennant, resuming his former unceremonious manner, "that cannot be. To procure my liberty you risked your own afety and a handsome and well-secured inlependence. You cannot, surely, think me so heartless as to suppose that I shall receive such sacrifices at your hands without endeavoring to repay them. My guest you must remain until I can procure your parlon, and then, as a matter of justice, I shall insist on your acceptance of an annuity equivalent to that which the French Government accorded, and which you forfeited solely on my account. t is true I had hoped that our connection would have been more intimate than it is now ever likely to be. I fondly looked forward to the time when, as my relative and friend, you should again occupy your room in Dunseverick, and have your pointers and hunters as you used to of old.'

"I'll never cross a horse again," interrupted Mike, "if you were married fifty times over. l'oor Lightning carried me while I could ride : now he's dead, and I'm too old to make new acquaintances. No, I'll never ride again, lever, if I lived to the age of Methusalem." " No one knows," continued Pennant. " how I loved that girl who has so wantonly trifled with my feelings. Had she believed me dead or untrue I could have pardoned her; but my repeated letters to Colonel Blake, some of which he no doubt received, must have apprised both of my existence and of my un-altered affection. Could he have shown them to her? Would he be guilty of such baseness as to conceal them for the purpose of inducing her to marry another? If I thought there was foul play I swear I'd drive back this moment, denounce such villainy to his teeth, and claim the fulfilment of her plighted troth from Kate herself"

"Maurice Blake would not tarnish his onor by suppressing the truth-no, not to ecure the first match in England," replied

Mike, proudly. cried Pennant, "that I had never - Oh, quitted the wilderness to mix again in the world of civilization and deceit! There at

"A queer cross, that," said the landlord to his customer.; " for the Charltons, as always and ever more, was the stiffest king's men in the country. Jack, my lad, take the cattle kindly." 🐖

And away they went.

Under other circumstances Pennant would have remarked the sudden transition which Mike's countenance underwent during lhe conversation we have related, every word of which he heard. Indignation fired his eye when the disparity of rank between the bride and bridegroom was spoken of, but an expression of horror at which his fate might have been or might yet be quickly supervened when the fact of his being already hanged, or the probability of his undergoing that unpleasant operation at no distant only 34. period, was alluded to.

At one moment he gave way to despondency when his own perilous position recurred to his mind, and at another a smile of contentment stole over his face as he remembered that Dunseverick would doubtless be redeemed and restored to its former splendor by the wealthy alliance which Kate was about to make. For himself he had but little hopes, as he felt convinced, from the second proof received in one day of his celebrity. that his story was known all over England, and that his person could not long escape identification.

(To be Continued.)

The Solution of the Difficulty - The "Mail" Agrees with the "Post."

But the system of teaching convicts trades leads to a natural desire and effort to make the institution self-supporting; and owing to the condition of prison life, prison labor, when brought into competition with free labor, has the latter at a heavy disadvantage. We learn that in the States prison-made stoves have largely reduced the founders' wages, and in Massachusetts prison-made shoes have cut down the earnings of workmen to a perilous extent in a trade representing an annual expenditure of over \$20,000,000. Again, slop clothes which cost \$1.50 in ordinary manufactories, cost only 85 cents in prison establishments. Scamstresses have to sew 600 vards for a dollar, and to sew on buttons at half a cent a dozen, till honest girls have actually been forced into prison in order to be able to earn a living.

On the whole, it seems safer to confine the manufacturing energies of prisoners to the supply of the needs of the establishment itself, and to use convict labour, as in England, for the execution of works of public utility The crection of government buildings, the construction of fortifications, of breakwaters and roads, the draining of marshes, and perhaps the clearing of crown lands, and the grading of State railroads, all these seem to afford a legitimate field for prison labour, without handicapping private industry.

The honest workman should not be subjected to ruinous competition by cheap prison labour. On the other hand criminals have their rights, which every good citizen ought to be anxious to discharge. When men, willing to work, are starving in the streets it is intolcrable that comfortable criminals should flout their good fortune in their faces, and say, do as we have done and all your misery will cease! Hard manual labour on public works-that is the true solution of the problem of the employment of criminals. It will be at once deterring and disciplinary, and on the whole offers the best prospect of reformation to all but the incurably vicious.

Death of a Daughter of Thomas Addis Emmet in New York.

(Connaught Patriot.)

Church, Pelham, N.Y., the remains being in-terred in the family vault in Beechwood few moments to live when the operation was Cemetery, New Rochelle.

IRISH NEWS.

New offices in connection with the Hibernian Banking Company are about to be built in Granard, county Longford.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Mr. John MacPeilpin, proprietor of the Tuam News, intends contesting the County Roscommon at the next election as an advanced Nationalist.

The coroner's inquisition in the case of the Macroom railway disaster, finding Sir John Arnoot and the other directors guilty of manslaughter, has been ordered to he quashed.

The death-rate of Dublin is still the highest in the Kingdom, being returned for the last week by the Registrar-General as 43, while that of Manchester, the highest in England, is

A Central News telegram states that two policemen were fired, at recently at Gurteen, county Sligo, but were uninjured. Their alleged assailant, a man named Casey, was captured.

Great distress continues to prevail in Belfast, where, on Saturday, 130 new applicants sought work from the Relief Committee, who have already employed 318. Of these ninety nine were accepted.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION .- The Government may introduce a Catholic University Education bill next session, but they may not bring it forward until the end of the Parliamentary period. As regards Ireland there is no more delicate question.

The convent at Mount Sion, near Waterford, ecently erected at a cost of £6,000, was destroyed by fire. The building was erected for the nuns of the Order of the Sacred Heart. A man named Harrington has been arrested for firing the building.

It is stated that Mr. Dawson Damer is about to resign Portarlington, and that Sir Ivory Guest will seek the representation. If a vacancy occur, the Freeman believes that our present chief magistrate, Sir John Barrington, who is ambitious of senatorial honours, will seek the seat.

A meeting of unemployed persons was held in the Grain-market, Belfast-Mr. William raham presiding. The chairman made the following suggestions-That a rate of 1d per head per week be levied on the rateprayers of the town for the purpose of relieving the present distress.

At the Belfast Quarter Sessions, Richard Campbell, who was found guilty of stealing several articles from a Catholic Chapel near Dromara, county Down, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. His worship (Mr. Otway, Q.C.), characterised the prisoners' offence as being particularly mean and particularly wicked.

The friends of Father Burke-and he has them in every land where Irishmen are to be found—will rejoice to learn that his illness has taken a favourable turn, and that on Sunday he was considerably improved in health. He is at present at the Monastery at Tallaght, under the care of Surgeon Porter and Dr. W. H. O'Leary, M. P.; and it is hoped that with care and rest he will soon be restored to convalescence.

We (Mayo Telegraph) understand that Mr. George Browne, M. P., has generously directed his agent, Mr. David Feerick, to make an abatement of 10 per cent. in his rents of the Brownestown and Keltimagh estates. It is well known that since the years '46 and '47 tenant-farmers were not in so depressed a state. After three years of bad crops they are bordering on insolvency, and if something be not done to alleviate their distress, the landlords will, we believe, feel the depression as well as the tenants.

The Freeman's Journal says that transfusion of milk into the blood of a patient dying from Mrs. Elizabeth Le Roy, daughter of Thomas | exhaustion was performed at the Provident In-Addis Emmet and niece of Robert Emmet firmary, 11 Beresford-place, Dublin, on was borne at 112 o'clock on Friday from Christ Wednesday week, by Drs. Meldon and Mac-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is proposed by the Pope to celebrate this year with great pomp and solemnity the jubilee of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

contemplates the abolition of monastic orders in that country, so that the money invested in them may be applied to the payment of the national debt.

says : "Another million of the Irish church surplus is to be devoted to the carrying out of a Catholic University scheme, on the principle of the intermediate Education Act.

While the Dominicans were giving their mission in Haverhill, Mass., they found the crime of blasphemy so common that they organized a "Holy Name Society," and got 1,000 members to pledge themselves to give up the vulgar habit and to induce others to refrain from it.

Statistics of the Catholic Church in New England.

An evidence of the increase of Catholicity throughout the States since the Declaration of American Independence may be learned from the ordination of the first priest in Bal-timore in 1793, by Right Rev. Dr. Carr. II, then the only bishop, whereas at the present time there are 53 bishops, 11 archbishops, a cardinal and nearly 6,000 priests. The principal causes for this spread of Catholicity, slow at first, but steady and continual, were emigration and the natural increase of vir-

Traffic in Holy Relics Forbidden. His Eminence Cardinal Oreglia, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, has published, by command of Pope Leo XIII., and under date of December 21, 1878, a decree, whereby, after quoting the dispositions of the Council of Trent, Session xxv. : " De venerate et Relig. Sanctor," is most strictly prohibited. all traffic whatsoever, in Holy Relics, even under pretence of redeeming them, and all Christians, aware of relics being offered for sale, are directed to inform the Ordinaries, who will take proper measures. This to the double end of obviating a most crying evil, which has introduced itself, especially into Rome, with scandal to Catholics, above all to foreigners; and to recover, in so far as possible, dispersed portions of so great treasures.

THE NEW CARDINAL.

Sketch of the Career of Cardinal Desprez Mgr. Julien Florian Felix Desprez, Arch-

bishop of Toulouse and Narbonne, who has just been created a Cardinal, was born at Ostricourt, Department of Nord, April 14, 1807, took orders in the Catholic Church about the time of the fall of the Bourbon monarchy, was favored by the government of Louis Philippe, through whose influence he was made successively Bishop of Saint-Denys and Limoges, gave his adhesion to the Empire, was appointed Archbishop of Toulouse in 1859, and created an officer of the Legion of Honor, August 12, 1865. He is a firm upholder of the rights of the Catholic clergy in France, but has displayed moderate sentiments during the political crisis since the fall of the Empire, and he is expected to harmonize with the present republican government,

Loyalty of Catholics.

Bishop Foley, in a lecture lately delivered n Chicago, said :---

DOMINION PABLIAMENT.

3

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, February 14, 1879. Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Eenate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
In meeting the Parliament of Cauada for the first time, I desire. 10 express the gratification I feel at having been selected by Her Majesty for the high and important office I now fill, and to assure you of the great satisfaction with which I now seek your aid and cooperation. In acknowledging with profound gratilude the reception which has been accorded to myself as
Her Majesty's representative, I am also commanded by the Queen to conver through you to the people of Canada her thanks for the loyal, generous and kindly manner in which they have welcomed her daughter.
The contribution of Canadian products and manufactures to the great national exhibition at Paris last year attracted nuch attention, and, it is believed, will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Dominion with Europe. I congratulate you on the success, which must in no small degree be attributable to the kind and unceasing exertions of this Royal Highmess the Prince of Wales, as President of the British section. The report of the Canadian Commission-ers will be laid before you when received.
J am pleased to Inform you that the amount awarded for the Fishery claims under the Washington Trenty has been paid by ine Upited States, and that Her Majesty's Government has arranged with Canada and Mewfoundland for their respective shares of the award. The papers on the subject shall be submitted to you.
The important and rapidly increasing trade betweeen Canada, and Her States of pleuroped in various parts of the end and the consequent interruption of trade, I have caused an order to be issued under the "The Animal Contagious Disenses" Act, 1869, prohibiting the importation with the disease will be ere long extinguished in the that such the onter of the Granda and the consequent interruption into the Dominion of American endition into the Dominion of American with the Majesty's sanclion for thete of the conseling the prohibition remove

be livited to an amendment to the Act I have just referred to. My Government has commenced negotiations with Her Majesty's sanction for the develop-ment of trade in Canada with France and Spain and with their respective colonies, I hope to be able to lay before you the result of the negotia-tions during the present session. It is the purpose of my Government to press for the most vigorous prosecution of the Cana-dian Pachic Rahway, and to meet the reason-able expectations of kritish Columbia. In carry-ing out this intention due regard must be had to the financial position of the country. Commu-nication by rait has been effected between Manitoba and the United Sintes system of rallways by the junction at St. Vincent of the Dembina Branch of our railway with the St. Paul and Pacific road. That por-tion of the main line which extends from Eng-lish River to Keewatin is now being placed under contract and will be energetically pushed to completion, in order to scuene as rapidly as is possible the connection between Lake Superior and the great Northwest.

possible the connection between Lake Superior and the great Northwest. A bill for the amendment and consolidation of the Acts relating to stamps shall be submitted for your consideration, as well as a measuro amending the Act in relation to weights and measures. The decennial census must be taken in 1881. I think it expedient that a measure for the pur-

The decennial census must be taken in 1881. I think it expedient that a measure for the pur-pose should be passed during the present session, in order to give ample time for the preparation of all the preliminary arrangements, and to en-sure the census being taken as accurately and inexpensively as possible. In connection with this subject, it may be well to consider the pro-priety of perfecting some means for the collec-tion and collation of vital crime and general statistics. statistics. A bill will be laid before you for the re-arrange-

A bill will be laid before you for the re-arrange-ment of some of the departments of the Govern-ment, and also measures relating to the survey and management of the Dominion lands, to the Mounted Po ice and to the Post Office Depart-ment, and also for the amendment in some par-ticulars of the laws relating to Indians. A measure will also be submitted to you for the vesting in Her Majesty, for use of the Dominion, of certain Ordnance and Admiralty lands in the Provinces of Nova Scolia and New Brunswick. Gauting of the House of Commons:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you at an early day. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public ser-vice. I regret that the receipts into the Trea-sury from ordinary sources continue to be in-adequate to meet charges against the consoli-dated revenue. You will, I doubt not, agree with me in the opinion that it is not desirable, that our finances should longer remain in this condition. By the application of the strictest economy in the public expenditure, and by the readjustment of the tariff with the view of ligerensing the revenue, and at the same Catholics have always been true and loyal, and they intend to continue so. They have not done it for money, for Catholics have not been called to the higher offices of the land. In the present day we form one-sixth the population of the country, and yet in Con-gress you can count the number of Catholics upon your fingers. In the Senate we have

The Greenock masons have decided not to oppose a reduction of their wages of 1d. per

hour. The operatives employed at the Barrhead weaving factory [Mr. Craig's] have been put on short time.

SCOTCH NEWS

Cattle in Skye are suffering from the sover-

ity of the weather and the scarcity of food.

Truth states that the Duke of Sutherland will probably have the refusal of the Lieutenancy of Ross-shire. On the 21st inst. a crew was shipped for

the Killochan, of Greenock, for Java, at the low rate of £2 per month. Arrangements are being made in Dunoon,

Argylshire, for converting Black Park into public recreation grounds. The Basin of the Caledonian Canal was utilized for curling lately-the first time it has been played upon for eighteen years.

During the recent operations for relieving the ice block on the Clunie salmon were found dead in the pools in considerable numbers, having perished evidentally some five or six weeks ago.

After a two nights' debate, the Durnoch Literary Institute, Sutherlandshire, has af firmed the proposition that women ought to be admitted into the political and other privileges now enjoyed by men.

A memorial tablet has been placed in St. Columbia Church, above the pew of T. W. Murray-Allan, Esq., of Glenfeochan, in memory of Capt. Burns, of the 30th Regiment, by his brother officers, as a mark of tuous, healthful marriage. esteem.

The Earl of Kintore has distributed a large quantity of coal among the poor in the Inverutie district, in Aberdeenshire. He has also ent from time to time a number of rabbits for like distribution.

Captain Reid, of the 29th Regiment, reported as having been wounded in the Peiwar Pass, is a son of the Rev. Mr. Reid, Auchindoir, and a brother of Dr. Reid, assistant at the Aberdeen Lunatic Asylum.

Part of what is known as the Barrack Wall in Dundee feil on Dec. 31. Considerable damage was done to property, and Mr. David Clark, coal merchant, was crushed to death by part of the wall, which fell on a shed in which he was working.

At a meeting on January 5, the managers of the Scottish banks in Edinburgh declined to have anything to do with the proposed lottery scheme for the relief of the shareholders of the City Bank.

A meeting of landowners and tenant-farmers in the county has been held, at which resolutions were adopted protesting vigourously against the proposal that has been made that Inverness shall in future be dropped out of the list of show stations of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has issued a brief address to the electors of the Haddington Burghs, intimating that his succession to the title has disqualified him for the honor of representing them in the House of Commons. and expressing the hope that he will yet find many opportunities of serving the constituency.

A large meeting of the leading agriculturists in the Arbroath district was held at Arbroath on the 11th ult for the purpose of presenting John Nicoll, Cemetery Lodge, Arbroath, with a testimonial in recognition of his service to agriculture as the raiser of the champion potato. The presentation consisted of a gold watch and a purse of sovereigns.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Anti-

The herring fishing at Portree is proving more successful than for many previous years

It is rumored that the Emperor of Brazil

Scotland has 6 bishops, 272 priests and 264 churches and chapels, against 118 priests and 97 churches and chapels in 1851, so that Leo XIII is seriously considering whether or no he will create a Scotch Cardinal.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION .--- The Daily Express

ast I had day-dreams of happiness, and amidst the ruins of my own hopes built up an image of loveliness and truth which I could gaze upon and worship. But now I return to be confronted with the stern reality, to see my vision dissipated, my hopes destroyed, and the idol which I had worshipped transformed into the fiend who mocks my misery. I believe you Mike-I believe you-Colonel Blake could not act so dishonorable a part." " Only for how I am circumstanced I'd know the truth myself, and it's not my own safety that would deter me from the attempt, but his.'

"I know that_I know that."

" I can't believe it still," cried Mike, from a reverie; "if she's false, there's not a true oman on this earth."

They were now ascending a steep hill, and the postilion alighted to ease his horses. Mike resolved to sound his knowledge. "I say, my good lad, you're soon to have a

grand wedding, aren't you ?" "Aye, sir," replied the lad; "Squire Charl-

ton's agoing to marry the young lady who's staying at Clifton Hall."

" Are you sure that's true ?"

"Certain. The groom ordered posters for to-morrow. Dick, the ostler, says it's only for the ball, but Tom, the waiter, says it's for the wedding, and master says as much, too, and bat the ball's only a make believe, to keep the folks from thronging the church. I don't care which way it is myself, 'cause it won't be my turn to go with the cattle."

"But they're surely to be married. my lad?" rejoined Mike, still hoping to extract a doubt. "O, yes, that's certain," said the boy, as he mounted, "for I heard the sarvints talking at the hall the other night of all the doings as was to be there on the wedding-day."

The crack of his whip, as he pressed on his horses, sut short the conversation, and Mike drew back, thoroughly disconcerted. They had arrived at the first stage and transferred themselves into the new chaise, where Mike betook himself at once from motives of precaution, and Pennant from a desire to escape all avoidable contact with humanity. The last postilion was standing at the door, taking a glass of ale from the landlord, while the new team was being traced in.

"Well, Jim," said the host, " has you heard anything of the wedding ?"

"Why, yes; four posters has been ordered this morning, just as we left. Some says it's for it, and others that it's not."

"Aye, aye," said the landlord. "I told you, Ben," addressing his own official, "as how the squire would do it on the sly. But, you see, got a hint. I'm not Dick Waters if we hasn't orders ourselves to have four ready at an hour's notice. Be sure you keep the best cattle at home, and have the harness as it ought to be, you know-the entire thing, and no mistake. I know'd well the squire would play that trick, you see. She's making a good hit, anyhow."

"That she is," said the landlady, " catching the oldest family and largest estate in the country. And it is an odd thing after all that Squire Charlton would think of marrying the likes of her."It to address the contract of all a "Who is the lady ?" asked a decent-looking:

farmer, whose nag was baiting in the stable. "Well, as to that," replied the landlady, "I as was hanged for joining the French."

Mrs. Le Roy died painlessly on Tuesday afternoon of what the physicians called nervous exhaustion, in the 85th year of her age. She was born in Dublin in 1794, and was four years old at the time of her father's arrest as a leader of the Association of United Irishmen. He was imprisoned for over two years in Fort George, Scotland, where he birthday by a musical festival, or fancy ball, wrote his "Pieces of Irish History." after- at which will be worn such costumes as may wards published in New York. In the first year of the present century he was liberated on Last week a preliminary meeting was held in condition that he quitted Great Britain. His the Oak Room of the Mansion House, under wife was permitted to join him on the condition that she also should never return. They sional committee having been formed, and the went to France, where they remained for two years.

During the last of these two years Elizabeth, then eight years of age, saw her uncle Robert. who visited her at a school she was attending. This visit Mrs. Le Roy held in memory until death. The next year, 1803, he made his unsuccessful attempt to seize the castle and arsenals of Dublin, escaped to the Wicklow mountains, returned to Dublin to bid his bethrothed farewell before quitting Ireland, was arrested, convicted of high treason, and hanged.

In the following year, 1804, Thomas Addie Emmet came to America with his family He had been admitted to the bar of Dublin in 1791, and soon acquired prominence and a good practice in New York. In 1812 he was made Attorney-General of this State. He died in 1827. A monument was erected to him in St. Paul's churchvard.-His daughter Elizabeth was married to William H. Le Roy about the time (1829) that Miss Caroline Le Roy, his sister, was married to Daniel Webster. Mr. Le Roy still lives, hale and hearty at the age of 85.

After Daniel Webster's death Mrs. Webster chose to live with her brother. It thus hap pened that the two sisters-in-law, Mrs. Weblarge pillared frame hotel in New Rochelle, named in honor of the husband of the latter, law is very plain. The purpose of a license the Le Roy House.

Mrs. Webster is a tall, cheerful, admirably preserved woman, 81 years of age, whose features, handsome still, retain traces of great youthful beauly. Mrs. Le Roy was an artist of high attainments, and the portrait in oil of her father, which hangs in the City Hall, New York, painted by herself is a remarkably observance that with ordinary care it may fine one. She also painted a portrait of be known whether it is lived up to or not. Robert Fulton that is considered the best extant. Robert Emmet, one of her brothers, was a distinguished lawyer, and a Judge of the Superior Court.—Her only sister was the wife of Edward A. Bowen Graves, once a leading New York merchant. A younger brother of Mrs. Le Roy, Dr. John Patton Emmet, was professor of chemistry and natural history in the University of Virginia. He died in 1842. Herman R. Le Roy, a Wall street broker is her son. Her daughter married Mr., R. M. Edgar. Among other descendants of the Emmet family in this city are Richard S. Emmet and Robert Emmet, lawyers, and Thomas A. Em et physician.

mourning for an old rebel of a father of hers been stained, preparations are proceeding raw bones, and its commercial value is about 'know better how to get along with them than' ¹ vicoro asly

undertaken the patient has sinced recovered. About a pint of milk was taken from a cow lent for the occasion by Mr. Moore, of South Anne-street, and was directly injected into the vein.

THE MOORE CENTENNARY .--- It is the intention of some literary gentlemen of Dublin to organize a celebration of Tom Moore's hundredth be suggested by his world famed Melodies the presidency of the Lord Mayor. A provinames of several noblemen and gentlemen added to their number, the meeting was adiourned.

LAND CONFERENCE .--- The hon, secs. of the National Land Conference Committee have issued their circular calling upon the tenantfarmers to send, from their associations, the representative men of their class to confer together, and to devise the best means of furthering their interests. It is suggested that the present is a fitting time for agitating the land question, because the depression in agricultural business is unusually great. Members of Parliament pledged to tenant-right interest should make preparations for the coming conference in order to learn the farmers' views upon the present state of affairs.

Publicity in Liquor Selling. [Sringfield Republican.[

The proposition that has been brought before the Board of Aldermen in this city to require that all screens, blinds and curtains shall be removed from doors and windows, as a condition of the future granting of liquor speare's advice : "Oh! while you live, tell licenses, excites a good deal of interest among truth and shame the Devil !" all parties concerned. Though by no means a new idea, it has not of late, at least, been proposed in a definite form. That such an ster and Mrs. Le Roy, grew old together in a interference with private matters is justifiable as well as of a prohibitory law being to check an abounding evil, this measure as an incidental feature stands on the same basis. Clearly, if the law may dictate that a saloon keeper shall not sell liquors to minors, or after 12 o'clock at night, it is only in accordance with it to require such conditions of Moreover, the nature of the evil is such that publicity affords probably a more valuable check than the law light. The great difficulty with the measure, before the Aldermen appears to be in enforcing it. The temperance people are agreed that it would be a good thing, though skeptical as to its feasibility. The liquor sellers with one accord condemn it as an unwarrantable interference with the liberties of their traffic.

Toutilize the valuable fertilizing materials

boxes or baskets in convenient places until a their freedom to vote according to their own quantity of bones are collected, then burn choice. The negroes are without doubt better \$40a ton.

quaries of Scotland, held in Edinburgh, an account was given of the two small cemeteries containing the deposits of urns and burnt -one the Balbirnie estate in Fifeshire, and another on the banks of the Clyde near Thankerton.

THIMBLE-RIGGING POLITICIANS. The "Irish Canadian" on Sir John A

Macdonald. Sir John Macdonald has denied, we are as

sured, all participation in the bringing out of the Hon. Mr. Morris for either East Toronto or the Local leadership. Brazen denial is one of the Knight's very fine arts ; and, practiced after a careful consideration of possible evidence to the contrary, is perhaps a safe way of evading embarrassing commitments. But the right and remarkably honorable Premier employed it in the case of the Pacific Railway scandal in advance of the proof, once too often; and may wake up some fine morning -or rather some fine evening-to the conclusion that he has employed it too often a second time. His denials being, however, entitled to little consideration, we refer to them in this case but as a preface to a reproduction of his statement as to East Toronto and the Local leadership by-of all men in the world -Father Abraham Lauder! The Local Member for East Grey has spoken very boldly on the subject in caucus; but he will hardly dare to deny publicly that he declared previous to the nomination of Mr. Morris that his us from Europe. advocacy of that nomination proceeded on the pleadings of a letter from Sir John Macdonald. Abraham's bosom would be all the more acceptable as a Saint's rest if it were but kept pure by an observance of Shake-

A Territory for Coloured People.

[New Hampshire Daily Union.]

Senator Windom, republican, of Minnesota, has presented a proposition for a separate territory for colored people, to which the negroes of the South may go and have a government of their own. The proposition meets with little favor from among southerners, white or black. Mr. Syphax, an influential colored man of Virginia, says of this proposition : " Let such a request come from southern senators, if they desire it, who are interested in this matter, if interested at all, and not from a senator from Minnesota. Who is able to state that it is less possible for the white people of the South to live on proper terms with the colored people of their section when the cobweb of contusion shall be swept away, than it is for them to live on such terms with the people of the North? Have time and opportunity justified such a judgment?"' It is not

a little inconsistent for a republican to favor the sending of the negroes away in a corner by themselves. It looks as though they despaired of longer controlling the colored vote. and have no further care for what may become

of which bones are mainly composed, have of the blacks, now that they may begin to use any other people do.

upon your fingers. In the Senate we have | Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate : bones which were recently found in Scotland two Catholic members; in the higher offices Gentlemen of the House of Commons: not a single Catholic. In former times we had Chief Justice Teney, who was the only Catholic of eminence that ever obtained a high political office in this country. One of the Secretaries of the Navy was a Catholicunder the last President-a short time, though

he was like a great many other Catholics who carry their religion where they carry their pocket-handkerchief. Our loyalty to the government, our attachment to it, our love of its principles, our determination to live and die by them, has been given not for pay. It has been given with our sincerest, perfect ircedom, and because of the love we have for it. A saying was attributed to the late Pope, which, if he did not say it, was a very true one. He said, "This was the happiest country in the world, where the Government had nothing to fear from the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church had nothing to fear from the Government." I have referred to these unpleasant difficulties in the history of the Church, and to these repeated decennial prosecutions, not to create any bad feeling or to revive any of the pain ful sentiments which existed at those various times. I know well that these acts of violence are not to be charged to the people at large. Generally the violence was not to be charged to Americans at all, but to those traditional bad feelings which were sent to

UNION IS STRENGTH. Independence in Politics. Ifrish Canadian.

The difference of circumstances sometimes make what is the course of wisdom in reference to the interests of the Irish Catholics of Quebec, a course of error in reference to the interests of the Irish Catholics of Ontario; but while the general tone of this journal and of the Post has been harmonious, it was never in such complete concord as that with which it has been brought by events since the general election.

While local circumstances may call for special differences, our Montreal confrere has adopted outside any such disturbance, the policy of independence. With the zeal of a fresh recruit it often outstrips us in the point and energy with which it asserts the wisdom of that course. We reproduce from that carnest organ of the 1rish Catholics the following evidence of its approval of what is, unquestionably, the true policy for a people having the experience which ours have of both political parties :---

[Here fullows an extract from an article of ours about independence in politics, after which the Canadian says :--].

Agreed on principles, the Post and we can afford to differ about men. That is, however, ordinarily a mattter of minor importance. But in the case of Sir John Macdonald, it is is based on facts already before the public, and the with the wood in the store as fast as off and more likely to improve their condition also on facts we shall publish at our convest to ask me if he awed me ten cents in "Will and the store as fast as off and more likely to improve their condition also on facts we shall publish at our convest to ask me if he awed me ten cents in "Will are they are than they can be made by any nichce facts now over a year old. While this relieve your mind ? asked the lawyer as "Well, as to that," replied the landlady," I asked termission of Portugal to place an hos-cau't tell you much, only they say she sin plt. " in Delagoa, and consent. having trouble." Bone ash is about hulf the weight of for them in the South, and the whites there is plenting to declare publicly intil some weeks sir, but it is there is reconcile me to taking the south and the whites there is not made it. There is plenting to the say and consent. having trouble." Bone ash is about hulf the weight of for them in the South, and the whites there is plenting to declare publicly intil some weeks sir, but it is the to taking the taking th felt free to do so before we were prepared.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Parliament has recognized the importance of providing for the safe deposit of the surplus carnings of the people by arranging for their being placed with the Government at a fair rate rate of interest. It may be well for you to consider how far it is practicable to give a like security and on-couragement to persons who may desire, by an insurance upon their lives, to make provision for those dependent upon them. Your best at-tention will, I doubt not, be given to the import-ant subjects I have alluded to, and to the general interests of the country.

Lord Dufferin.

The London Daily News of the 23rd January says: "Yesterday, in Killylengh Castle, county Down, the Earl of Dufferin was presented with an illuminated address from the inhabitants of the town of Killyleagh and adjacent districts. The address warmly welcomed his lordship on his return from Canada, and referred in high terms to his distinguished career as Governor-General of that Dominion. Lord Dufferin, in the course of his reply, sincerely thanked the people of Killyleagh and district for the high compliment which they had paid him, and said ho appreciated the mark of respect as highly as any other which he had received.

The Evils of Partyism.

The last number of the Toronto National contains an editorial on the subject of Partyism, which commences thus : "It is an unfor-" tunate result of our party politics that among politicians as a body, and almost to an equal extent among outside observers, con-" siderations of party entirely outweigh con-"siderations of state," and further on is the sarcastic remark: "Nothing which emanates from the Tories is right, whatever owes its origin to the Grits is, and vice versa. This we must confess, is a very unlucky plight for a fellow creature to be in-to have reason for one side only, judgment for only one-half-to be in short half blind with prejudice and warped by partisan."

A PREMONITION .- A boot-black, seeming ready to burst into tears every moment, was one day scated in the sun at the post-office, and a good-hearted lawyer chucked him under the chin and asked if his regular fall season for chills had arrived. "I kinder feel like having chills, and I kinder feel sad in my thoughts," was the reply. "Any of the folks sick?" "Not as I know of." "Perhaps the sight of falling leaves and other evidences of the dying year affect you," observed the lawyer. "Mebbe they does, and mebbe it's cause I lent a boy ten cents Saturday night." "But won't he pay it back?" "I dunno. He went out hunting Sunday, and I've got a feelin' that he went to shoot at a crow and the crow, flew, and the gun went off, and the muzzler kicked around, and the breech flew up, and all not so. Our conviction that that gentleman the shot hit Dick in the stommix. If he got is an obstacle to the rights of Irish Catholics | shot there'l he so much 'citement, and crying, burying and taking on, that no one will think ago, we were glad to see that the Post had more all the son Dick's hitten the crowinstead of that 11?

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE

The True Witness

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The Jush Borough Franchise. On Friday night in the British House of Commons Mr. Meldon's motion in favor of assimilating the Borough Franchise in Ireland with that of Great Britain was defeated by 187 to 55. Irish M.P.'s ask that the franchise should be as low in Ireland as it is in England, and they are refused. The request was simply this: Extend to Ireland household suffrage, as you have it in the English, Scotch and Welsh boroughs, and the reply is, " No; thet would be giving the franchise over to priests and demagogues." It is hard for the Irish people to bear up against such injustice, but "the night is long that never finds the day," and the Irish people will no doubt keep at their post until justice is done them.

The Plague.

A New York contemporary has raised the question : " Has the plague reached Nova Scotia?" We do not know whether this was intended for a joke or not, but we think our contemporary is a little too sensational this time. It appears that there are a few cases of Cyprus fever reported in Halifax. There is nothing wonderful in that, considering that there are now in Halifax a number of men recently from Cyprus. But the attempt to asso-ciate Cyprus fever with the plague is ridiculous. Anyone who has ever been in the Mediterranean knows, or should know, that Cyprus fever is no more like the plague than it is like yellow fever. What is known as Cyprus fever is common to other places along the Mediterranean as well as to Cyprus, and our sensational contemporary has overshot the mark this time. When the yellow fever decimated the South, there might have been some ground for alarm, and now that it is reported to have broken out again there may be some cause of uneasiness in the South, but the attempt to raise an alarm by shouting "plague" in Halifax is neither becoming nor prudent.

resistance. A short account of the disaster is House of Commons. In England the system sent to England, and a frank and soldierly admission of the defeat is made . Forthwith should be two representatives for the majority the jackdaws. of, the press shout "Imbecile, and one for the minosity. This is fair. It imbeofie," and without trial, without being gives the minority a chance of being heard, heard, without particulars, without anything it does not stifle the voice of those out of but journalistic impertinence, a brave and pewer, as is done in countries where the Re-stern soldier, a man who has won his spurs, presentation of Minerities is not law. The and who has hitherto worn them with honor, is cried down by some miscrible quill driver which Canadians have a right to expect. The who knows no more about "setting a old country has set the example, and while squadron in the field " than we do about the we are not prepared to accept all they do in direct sea routo to the North Pole. We are England as good, yet on this question Eng-induced to return to this subject by reading land is right, and it would be well for us if something in a contomporary about the "in-capacity" of Lord Cheimsford! The paper in question is a fourth class journal at best, published in Ontario, and for pity sake we refrain from mentioning its name. But such garbage gives colour to the too often justfible remark that there is a great deal of impertinence in the press, unless, indeed, the public takes the more sensible view of the case, that the "impertinence" is more

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calculated to amuse than to annoy.

The.Zulu War.

The Zulus have brought a terrible chastise-ment on themselves. Into the merits of the war in Kaffraria we do not intend to enter. Who is right or who is wrong is not now the question of the hour. War is being waged ; 20,000 Zulus have annihilated a British column, captured two cannon, immense war supplies, and the colours of the 24th Regi-ment. If the accounts we publish this morning are true perhaps a British column was never engaged in a more disastrous fight. The officers appear to have been mown down wholesale. After Inkerman eleven officers of a regiment of the guards were buried in one hole, but now we hear of nineteen officers, from one regiment, being killed in an engagement with savages. How, or under what circumstances, this disaster overtook the British troops we are left in ignorance of. No doubt there was some blundering -another Balaclava, perhaps. But the gain to the Zulus can only be temporary. They will receive a terrible chastisement. They appear to have fought gallantly, and although the loss attributed to them is probably exaggerated, yet they must have displayed some soldierly qualities in accomplishing, poorly armed as they must be, what they did. Their success will make them bold, and boldness on their side can only result to their disadvantage. The calamity which has overtaken the British arms must throw a gloom over the nation, but that gloom will be followed by active operations and reinforcements, before which the Zulus must succumb.

Afghanistav.

The war in Afghanistan is not yet over. Our forces are falling back from Candahar; it is denied that civil strife prevails in Cabul, and Yakoob Khan is said to be collecting his forces, which are reported to be gaining confidence. This news may mean much or it may mean little. The country is difficult and all the reports assure us that the snow is so deep that the bringing up of the supplies is attended by great difficulties. But we cannot forget the most difficult part of the country-the Khoord Cabul Pass, has not yet been penetrated and it is here, no doubt, where the British troops will meet with the most serious resistance. To us it appears inexplicable that Russia should not aid the Ameer, and if the opportunity presents itself no doubt that aid will be given. When the Amcer appeared able to hold his own Russia patted him on the back and said "good boy:" When the Ameer appeared to be defeated, Russia gave him the cold shoulder, and professed her desire to cultivate a good feeling with Great Britain. All this is in keeping with Russia. No matter what she says, she wants India; and, if she can, she will get a toothold there. Now, too, the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey is signed, Rus-the country, and to develop its resources, sia may be at more liberty to act in the East. It is true her finances are crippled, and the plague may seriously tie her hands; but, if she can, she will help the Ameer, and if Yakoob Khan can hold Cabul and Khoord Cabul Pass, we may expect to see Russian volunteers crowd the Afghan heights, and

is, in a three-cornered constitutency, that there presentation of Minorities is not law. The Representation of Linoritics is a justice Canada would follow the example.

Promotion by Influence.

The English people made a great fuss about Promotion by Purchase in the army. The system was attacked and denounced, and ultimately it was abolished. The English army has, on the whole, benefited by the changes and the people congratulate themselves that another step in the right direction was made when Promotion by Purchase in the army became a thing of the past. But it is not only in the army that Promotion by Purchase has been abolished in England; but in the Civil Service, promotion by influence has been clone away with also. Competitive examina-tions have been the death knell of both evils in the old country. Beaten in England, cor-ruption in the Civil Service finds a home on this continent, and Promotion by Influence is still a standing disgrace to the Canadian Civil Service. To illustrate this we publish the following extract from a letter which appeared in an Ottawa contemporary, and signed "Civil Servant." He says :-

"I am a clerk in one of the departments, of over 15 years' standing. Some year or two back, the Steward at Rideau Hall was appointed to a clerkship over my head at \$1,200 a year salary, and before the Reform party went out of office it was further increased to S1,400."

After fifteen years' service the "Steward at Rideau Hall" was pitchforked over the head of "Civil Servant." This looks hard. There may be some extenuating features about it, but the case of "Civil Servant" is the case of thousands of others. One successful political campaign is enough to place a man at the top of the ladder in the Civil Service, and the question of "fitness" or "experience" amount to nothing at all. Whoever can purchase political influence can get any position in the country.

Revival of Business in the United States.

The news from the United States is encouraging. The Herald is jubilant, and it points out that three years ago there were 60,000 idle men in New York, while now there are only 11,395. This is encouraging. Even during busy times there are always thousands of unemployed in New York. We learn that in 1873 there were 25,400 men out work in the Empire City. Six years ago times were ounsidered good; yet if the number of unemployed men is an indication, the state of trade is better now than it was even six years ago. If wages are less, so are all the necessaries of life cheaper. The laborer who used to earn \$2 a day in 1873 only earns \$1.10

Carpenters' and cabinet-makers' wages are reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.75; bricklayers, John A. Macdonald has acted a political plasterers, painters, and sawyers from 53.50 to \$2.25 and \$2.00; blacksmiths from \$3.00 to \$2.00 : tailors from \$4.50 to \$2.50 ; and shocmakers from \$3.50 to \$2.00.

And what is the cause? The Globe attributes the cause of this revival of business in the United States to the fact that the hard times first began there, and it is natural that the hard times would cease there before they would cease where they began later. But the Globe is wrong. If the United States had not had wisdom enongh to crush out English

stration of last week proved two things. dependent calibre in the House of Commons The numbers present-crowded as the people to undertake the formation of such a party, we believe the country would receive the news with pleasure. At present each side puts its own views couleur de rose, and it is hard to get at the truth of anything. People who are inclined to think for themselves always suspect that there is something left unsaid, and that Party is first, and Canada but a secondary consideration. Politics in this country is simply a business. Men go into it in order to make it pay. If their party is in power those politicians will make a "good thing" either for themselves or for their friends, and it is time that every loyal citizen in the land should proclaim war on so vicious and demoralizing a policy. . If the House of Commons can produce six Inde-pendent politicians-men who will place Canada before Party-it will not take many Sessions to prove that the system of governing this country which has been pursued by Reformers and Conservatives alike is debasing, demoralizing and choking with corrup No doubt there is much good on both tion. sides of the House. We are certain that there are many high principled men in the ranks of the Government party and in the ranks of the Opposition, but it needs men who are Independent in politics to crush out this ruling Canada by "patronage," when it should be

ruled by patriotism.

Dead.

We regret to announce the death of the Ottawa Herald. When that journal was started the Irish Catholics of Canada looked forward with pleasure to its advocacy of their But now it is no more-from dust interest. to dust it has returned-and we are left the simple heritage of remembrance. But we must not be understood as saying that the Ott wa Herald has ceased publication. Not so; it is still published, and we hope it will prosper. But it is dead so far as Irish Catholic interests are concerned. It is no longer even a moderate champion of the claims of our people to Cabinet representation, and it rebukes the Post and Irish Canadian for their efforts to embarrass the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. Our claims for representation are treated with stern indifference,

donald refuses to entertain the claims of our people; but what of that. The Herald thinks we should not mind it. It will embarrass the Government, we are told. All we regret is that we cannot embarrass the Government enough. The Irish Catholics are, we believe, in no mood to be told that they are embarrassing the Government, for that is not the issue. The fact is that it is the Government who are embarrassing the Irish Catholics. Under the present regime it hunters will tell Sir John A. Macdonald otherwise ; but the people who neither expect anything, nor who want anything, look upon Sir John A. Macdonald as having played a double shufile with the just demands of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. And we must be silent and not embarrass the Government!! What do we care for the Government? The Post was not established to prop any party. It was established qu in the interest of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. To those interests Sir traitor, and for that we would tumble his house of cards about his ears it we could. Once Protection is given to our industries we

refusal.

The Volunteer Militla. The other day we were told that the heads of departments in Ottawa had decided to the country full of office holders, to strangle the resist political influence, in order that indi- free expression of opinion, and to make every viduals in the various departments should be miserable pettifogger in the land the humble benefited by it. They had, we were told, servant of Sir John A. Macdonald. If we had benefited by it. They had, we were told, resolved to keep political influence as much as possible out of the Civil Service. When we saw the telegram announcing this piece of government has foreshadowed, but for the news, we ventured to predict that it was a nicce of nousense, and that the heads of departments could do nothing of the kind. Political influence has directed everything, and political influence will continue to direct everything until competitive examinations give a fair field and no favor to every citizen of the Dominion. Political influence rules the camp, the court, the hall, and even the heads of departments are not strong enough to resist its power. Take a case in point. We have some reason to believe that the Minister of Militia contemplated many necessary and useful reforms in the Volunteer service, but we have taken, and the country would suffer. Governalso reason to know that the political influence by which he was confronted was Why should an honest artisan be taxed to too much for him, and that he was obliged to abandon his intentions. The interests of the country are sacrificed in order that individuals may benefit. If the reforms in question took place, certain people would be injured. The M.P.'s of the to be injured men took the question up, and fought it with a vigor before which the good sense and the patriotism of the Minister of Militia had to and cheaper than any contractors, but it is cles of commerce cheaper; but it does so at succumb, And this is how Canada is quite another question when the Government the expense of honest toil. Why not use governed! It is individuals first and country undertakes to interfere with long established afterwards. No matter if the country could be businesses. To protect the people, guard saved \$100,000 per annum by remodelling the their money, punish those who defraud them, Prison Labour where it is most fequired- afterwards. No matter if the country could be militia : what does that matter if certain gentlemen would be disturbed and certain individuals left out in the cold. The experience families to settle on the land. To us it ap- of Mr. Masson goes for nothing, and the political influence of partisans forces him to do what he knows to be against the best interest of the force over which he so ably presides. As for Mr. Masson we have full confidence in his ability, and if the militia was left to him he would soon bring about a very different state of affairs to that which now exists. But M.P.'s have their friends to look after, and what do those M.P.'s care whether the country suffers or not, so long as their friends are not injured. Unfortunately this has been too much the custom, but it is | seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, a pity that the interest of the militia should be sacrificed to it.

were to the doors, and unable as many were to obtain seats-proved Mr.; Costigan's popularity; while his speech gave his hearers an opportunity of acknowledging that he possesses qualities of an order which eminently fit him for the discharge of higher duties than those which are at present within the range of his mission. In a speech-tempered by good sense and moderation-he exhibited qualities for which many of his hearers were unpropared, and he stamped his capacity for leadership upon every word he uttered. Unostentations in manner, Mr. Costigan has to be forced to the front, but when there it is evident that he is able to acquit himself in a manner creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory to those who look up to him as a representative man. Last week's demonstration proved, too, that Irish Catholics are not violent party men, and that they are prepared to honour good deeds and consistency even when found in a political foe. We cannot but think that the significance of such a demonstration cannot but do permanent good to the Irish Catholics of this country, and if the same good temper on one hand, and materialism. Whether true or false, the most the same absence of slavish party ties on the successful cry that ever has been raised the same absence of slavish party ties on the other, continue to direct the policy of the Irish Catholic population, the Government will see that they cannot violate the implied rights of 500,000 people without arousing an antagov-ism that may overwhelm them. Mr. Costigan every question of the day, but she has every

is to-day as staunch a Conservative as ever he was. Upon party questions he is the same John Costigan he was eighteen years ago, and we are sanguine that in time we shall see him occupying some position worthy of his long allegiance to his party, and as a recognition of the esteem in which his countrymen hold him.

The Speech from the Ihrone.

Canada at the Paris Exhibition, the fishery award, the cattle trade, trade with France and Spain, the Canada Pacific . Railway, stamps, weights and measures, the census, ordnance and admiralty, the estimates, readjustment of the tariff, and a measure of government insurance; but not one word about Protection, makes up the sum and substance of the Speech from the Throne. The one word which Canadians looked for-Protectionyet we should be silent. Sir John A. Macwhich Canadians looked for-Protection-finds no place in the utterances of His Excel-by Dr. Howard. They are not the expressions lency the Governor-General. It is too soon to form an opinion upon this circumstance. The readjustment of the tariff is not the Protection the people desirc, and for which the country called out. A readjustment of the tariff is desirable, but it is not Protection Even if the Reformers had remained in power they would have been obliged to readjust the tariff, and it was not merely to do appears to us that Irish Catholics are no-bodies. As a matter of course, a few place returned to power. We cannot believe returned to power. We cannot believe that the Government do not mean to stand by the promises of Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers. It is true Sir John is powerful. and he can do almost anything he pleases but he cannot avoid, either giving Protection as understood by the people before he was returned, or of giving such an explanation as will prove Protection to be impossible, which will not be flattering to his judgment. Again, we notice with some alarm that the Government contemplates going into the Assurance business. It is right that a Government should protect the masses of the people against fraudulent and bankrupt Assurance Companies, but it becomes another matter when the Government undertakes the business of can have no further interest in the Conserva- Assurance itself. The one is the duty of a tives, unless indeed they choose to give us legislature-the other is, in too many such representation in the Cabinet as we are cases, the avenue to political corrupentitled to. The Ottawa Herald may abandon tion. . The country is already overrun the fight, but we have no authority to give up with office-seekers, and now we are our position; and the appeals of our contem- to make opportunities for more of them. porary to surrender are met by a distinct Such a policy will open a path for every politician in the country to travel over. Protect the monics of the people by every safeguard by all means, but for the Government to go into business on its own account, is to make competitive examination in Canada we could, in some measure, understand the policy the Government to go into business in life assurance is but to make the people more syco-phantic than they are. And let us take an-other view of their proposed measure. Suppose a supporter of the Conservative party wants to insure his own life, or the life of his wife, or the life of any member of his family, or of a friend. The insurer is delicate. He, she, or they, are bad lives. Yet, will the Conservative party refuse to take them? Would Sir John A. Macdonald, if he were left with a small majority, have the courage to say "No?" Not he. The bad life would be ment cannot throw too many safeguards around the people; but Government cannot keep far enough away from private enterprise. There are some enterprises, indeed, which should be essentially Government works, and must always remain so. We could say nothing, for instance, if the Government would undertake to build the Pacific Railway. This is a new enterprise, and we think the Government could do it better or better, make fraud impossible, is a duty which all governments owe their subjects, but to create a business and fill it with hosts of Government employees is a very sorious, if it is not a dangerous undertaking.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Interesting Letter from Dr. Illoward.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir,-I find it a good rule, when a man has said all he has to say, the less he attempts to say afterwards the better. I meant that my letter of the 4th should have been my last, but since your correspondent "G" asks a question in his letter of the 6th, I believe I must answer that question.

"Can Dr. Howard have overlooked the real signification of the struggle now going on between the Catholic Church and infidel materialism ?" (Question in the Evening Post.

January 30, 1879). Presuming that the foregoing question was meant for me, I answer it thus : "I have not overlooked the signification of the struggle between infidel materialism and the Catholic Church, and I have seen no danger to the latter from the struggle except, in her. or her friends, trying to stop free discussion. Christ. ian materialism is, in the hand of the scientist, quite able to defend itself against infidel against the Catholic Church has been that she opposed free discussion. I deny that the Catholic Church, as such, has anything to fear every question of the day, but she has everything to fear from trying to prevent such dis. cussions."

Now, sir, I thought that in the foregoing I not only gave a very scientific, but a very sound Catholic reply to the question put by "G." I did not say that the accusation was true ; I only said that it has been a most successful cry against her; and in saying she had nothing to fear from free discussion, I meant to show how strong my faith was True, as NEWMAN SAYS, "I can only speak for myself, and for myself I have the *right to* speak." I am not answerable for, nor do 1 trouble myself about, any feather-headed Catholic, whose faith is shaken by every wind that blows-men who fancy that every thing they have not brains enough to understand is an attack upon the Catholic Church. Well, sir, as I have said, I thought I was doing very well. But see how "G." accepts my answer: which Catholics are accustomed to use, and simply evidence that insubordinate spirit which is peculiarly characteristic of the nineteenth century 'scientists'" (EVENING POST, February 6, 1879). Pretty strong language, Mr. Editor.

"I must repeat, without any qualification whatever, that Dr. Howard's theory of loty and mind being one is absurd, although, as he says, Catholic theologians have accepted both his premises and conclusions." * "Eut Dr. Howard says mind and body is one, which is false." Dr. Howard is not in the habit of making assertions without being in a position to prove them. In the month of December, 1875, I read a paper before the Montreal Medico-Cirurgical Society, entitled "man's moral responsibility from a scientific standpoint," in which I laid down the theory that "mind and body was one." A well-known theologian, a priest, was then upon a paper called Le Franc Parleur in which paper he gave a review of my paper. The following is a translation .-

"MAN'S MORAL RESPONSIBILITY." BY Dr. HENRY HOWARD, &c., &c., &c.

"Our intention is to make our readers acquainted with this lecture. The subject which is treated therein reaches the highest topics of philosophy and theology, whilst its speculation comprehends, together with the penal code of societies, the care which is to be given to asylums.

As is evident the matter is extensive and very important. But Dr. Howard has been a match for it; his strong intelligence, his truly Christian notions in philosophy, a long and constant study of man and his physical and moral diseases, and consequently a great ex-perience; such are the forces and knowledge which have helped the worthy doctor in his lecture. Man is a free being, and therefore responsible for his action ; but he is free only when he acts with a deliberate will. Human liberty is constrained by many causes, and sometimes man is no more responsible, or he he is but in a certain degree. Guided by the lights of theology and physiology, Dr. Howard gives the true principles of this serious question of free will. He describes the causes which trouble, the voluntarism and the free will. These causes belong both to the physical and moral order, and develops them by examples which greatly elucidate the sub ject. Our attentive study of the splendid lecture of Dr. Howard is quite sufficient to convince everybody that the sickly, morose and weak minds are numerous, and that many crimes, turpitudes and scandals are committed by men who have not the free use of their will and of their reason." When the great and good "Bishop Conroy," Papal Delegate, visited. Montreal, he honored me with many private interviews. Once in conversation he told me he had heard something of my peculiar scientific views, and would be obliged if I would send him copies of all that had been printed. I did send him all he requested, and these papers contained the very strongest expression with respect to "my pet theory" that mind and body is one. Indeed, I expressed myself much more strongly than I did in any of my letters to the Gazette which attracted the attention of your correspondent "G." After a few weeks I received a letter from the illustrious prelate, of which the following is a copy :

Subsidized. "

The Mail berates the Reformers because the "Independence of Parliament was prostituted to the use of contracting members, presided over by a Speaker who was subsidized." This is too true. The prectice of "subsidizing" the M.P.'s was vicious in the extreme. But | then no one can tell what next. what about the M.P's who, being proprietors of newspapers, ostensibly give up their connection with the press in order that their apers might obtain Government patronage without violating the Independence of Parliament. In the case of the Reformers the Independence of Parliament was violated, in the case of the Conservatives it is violated, but it is violated indirectly. There is just the difference between Tweedle-dee and Tweedlede-dum. Are not some Conservative M.P.'s subsidized through their papers now? Is it not well known that these M. P.'s simply evaded the law, and that the papers are as much theirs as ever they were. No doubt the evasion of the law is better than the violation of the Independence of Parliament of which the Reformers were guilty; but it is un evasion of the law for all that, and that is the most that can be said about it. Edmund | for party purposes. But here no such code of Burke left upon record the trite saying that "hypocrisy delights in sublime speculations; for, not intending to carry them out, it costs nothing to have them magnificent." This may well apply to both sides of the House at times.

The Lieutenant-Governor.

It locks as if the French Conservative members of Parliament were determined to oust the Lieutenant-Governor, of the Province of Quebec. The ominous rumors we have heard from time to time have been followed by ominous actions, and now we see that forty-eight French Conservative M.P.'s held a caucus yesterday afternoon in Ottawa, and that the Letellier question was discussed. There can be little doubt that the French-Canadian Conservatives are resolved not to let the Lieutenant-Governor escape. He has sinned, and for his sins he must suffer. Nor, as things are in Canada, can we blame the French Conservative M.P.'s overmuch. The Lieutenant-Governor outraged all constitutional usages. It was a violation of all custom to dismiss a Government while that Government had still a working majority to sustain it. But, after all, it would be more generous to let him run his term of office out. The election of a Conservative majority next summer will be punishment enough for Mr Letellier. Indeed, he has been punished already by the Conservative triumph which carried the country with it in September, which, connected with the fact that his conduct has been generally condemned, ought to satisfy those to whom he is politically opposed. But while it would be more generous to let him alone, yet the Conservatives cannot be much blamed if they agitate for his removal.

The Impertinence of the Press

We are not surprised at people talking about the "Impertinence of the Press." A gallant soldier in South Africa with a small command is left to face a force of armed

Which Is True?

The lumbermen had a meeting in Ottawa the other day, a telegraphic summary of the meeting was sent to the papers, and in that summary it appeared as if the lumbermen were against Protection. Now, however, an other report comes to hand, and this morn. ing's Gazette contradicts the report that appeared in the same paper yesterday, for we learn that the meeting was in favor of Protec-tion and not against it. Now, the question is, Which is true? There is one thing in the English press that one seldom finds on this continent-reports of meetings are given honestly and impartially. It is a framework of the English papers that whatever a speaker says is given to the world without any attempt being made to "dress." journalistic honour prevails. A man's opinions are contorted, and his words are wriggled into a shape in harmony with the writer's views. and party papers seldom or never give fair. reports and this incident of the lumbermen is an illustration of it. Honesty is regarded as the very worst policy party papers can pursue. Meetings which are unanimous for one thing, will be made appear as indifferent, and that fair play which even Home Rulers or Obstructionists receive from the English press in its reports, is here wholly unknown. In England the press may denounce in leading articles, but the reports always give fair play. Of course they are liable to err, but wilfully false reports are not encouraged. But then England is civilized, and, outside of the Irish question, she is one of the fairest nations in' the world, and it would be to the advantage of Canada if the reporters could learn to be as impartial here as they are in the old country.

Representation of Minoritles.

The Americans are making an effort to bring about the representation of minorities. England has done something in that respect, and now the people of the United States are attempting something in the same line. It is an odd fact that when the Conservative were returned to power at the last election in England there were more Liberal votes polled over Great Britain and Ireland than there were Conservative votes, and yet the Liberals were defeated. This anomaly was brought about by the overwhelming Liberal majorities in so many of the boroughs and the paucity of the Conservative majorities in the counties. A somewhat similar state of affairs occurred during the late Presidential election, and the fact that Tilden polled a larger number of votes than Hayes, and yet Tilden was defeated for the Presidency, brought the country to the verge of civil war. England has come nearer to the solution of Representation of Minorities than any other country. For inwarriors twenty times outnumbering his own. stance, there are in Montreal a great number By some accident, or mischance, or of Reformers, and yet the city is represented blunder, his men fall into what looks like a by three Conservatives. The opinions of

they would not have prospered as they have. Protection has been the cause of the revival of the business in the United States. Without it the United States could not have ravived so rapidly. English goods would still crowd the markets in New York, the American looms would have been idle, the blast furnaces would have been out, and a fictitious Free Trade would have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy.

Prison Labor.

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How is the question of Prison Labor going to be settled? We see that the workingmen of Toronto are in arms against it, and they appear to excite some sympathy. What to do with prisoners has always been a grave question? They must be fed, and they must labor. But the most question always has been-What are they to labor at? It is manifestly unfair that Prison Labor should enter into competition with honest labor. support a prisoner, while that same prisoner is making an article that reduces the profit, and sometimes prevents the honest laborer from obtaining employment? The poor, but honest, shoemaker has to compete with the convict, and as it is with the shoemaker so it is with other trades. Prison Labour may make a few artimaking roads, clearing the forest, and breaking up the prairies. Five hundred convicts would clear land enough in one year, and erect houses enough, to enable one hundred pears that Prison Labour should be used where it is most required, and where it would be most profitable. Where then is labour most required, and where would it be most profitable ? Making boots and shoes ? Certainly not! Send gangs of men into the bush. Make them erect log houses to live in. An efficient guard can easily keep them in order. Let these gangs clear a place around the houses they have crected, and let the Government sell the log huts and the cleared land to our poor, giving them a chance to pay by instalments. Thus the first and greatest difficulty, the house and a few acres of cleared land, will be overcome, and if the Government helped the settlers with seed, in a few years thousands of people would be made comfortable. Prison Labor would be made profitable and the country would benefit.

Independence in Politics.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Herald says that there is some talk about forming an "Independent" party in Parlia-ment. We do not know what truth there may be in the report, but we are not over sanguine that there is much foundation for it. There are enough of "Independent" electors to turn the scale in the country, but there are not many of them in Parliament, and when they are there the most of them fall into the lap of one side or the other. Place hunters can never be Independent in politics, and as long as place hunting is the custom, it will.

Mr. Costigan, M. P.

The Irish Catholics of Montreal are to be congratulated on the brilliant reception they gave last week to Mr. Costigan, the member for Victoria. As an Irish Catholic demonstration, it was, perhaps, one of the most successful affairs ever held in this city. Given to Mr. Costigan as an Irish Catholic, and not as a politician, the display of last evening is not without its significance. Mr. Costigan was honored by his political friends as well as by his political opponents, because his steadfast allegiance to the interest of his countrymen and his co-religionists during the long term of his political career. Without abandoning his early political conviction, Mr. Costigan, appears never to have conveniently forgotten .that he was an Irishman. Always a Conservative, he is a trap, and they are slaughtered after a gallant the Reformers in Montreal are hushed in the However, if there are enough of men of In- that makes him so populat." But the demon- her mind.

When a cunning man seems the most humble and submissive, he is often the most dangerous. Look out for the crouching tiger.

Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this :-He was standing one day beside a frog-pond-we have his word for itand saw a large garter-snake made an attack upon an enormous big bull-frog. The snake to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of them.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST .--- Ike read-" If you marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, let it be to a woman."--- "Very proper advice," said Mrs. Partington, interrupting him ; "but don't know how he could have given any other under the circumstances, seeing that Providence foreordained that it should be so previously before-hand, though in one sense all the girls that marry are not women either, because they toil not, neither do they spin, of and know no more about housekeeping than the fifth wheel of a coach."-"But," said Ike, putting in, you didn't hear it all. 'If you marry,' said a Roman Consul to his son, 'let it be to a woman who has judgment and inenough to dress neat, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold

" 260 DRUMMOND STREET,] = " 19th Sept., 1877.

MY DEAR DR. HOWARD:

"Accept my thanks for your kindness in sending me your interesting writings, and believe me,

" Yours faithfully, " † GED. CONBOY."

In my last conversation with the good Bishop in thanking him for his letter, I told him that there were some who threatened to send my writings to Rome and have them indexed, he smilingly said, very good, "let them send them to Rome, they won't be indexed."

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to have troubled you so much relating to myself personally. When I spoke of the faculties of the soul after separation from the body, I was merely using a reducto ad absurdum, with respect to Dr. Howard's theory that mind and body are one, for if so, the dead brain would think.'

repeat the brain would not cease thinking. Will Dr. Howard admit this logical conclu-

sion to his pet theory." In reply to "G." I admit that I have no reason to believe that the dead brain thinks no more than that the dead lungs breathe, the dustry enough to get a meal of victuals, taste | dead stomach digests, or the dead heart circulates the blood. I speak of the living, not of the dead, and as the living lungs breathe, &c., &c., so does the living brain think .: I say the be difficult to create a party, any member of which can throw himself into the arms of the Government on the smallest pretence. Conservative to-day, but he does not appear to be a slavish one, and it is the acceptance the Government on the smallest pretence. Conservative to-day, but he does not appear to be a slavish one, and it is the acceptance the does not appear the does not appear and she nodded her head as though the idea were adjusting itself to a satisfactory place in question of the period at the pretence. Conservative to-day, but he does not appear and she nodded her head as though the idea were adjusting itself to a satisfactory place in question of the meriod at the period at the p Rines & but zahries 20%.

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WEDNESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

would have been diflanguage шŸ ferent. I would have said, I think Dr. Howard's theories on the Index Lib. Pro-

with eye, I nose, &c., &c.; but, then, this would raise the say my soul, my body, my life, my thoughts, my sight, my hearing, &c, &c, as if my was something altogether different from / body for soul or from the union of body and soul, Ot course I don't pretend to explain the mystery. of the union of body and sonl; neither do T pretend to explain the mystery of the person, the "I," the "Eco." But my language is just as correct when I say I think with my brain, as when I say I soo with my eyes, I hear with my ears, and I breathe with my lungs. Without my lungs " I " cannot breathe ; without my eyes, I cannot see ; without my ears, I cannot hear; and without my BRAIN, I cannot think-therefore, 1 maintain that I am correct. When I say body and mind are one. and that a man's intelligence depends upon his intellectual faculties as his morals are dependent upon his moral faculties, and both these faculties constitute a man's mental organization, and are dependent upon the normal and abnormal state of his brain; consequently, that a man is responsible to do that which he CAN do, not that which he may know it is right to do, or that which he may wish to do. My desire, for example, is to think no evil of any man; but there are things which I see and hear, which compel me to think evil of persons against my will, proving that my thoughts are not under my control.

"G " says that intellect, soul, mind, spirit, are in lifferently used by the greatest writers of the Catholic Church. All I have to say to this is that I think it is a pity these writers did not confine themselve to the one expression ; it certainly would have saved much misunderstanding, and very much learned discussion that has been thrown away for nothing. For example, had "G," when he wrote his first letter, against my scientific views, said: When I say mind, I mean soul; when I say intellect, I mean soul, and when I say spirit, I mean soul." I would have immediately answered, then, my dear sir, as our terms don't mean the same thing, there can be no discussion between us. If theologians have a language peculiar to themselves, it is not the fault of us poor mortals if we do not always understand them. I would no more dream of making soul and intellect one, than I would soul and stomach. In conclusion, sir, I beg to repeat what I have already said, that as a student in mental science I deal only with matter and its consequences. I don't presume, as a scientist, to treat of the supernatural, and I am convinced that much of the evils and miseries of this life are due to the fact of people not understanding or wishing to understand cach other. Yours obt.,

H. HOWARD, M.D. No. 6 Berri street, Feb. 11th, 1879.

Confusion Worse Confounded. ANOTHER INTERESTING LETTER FROM " G."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. 1st. Dr. Howard remarks that "when a

man has said all he has to say, the less he attempts to say afterwards the better." Very true; and it was upon the same principle that some prudent men kept silent all their lives. A word would have been too much, so they held their tongues discreetly. What a blessing if some "scientists " did likewise.

2nd. If a discussion be dangerous to faith and morals, should it be allowed by the Catholic Church? And, if it be not allowed, from whom has that Church "everything to fear?" is it from "scientists" of the materialistic school? Is it not likely that that Church, which has defied the thunders of the world, the flesh and the devil, of kings and kaisers, for eighteen hundred years, shall tremble be-

roy said, too, that Rome would not put my brain, 1 see with my hib. Very likely, for if I held that there were hear with my ear, I smell with my fitteen commandments, instead of ten, I would not be condemned at Rome by the Congregatio mestion, What is man's "Eao?" to which de Fide, but rather by a commission de Lunathere is no very rational answer. We say that fice inquirende. There are hundreds in the which constitutes the penson, thegr Ego" is world who are eminent "scientists," but there the union of body and soul. But then, I is no danger that they will ever give Rome much trouble by broaching beresies. Rome has already stigmatized the leaders of modern error and materialism; she never " fashes her beard " about the small fry who hitch on their cockle-shells to the leviathans of the deep, and imagine, like the fly on the wheel, that they are raising a dickens of a pother. If they be Catholic, she leaves them to their conscience and confessor.

6th. Dr. Howard says :- "In reply to " G.' admit I have no reason to believe that the dead brain thinks no more than the the dead lungs breathc, etc." Now, the learned gentleman will surely admit that the brain is a portion of man's body. If, then, mind and body is one, mind and brain is one. Now, why does not brain continue to think after death? I will tell you, because mind and body are not one. Because, mind, or thought is spiritual, and brain and body are corporal, and they are, in their very essence totally different, one from the other. The soul uses the brain as an instrument which God has provided for its rational manifestation, while enveloped in clay, but the soul is as superior to the brain as heaven is to earth-it is as different as fire is from water.

7th. He says, moreover :--- "I say the brain thinks as I say the lungs breathe," etc. Though I deny that there can be a just comparison between thinking and breathing, I will let it pass. Dr. Howard, all through his argument, has confounded the sensitive with the intellective faculties. Now, mark well, what I am going to say :---

As that which operates is the subject of the power which acts, it is evident that inorganic powers exist in the soul alone, as in their subject, whilst the organic powers do no exist in the soul exclusively, but in the concrete being that is, in man. It is evident that there are operations of the soul which are accomplished without any corporal organ, such as intelligence and will. The powers which are the principle of these operations are in the soul, as in their subject. But there are also certain operations of the soul which are accomplished by the aid of corporal organs--such as to see with the eye, to hear with the car, etc. To breathe with the lungs, to digest with the stomach, etc., belong, not to the sensitive, but to the nutritive principle. The powers which are the principle of sensitive and nutritive being exist in the soul and body united. Now, though these sensitive and nutritive powers are exercised by the body, they are first in the soul, because without the soul man has no power to act. Sensation can only come from the soul by means of a corporal organ. The soul is one, but has many powers. The soul is the principle by which we move, feel, are nourished, and think. This first principle, whether we call it thought, intelligence or intellective soul, is the form of the body. Dr. Howard says he cannot give a rational answer to the question: "What is man's Eco?" Because he has not distinguished his position. I think-I see-I digest :- the first, intellective; the second, sensitive; the third, nutritive. Essentially differing in their object, but having their principle in the soul. The Eco is I, the man, composed of body and soul, of which body the soul is the form and power of its vital being,

Suppose, after dinner, I call my dog and start off to see the Tuilleries. I stand before the palace and look. I digest-I sec-I think. The one soul with its several powers My dog digests and sees. He sees the build-ing, the park, the trees. I see the same, but the intellective power steps in and I see. events and kings and warriors, and ladies and Louis XVIth and the raging mob. I see Na-poleon and the glories of the Empire, etc., etc. My dog doesn't, for he is incapable of it. Nevertheless, all the time, it is I who digest, I who see, I who think. Not three Ecos but the one active principle of existence, the soul, united with its servant, the organic body.

and, as such, all actions of Me are Mine, the

man's, the Eco.

DESPATCHEV.

CONSTANTIN FLE, February 17 .- The Marquis de Toque.ille telegraphs acceptance of the financial project, involving a loan to the Porte of £8,000,000 sterling. The Porte will request England and France to appoint each two delegates to a commission for administering the customs. The army and navy will

be reduced to a peace footing. It is officially stated that paper money known as coimes will be immediately withdrawn.

ST. PETERSBURG, "February" 17 .- The Agence Russe states that the differences between Russia and Roumania relative to quarantine and the passage of the troops have been removed, but the Arabtabia affair is still unsettled.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 17 .- A strike has occured in two large cotton mills here for in-creased pay, diminution of hours of labor, and the dismissal of English foremen. It is believed the movement will spread.

LONDON, February 17 .- Colonel Colthurst, Home Ruler, has been elected to Parliament for the County of Cork by 6,100 majority over his nephew, Sir George Colthurst, a Conservative and influential landowner.

that he was not aware of any intention to ap- of the truths and the grace that had been point the Duke of Connaught Viceroy of Ireland.

It is announced that the Pope expressed a desire to make Rev. Dr. Newman a Cardinal. Dr. Newman respectfully declined the honor. Lord Beaconsfield has influenza, and is confined to his residence.

PARIS, February 17 .- The Cabinet has decided to reject the first clause of the Communists amnesty bill, which extends the benefits of the bill to all persons convicted of crimes and offences in connection with political acts. The Minister of Justice atterwards had an interview with the committee lasting three hours, but the committee adhered to the original draft. The committee's report was read in the Chamber, which fixed the debate on the bill for Thursday.

The Republicans were yesterday successful in the departments of Gard and Haute Loire. in the second ballots for the vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies.

Losdos, February 17 .- A Paris despatch ays sixteen soldiers in the barracks near the Military School have died of typhus fever within a few days.

Lospos, February 17.- A Rome despatch says:-Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminister, has arrived here. He had a could account for every movement in creation, long and cordial interview with the Pope, who congratulated the Cardinal on the promise of Catholicism in Great Britain and discussed measures for its extension.

LONDON, February 18 .- It is rumored that Lord Napicr of Magdala, who arrived in London yesterday, has been appointed to command the Zulu expedition.

LIVERPOOL, February 17 .-- A number of sailors have volunteered to serve on the Airican transports at less wages than those for which they had been striking.

LONDON, February 17.— The Augsburger Allegemeine Zeitung reports that a panic prevails at Revill, Russia, in consequence of the failure of the mercantile house of Eggers & Co., with habilities of a million silver roubles. BERLIN, February 17.-Notice has been given in the German Parliament of a bill imposing higher duties upon iron.

LONDON, February 17.-Later telegrams from Madeira, from Pietermaritzburg, say that at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th January Lord Chelmsford was at Maritzburg, in conference with Sir Bartle Frere. All was quiet at the front, and the feeling much calmer. The Zulus were repulsed from the

front, on the Lower Turgel The report that Lord Chelmsford retired upon Helpmakara is unfounded. Captain Sufford and Lieut. Davies of the Natal con-

FATHER BURKE HIS SERMON FOR THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

THE LESSON OF THE EPIPHANY.

On Sunday, January 5, the Feast of the Epiphany, after last Mass, at St. James church, James' street, Dublin, the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P., preached a charity sermon in aid of St. James' Christian Brothers

Schools, taking for his text the Gospel of the day, Mat. ii., 1-12.

The Very Rev. preacher said :-The text they had just heard read is for us Christians the most joyful of all the revelu-tions of God. The Almighty God had for a long time confined the knowledge of His truth to one particular race. The Jews alone knew the true God. They alone had a real sactifice, and alone were in the way of salvation ; but when the Almighty God came down LONDON, February 17.—In the House of from Heaven and became Man, that He Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote declared might redeem the world, then the knowledge previously confined to the Jews was extended to all mankind, for He descended that He might not merely be the Saviour of the Jews but the Saviour of all races of men-of Jew and Gentile alike. How was the coming of Him announced who has brought us (who are not of the Jews) into the fulness of the light of God ? It was in this way. An infant lay in a stable at Bethlehem, scantily clad, poorly housed, trembling with cold-and that infant was the Eternal God, the God that said, "Let there be light, and it was made." Therefore, God placed a little star in the heavens-a star either created for the first time or else taken from its accustomed course, and He sent it into the farthest East, and there it appeared, where it could not be natural, and attracted the attention of the wise astrologers. For, from the earliest day the philosophers of Chaldea and Mesopotamia and the East were celebrated for the study of science. They were the most learned, the most gifted of all people on the face of the earth; and among these great philosophers were the three spoken of in the Gospel as Maji. All these astronomers were studying the planets from the watch-towers during they could not understand this star suddenly shining forth in a place where none had been before, and moving with a motion that science could not account for. But the Maji understood it-it spoke to them. There were other astronomers and astrologers as learned as those who may have seen the star, but they could not understand it. To them it did not speak; but to these three men who had been

praying day and night, and who knew that the Redeemer would come,-for though Gentiles they were learned and read the writings. and knew the traditions of the Jews.-this star said, "The Lord God whom you await is in another land; follow me and I will lead you to Him." And the wise men rose up, they went forth from their own land under first cost of uniforms, targets and ritle ranges the guidance of the star, and faced a long and difficult journey. Many a weary mile lay before them, many a danger had to be encountered, but the star moved on and they followed, and it led them to Jerusalem. Then it disappeared, but subsequently reappearing, guided them to Bethlehem, and there stood in the heavens like a living thing, over the temple where God was enshrined. They had brought with them gifts suitable for a king-gold, virgin gold, purest spices, myrrh, sending forth fragrance around ; and with loving steps the three kings, the fathers of the Gentiles, crossed the threshold of the stable door, and tingent, who escaped the disaster at Glinn's there they found their God as an infant. Camp, speak highly of the conduct of all en- Was this the regal presence for which they gazed, and of the courage and firmness of the native contingent, thus disposing of the re-journey? It surely must be a great mistake. stated that England had asked permission of The star should not have rested over this spot. This was not the place, nor could He be here The Times says that it is probable that a Yet, without hesitation, without embarrassbrigade of all arms will be despatched from India to reinforce Chelmsford. The 57th Bethlehem was the resting place of the Eternal God, and kneeling down they bowed their heads to the earth and adored the Lord. Because He was a king they offer Him go'd; myrrh, as a symbol of suffering ; frankincense, which as, being used in sacrifice, betokened faith, as though they knew that he was Christ, and that He was God. Then they offered themselves as a gift-made an act of faith and love and perfect devotion. Then they returned to their own country to spread the faith and announce to the Eastern world the glad tidings. This day is, therefore, the most joyful of all the festivals, for on it was fulfilled the word of the Most High, "I will no longer be the God of the Jews, but from the rising of the sun my name shall be great among the Gentiles. All nations shall know Me." Though we are anxious not only to speak words of thanks, we are also desirous to show by acts our gratitude to Jesus Christ for what He has done for us, and by making an offering like that of the Maji show the love that is in our hearts; and on this Bunday, this feast of the year, I am come to speak of a charity which is not only excellent in itself but appropriate to the festival. Five hundred little children-the children of the poor-are before you to-day asking you for the greatest boon you could bestow on them, the inestimable blessing of a religious and Catholic education. They are poor and they depend on your charity to support the Brothers who teach them. Had I nothing else to say but that they are poor, and in want of the light of the soul, which is education, they would have a claim on your benevolence. But they have a further claim on you in consequence of your faith as Catholics, and the gratitude you owe to God for being such. As the Babe of Bethlehem was (iod, though a little child, so each of these five hundred little children resembles Him. The Maji found one who was helpless and destitute-they did not merely indulge in sentiments and pity and benevolence, but proceeded at once to make their offerings; so should you do, and so to-day this appeal is made for those who, like Him, are young and helpless and unable to minister to their own wants. Such being the nature of the charity I come to ask and demand for them, that which they have the greatest right to, that which is the first and greatest necessity of line of Saratoff will be extended eastward the helpless, that which alone can secure the interest of our faith and our country, of that which should touch the heart and open the hand of every man a Catholic and an Irishman-and that is education. They have a right to it. The soul of man is imbued with certain faculties which are its essentials, and demands as a right the grace of God and divine love. These can only be proserved by means of a Catholic and religious education-for which I now plead-that system in which the Catholic Church, through her consecrated children, gives not only education to the mind, but also gives to can easily get enough liquor to get drunk on for 25 cents. Thus, while the Dublin metro-politan district includes only a fifteenth of the population, it supplies more than half the the population, it supplies more than half the

in spite of all, the great, the mighty truth remains, that the Catholic Church alone can educate. For what is education unaccompanied by grace and that which bestows itthe Sacraments? What would our Irish children be to-morrow if they had all the knowledge that the world could give them, and not have that one purifying element of grace and sanctity? And yet the Catholic Church everywhere has to contend against hostile systems, and has at present to fight both by pen and word, and call on all her children to stand by her, and give their children a Christian education, and to practically effect it by building and supporting schools In order that the faith, the life of the soul, may be preserved for these children I am here to address you. I speak to rich and poor, to gentle and simple alike, and ask each one to contribute according to his means. The times, I know, are hard, but let not anyone refuse to give on this account. Do not deny to the children of the poor the primary education combined with a religious one. I care not how much you give them of other gifts, they cannot be the means of procuring life eternal. Connected with this question is another argument which should have peculiar force with Irishmen. It was the glory of this native land of ours that, while the history of other peoples is a record perhaps of great triumphs, and may show vast temporal progress, it was the grand privilege of Ireland that her history is one telling of the triumph of God and Catholicity, and that no power in hell could take the cross of Christ out of the hand of Ireland. When it was with us a struggle for bare existence, when our priests were exiled, and the very Mass proscribed, when all was darkness and desolation in the land, still high

above her head was the star that never fades

-the Catholic faith which kept blazing

brightly until the dawn of a better day-

when the time arrived that our people were

led forth from suffering and martyrdom.

This it was that saved us in the past and is

our greatest glory in the present. It is that

which made us a nation and kept us together,

for though unhappily divided in other ways

fliere was no division in this-it was the one

question on which all were agreed. So it is

the greatest, the truest, that we can leave our

children, and those who, by their untiring

zeal, preserve this faith in our children, are

the Christian Brothers and those who labor

with them. They it is who will hand down

to posterity that which they have received

and which will be the means of making the

Ireland of the future outshine the Ireland of

the present. Let us then show our gratitude

to God by offering, like the Maji, our gold and

silver, that the good work may go on ; and we know that you will be rewarded, for God has

said that those who instruct the young shall

The English Volunteers.

The report of the Departmental Committee

battalions to be numbered de noro in numeri-

cal order, as in the regular army; (4) the

to be defrayed by the Government; (5) great-

coats and the valise-equipment to be supplied

The Deadly Postlience.

[By Cable to the N. Y. Herald, London, Feb. 15.]

In the House of Lords last night the Duke

of Richmond, Lord President of the Council,

eternity of God's glory.

a step in rank.

shine as stars and have double glory in the

Domestic Reading.

Prayer is the breath of the soul. But St. Macarius teaches us that mind and body must be brought to subjection, before the soul is free to pray.

Gop's Acar.-Though all of us must feel some sort of reverence when we pass through the quiet country churchyard, breathing of the calm of another world, yet nowhere does that feeling of reverence and awe for the dead assume such proportions as in East Germany. The custom of decorating the graves of our dead has been derived from Saxony, where the "ancient Saxon phrase" is still used. At all festivals, and especially on Christmas Eve, the inhabitants of this portion of the German Empire wend their way to the various cemeteries to decorate the graves and tombs of friends and relations: and it is a touching sight to see a mother placing upon the grave of her lost little one a Christmas-tree ornamented with flowers : wreaths and garlands ; or, on the other hand, groups of children around the tomb of a lost parent, hanging a wreath of immortelles, or placing thereon one of those peculiar bouquets which are only to be bought in Saxony.

A CHEERFUL FACE .- Carry the radiance of your soul in your face. Let the world have the bencht of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good everywhere you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams con the just as well as on the unjust." Such a disposition will yield a rich reward, for its happy effects will come home to you and brighten your thoughtful moments. Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to the thought, adds grace to the countenance. Joubert says, When you give, give with joy, smiling." Smiles are little things and cheap articles to be fraught with so many blessings both to the giver and receiver ; pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of everyday life. They are the higher and better responses of nature to the emotion of the soul. the children have the benefit of them-those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find sympathy for their buoyant nature in the cheerful loving faces of those who need them. Let them not bekept from the middle-aged, who need the encouragement they bring, Give your smiles also to the aged. They come to them like the quict rain of the summer, making fresh and verdant the long, weary path of life. They look for them from you, who are rejoicing in the fulness of your life.

The Cattle Trade.

[New York Herald, Saturday.]

Live cattle are still sent out by ship from his port for England, and will, it appears, continue to be sent despite the fact that they must be slaughtered on arrival. Perhaps the English authorities may discover after a few thousand animals have been slaughtered that none are diseased, and what may help to open their eyes is the sharp criticism made in England of the Government's basty acthat has been sitting at the War Office on the tion. Pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Volunteer force will contain the following the cattle of this country as an epiderecommendations :--(1) The force to be armed mic disease. In some stables of milch cows with Martini-Henry breechloaders; (2) the kept near large cities-and particularly near this city-it has been found, and has uniform to be scarlet throughout : (3) the existed for months and years, and is no worse now than usual. If the existence of this discase at these places is a reason for the action of the British government in arresting the trade of live cattle between this country and English ports the same reason existed last gratis; (6) that a slight conditional increase be made in the capitation grant, and an addiyear. Possibly some outgoing cattle kept in tion to the grant at present allowed in the stockyards here or at other scaports were con-case of a battalion going into camp; (7) ad- taminated by some of these diseased cows, jutants serving under the old regime to be which might have been adjacent to these offered an increased retiring allowance, with cattle in the yards, as travellers in different directions may meet at the same station. Such a fact was only possible before the authorities had their attention called to the consequences. It is not possible now. That it was possible exhibits the helpless and shillyshally spirit of authority with us on many points of grave importance. Every power that has any right to interfere with these

fore the pitiful "scientific" pennywhistle of the nineteenth century, very aptly called by Carlyle, Emerson, &c., the "Age of Humbug." ard. Dr. Howard quotes Newman : "1 can

only speak for myself, and for myself I have a right to speak."

That depends. If Dr. Newman, in speaking for himself, infringe upon no law guarantee-ing the rights of somebody else's self, well and good; if otherwise, he can claim no right in the premises. Dr. Newman's head is strictly Catholic, but there is a little tinge of Tract No. 90 about his heart yet. My learned critic talks of feather-headed Catholics, whose faith is shaken by every wind that blows, etc., etc. Now, these be " prave 'ords" Ancient Pistol which deceived honest Fluellen. There was a certain professor, Hermes by name, real or assumed, who, once upon a time, strove to convince Catholics that all revelation might be abstracted from its divine sanction and triumphantly demonstrated by purely, rational argument. His philosophy. was condemned by the Church, and his friends-the good man was dead-complained bitterly of feather-headed Catholics, whose faith, etc., etc."

4th. When Dr. Howard talks of "Christian materialism" he is guilty of a pure sophism: He might as well talk of Christian Mahometanism or Christian Fetichism. He changes that which ho has no right to change. " Materialism " is the name of an infidel system, much prevalent in our day, which the Syllabus has condemned, and which no Cathelie can hold." That is the " materialism ? to which reference has been made during this discussion.

5th. My opponent introduces a " well-known theologian" of the Franc Parleur, who, he suys, undorses his views. For my part, I see nothing in the quotation from the Franc Parleur further than a little bit of that policesse for which our French brethren are distinguished, and which sometimes endangers sub-stance for forms. The " well-known theologian" displays some very lame, inexact theological opinions in his remarks. "A man," he says, " is free only when he acts with a deliberate will." May a man, while drunk, commit a grievously sinful act, justly imputable to him? He may. Therefore, a man may be responsible, without feliberating, hic et nune, upon the morality of his action. If the "well-known theologian" supports Dr. Howard's theory that mind and body is one, the Franc Penseur would be more suitable to his journal than Franc Parleur. I think, moreover, that Dr. Howard's summoning of the lamonted Ablegate, Monsignor Conroy, to his assistance is most unfortunate for his; cause. Suppose I send a gentleman a turkey, and write to ask his opinion as to its toughness or tenderness, my friend calling it tough and I insisting upon the contrary, and he should reply :---

240 GAMMON STREET, Thanksgiving Day.

My DEAR "G."-Accept my thanks for your kindness in sending me the turkey, and bclieve mė, : 1207 171-Yours faithfully,

&c., &c., &c. such an answer but that the turkey was as the other, and force their way through the the population, it supplies more than half the tem; every philanthropist has one of his own; the plague. hard as if it had had a personal acquaintance flood by sheer weight, those behind pressing indictable offences not summarily dispessed of the papers are all filled with letters on the the Novoe. Vremya reports that the plague which are committed in the whole island. with the alleged capon of Job? And Dr. Con-I the others forward.

8th. Dr. Howard's theory is this : " Mind and and body is one." Now, radically and essentially, there is no distinction between mind and soul, for mind is but an operation of the soul and indivisible from the soul. So it is perfeetly logical, according to his opinion, to say that "soul and body is one." If soul and -similar to that tremendous discourse of body be one, our parents are the progenitors of soul as well as body. But the Catholic Church teaches that our soul is immediately created by God and united by Him to the body of every man coming into this world. To hold a theory contrary to this is heresy, according to St. Thomas Aquinas, whose authority is, at least, as venerable as that of the Franc Parleur.

CETEWAYO.

G.

The Zula Army. Celewayo is the most powerful African monarch south of the equator. He has 300,-000 subjects within the 10,000 square miles of Zululand, and they are a powerful, well-built race, capable of great endurance. He has already assembled 8,000 men on the frontier and called out his army. There are forty regiments, seven of which, however, consist of men over sixty. Of the remaining thirtythree, fifteen are composed of bachelors and eighteen of married men, the latter being distingvished by their shaven heads, on which only a circlet of hair is allowed to grow. Each corps has its distinctive marks and special station. At fourteen or fifteen the Zulu males pass into the army and are formed into regiments with which older soldiers are mixed. Not till forty is marriage permitted. At present the army contains 22,500 men under thirty, 10,000 between thirty and forty, 3,400 between forty and fifty, 4,500 between fifty and sixty-total, 40,400. The soldiers have breech-loaders and some cannon. Each regiment has two wings of equal strength subdivided into companies. The regimen has a commander and second in command there are two officers to each wing besides company officers and two or three junior officers. All have their regulated duties and responsibilities, and their orders are readily obeyed. Drill there is none, though the Zalus perform some simple movements with method, such as forming a circle of companies or regi ments, heading into companies from the circle, or forming a line of march in order of companies or in close order of regiments. The Commissariat and transport are simple. The former consists of a provision of malze or millet and a herd of cattle proportioned to the distance to be travelled; the latter of the youths of the regiment, who carry the mats, blankets and provisions and drive cattle. That they are "careless of the single life" in the field appears sufficiently from their tactics when they have to cross an unbridged torrent. What would common sense conclude from They form in dense column, each holding on such an answer but that the turkey was as the other, and force their way through the

4.07

ports of mutiny and the massacre of the officers by the native soldiers.

Foot leave Colombo to-morrow, and may be expected at Port d'Urban, Nutal, about March 10th. In the meantime Chelmsford will have been reinforced by a company of the 88th

Regiment (Connaught Rangers) from St. Helena, and by 300 men of the second battalion of the 4th (King's Own) from Cape Town. This will bring up his infantry force to nearly the same strength as it was prior to the disaster.

LONDON, February 17 .--- The Times' financial article says the collecting of the government revenue has given the bank such a control over the money market, that it is not probable that money will be cheaper until after the end of the financial year (April 4th).

CALCUTTA, February 17 .- There was a slight rain in Punjaub an Saturday, but it was not sufficient to benefit the crops or diminish the risk of famine which is imminent, unless rain falls within a fortnight. In Oude and the Northwest provinces the situation is coually bad. There is also a complaint from Bengal COLUMBUS, O., February 17 .-- The loss by the burning of the Orphan's Home at Xonia is \$150,000. A committee was appointed this morning by the Speaker to examine into the cause of the fire and to report a bill for its reconstruction.

LONDON, February 17 .- The pleuro-pneumonia is spreading among the cattle in the North and East of Yorkshire.

LONDON, February 17 .- Six thousand weavers are out of employment at Macclesfield, on account of the depressed state of trade.

NEW YORK, February 17 .- Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Frothingham called Romanism a thing of the past, and Christianity an outworn superstition. He has resigned as preacher to the Masonic Temple congregation, and his services will be discontinued on he 1st of May.

New System of Armour-Plating.

The extraordinary system of armour-plating invented by Mr. Hughes has been virtually recognised by the Government. Mr. Hughes seeks to introduce a form of armour-plating capable of resisting the gun. Mr. Hughes' principle consists of iron plates backed by hollow stringers or square, iron cells riveted to the skins of the vessel or a fort's armament.

Decrease of Crime in Ireland. For the past cleven years the number of indictable offences not disposed of summarily has steadily fallen in Ireland from 9,260 in 1867 to 6,328 in 1877. In 1877, in a population of 5,338,906, no sentence of death was passed. Agrarianism reached its lowest point in 1875, only 136 offences, a large proportion being threatening letters. Lord Leitrim's murder gave it a fresh blow in the first half of 1878: The bulk of Irish crime is in the cities, and the cause seems to lie in comparatively high wages and cheap drink. A man

Russia to send physicians to investigate the plague. The Privy Council had, he said, ample powers to enforce quarantine at a iminute's nortice, but he did not believe Eng-ind was endangered. The Paris official Jour-land was endangered. The Paris official Jour-same; but the Board of Health has folded its nal says :- " The latest reports of the plague are reassuring. It is not increased, and energetic mea ures have been adopted for its suppression. The French Government have despatched a physician to investigate the disease. The reports that the plague has appeared in Turkey are unfounded. There is no ground for panic, and no danger for the present from arrivals from the Black Sea or Commerce has ordered a quarantine of two and in Algeria, including arrivals from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, even when provided with clean bills of health." The Republique Francaise, of Paris, energetically protests against permission being accorded to Russia to carry out her intention of sending four of her volunteer fleet. which have been employed in transporting roops in the Black Sea, to Marseilles to repair. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says it is believed that in consequence of this protest the entry of these vessels will be forbidden, and that very severe quarantine precautions will be adopt-The medical authorities recommend ed. careful fumigation of all letters and news papers at the Russian frontier.

ITALY AND THE EAST.

Italian advices seem to show that Italy is more panic-stricken by the reports of the plague than are the countries nearer Russia The Rubattino line of steamers between Italy and Egypt has been discontinued. The importation of Egyptian cotton is prohibited. At Palermo a Greek corn laden vessel attempting to enter the port was warned off by a cannon shot. The maritime authorities at Trieste have decided to discontinue quarantine against arrivals from the Algean Sea. The official Gazette of St. Petersburg announces that Generl Loris Melikoff has been invested with absolute powers and command of all the troops and authorities within the military cordon. A thew, with rain, has begun at Izaritzin. The St. Petersburg Golos publishes the following telegram, dated Izaritzin, February 13th: "The government of Izaritzin will be divided into three districts, with a special representative of the military staff at the head of each. The quarantine as far as Prischib, thence to the Orenburg frontier, and westward from Iwanowka to the Don frontier." The various prefects' reports which have reached Bucharest state that the sanitary condition of Roumania is good. There are no epidemics and only a few cases of typhus. The Agence Russe, of St. Petersburg, hopes that the ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople will provisionally regulate the Dobnenscha frontier and avert the serious consequences which are possible from the Roumanian quarantine regulations and the seizure of Arab-Tabia, by which the return of the Russian troops from Turkey is obstructed. The Burgomaster of Vienna urges the government to sanction cremation as a precautionary measure against

swill fed cows has been aware of the condition of the cows in swill stables a great while, Over and over again has the Herald exposed hands while the owners of these stables trafticked on public health, and the Governor never thought the subject worthy of notice.

The New Speaker.

Dr. Blanchet, M. P., Speaker of the House of Commons, is decended from one of the families established in La Nouvelle France, and is a Sea of Azof. Nevertheless, the Minister of son of M. Louis Blanchet, of St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud, where he was born, 7th June, 1820. days at French ports on the Mediterranean He was educated at the Quebec Seminary, and at St. Anne's College, and married in August, 1850, Emille, daughter of M. G. D. Balzaretti, of Milan, Italy. Is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Battalion Volunteer Infantry, which he raised in 1863, and has since commanded. Elected honorary President of the Cercle de Quebec in 1871; President of the Levis and Kennebec Railway in 1872, and appointed a member of the Catholic section of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, 1873. Commanded the 3rd Administrative Batt. on frontier service during the St. Albans raid, 1865; and was in command of the south shore of the St. Lawrence, Quebec District, during the Feuian raid in 1866 and again in 1870. Was Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of Quebec, from the meeting of the first Parliament after the Union in 1867, until the dissolution of the second Parliament, 1875. Was Mayor of the town of Levis for six years. An unsuccessful candidate for Levis in Canada Assembly at the general election of 1857. Sat for Levis in Canada Assembly, from 1861 until the Union, when he was returned by acclamation to the House of Commons, where he continued to sit until 1874, when in consequence of the operation of the act respecting dual representation, he resigned his seat in that body in order to remain in Quebec Assembly, to which he was first returned in 1867, and in which he continued (representing Levis), up to 1876, when he was defeated. Was returned to the House of Commonss for Bellechasse 23rd November 1876, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the sitting member to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and again at the last general election for Levis.

Germany and the Pope.

LONDON, February 17 .--- A special despatch from Berlin says : At the first Parliamentary dinner given on Saturday night, Bismarck made a speech in which he declared that peace with the Vatican would not be made so soon as appears to be expected.

The Type Championship. The single-scull race between Higgins and Elliott for the championship of the Tyne course and \$2,000 came off on the Type on the 17th inst. Elliott won the race, defeating Higgins easily. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the contest.

An Eastern man in Colorado, while out hunting lately, was seized with " buck ague" at the sight of a noble deer. He lowered his rifie, shut both eyes, fired and—soon after was handing over \$35 to pay for a dead jackass. and a straight of the state of the (1) • (3)

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1 THE SALE OF BUILDING STATES

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Medical and Sanitary Gossip.

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The St. Louis Republican tells a story about a dog that was frozen to death and then thawed out with warm applications and hot whiskey toddy, and is now just as much alive the House of Representatives at Washington. on precisely the same terms as men. At the as it is necessary for any dog to be.

In winter almost everybody " catches cold," and then the weather has to bear the blame. But people should be honest enough to put a little of the blame where it properly belongs -on their own shoulders. More care and attention to the proper ventilation and heating of houses would save considerable discomfort. Sudden changes of temperature are always injurious. Many people keep their rooms stifling hot in winter, and when they go out in the cold air it would be very surprising indeed if they did not suffer.

An able paper was read before the New England Psychological Society some mouths ago on the relations of insanity to modern civilization, in which the author, Mr. Stearns, deals with the question why insanity should increase in any nation as it becomes civilized. The causes, in his opinion, are imperfect and injudicious education; increased and the powder charge as large as those of facilities of gratifying physical appetites, and consequent excesses; the habits of daily life among the agricultural population, who too often slave themselves for the benefit of their children; too little sleep; and the unequal distribution of living.

Dr. Oldright, of Toronto, in a letter to one of the papers calls the attention to the care that should be exercised in the selection of ice for general consumption. Though the impurity from water, yet it is quite possible to have ice so impregnated with decayed in view of the great distaste which the authvegetable and animal matter as to be exceedingly dangerous. Organic and inorganic impurities held in suspension in water may be eliminated when the water is frozen, but if, instead of being held in suppression these impurities are all in solution, the ice will contain them as well as the water.

Wood v. Iron.

Norman Wiard, a prominent engineer and inventor, lately declared in a long interview with a New York Herald reporter that the extremes of temperature subjected an iron ship to strains that made her unsafe. He gave as his opinion that wooden ships are safer than iron ones, and recommended the following iron, set upon a wooden keel. The frame should be made in sections, each section not more than ten or fifteen feet in length. The outer and inner skins, all the fore and aft strakes, the keelson, the waterway, the wales, wood.

Fire Alarıns in New York.

New York claims to have a very complete fire alarm system. There are 550 street alarm bozes and 700 miles of wire divided into sixty all-metallic circuits, so that the earth is not used as a return circuit. Every piece of electrical machinery is duplicated, so that should anything fail in time of need, a switch will turn in the reserve instrument. Pens print in red ink the alarm as sent in. The electricity for this system is supplied by 1,250 cells. There are in New York 600 firemen, forty-three engines, with hose tenders, seventeen hook-and-ladder trucks, nine chemical engines, and yet New York lost some millions by fire during the last two weeks.

Pedestrianism.

Interest among sporting men now centres in the match soon to come off for the world's championship between O'Leary, Rowell, Harriman and Ennis. O'Leary holds the belt be the same as in the other matches, the pedestrian covering the greatest distance in six days, either by walking or running, to be declared the victor. Harriman and Ennis are giving exhibitions of walking in the United States. Rowell sails soon from England to take part in the approaching struggle. Meanwhile, so powerfully has the pedestrain mania taken hold of its victims that in nearly every hamlet men, women, and boys are racing around town halls and skating rinks, straining every muscle to better some one else's record.

Notwithstanding the regulations ito the At the Senate restaurant beer and champagne are sold.

" Cold " Tea in Washington,

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The Electric Telegraph in War.

The French Minister of War, recognizing the importance of the part played by the electric telegraph in modern warfare, and the advantages to be derived from its still more extended employment, has determined that in future a certain number of men in every regiment of cavalry in the French army shall be taught the elements of telegraphy.

A New Steel Cannon.

The latest novelty in the way of gunnery is a steel cannon of seventy tons, which is to surpass all the doings of the monster ordnance hitherto tried, The seventy-ton steel gun is the work of Herr Krupp. It is a breechloader, of course, and its shot is to be as heavy the eighty-ton guns at Shoeburyness and Wool zich.

The Bible in Japan.

The Japanese Government has authorized the issue by a Japanese publisher of an edition of the Book of Genesis in Chinese, prepared for the Japanese by the insertion of the kunten, the work of the American Bible Society. This is the first portion of the Scriptures the process of freezing removes a great deal of publication of which in Japan has been authorized by the Government stamp; and orites have long entertained to the introduction of foreign religions, the fact is significent.

A Change for the Better.

On the site of the fortifications which, only a few years ago, held Vienna a prisoner, now runs the handsomest modern street in all Europe, lined on both sides with magnificent palaces and public edifices, and extending circularly around the old city; it is called the Ring strasse. Outside of this circular street have arisen a dozen new quarters in which two-thirds of the population dwell. From a vast depot of soldiers and cannon, Vienna has been converted into a free city, without forts, open to all comers and traders, curious system :- I would recommend the building of composite ships. The frame should be of and delightful to visit and rapidly increasing in prosperity.

Salmon in British Columbia.

-The past season has been one of the most successful in the British Columbia salmon the decks and the planking should all be of fishing business, which, increasing as it is year by year with the most rapid strides, bids fair to portant, as it is now one of the most paying enterprises of the country. It is to be hoped that the Government will adopt some means of stopping the wanton waste and destruction of valuable fish, an evil to the existence of which can be traced to the general failing in both quality and quantity of the salmon in the Columbia and California rivers.

Traimps in Connecticut.

Connecticut is aroused on the subject of tramps. Her chief cities are in the line of travel that these knights of the turnpike take in their migrations between Boston and the East and New York and the South. More than ever before have they bothered the inhabitants of the Nutmeg State in the last twelvemonth, and more than ever is there clamor for a tramp law that will afford relief. Two bills have been introduced in the Legislature; one proposes to establish the whipevery offender to fifty lashes, while the other

Women at the Universities: Women are admitted this year, for the first contrary, whiskey is sold openly in the name time, to all the examinations and degrees of of "cold tes" at the bar of the restaurant o } the University of London, without exception, winter matriculation, two weeks ago, there were nearly 600 candidates altogether, and eleven of them were young ladies. One lady presented herself at the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. These are the first twelve ladies who have been admitted to the regular examination by any English university.

Shortborn Cattle.

A correspondent of the Birmingham Post having asked for information about the highest prices paid for Shorthorns. Mr. J. Elwell, of Castle Bromwich, writes :--- "In 1873 Lord Bective paid £7,000 for Tenth Duchess of Underley- In 1875, at Lord Dunmore's sale, 4,500 guineas were paid for Duke of Connaught. In 1877, at Mr. Cochrane's sale, Bowness, 4,300 guincas were paid for Third Duchess of Hillhurst. It was stated in the Elgin Courant a few months back that the Earl of Dunmore had been offered 10,000 guineas for his twoyear-old daughter of the celebrated Ninetyseventh Duchess, by Sixth Duke of Geneva." We may add that Duke of Connaught was bought by Lord Fitzhardinge .- Gloucestershire Journal.

Snow-Roads.

[London (Ont.) Free Press.]

It was remarked during the late severe snow falls, that while some of the country roads were blockaded, and almost impassable for teams by reason of the drifts, others were nearly bare of snow, rendering the movement of heavy loads extremely difficult. Many suggestions have been made to remedy this state of things by controlling, so far as possible the distribution of the snow during its fall. The public authorities of Ontario County have been trying experiments in this matter, one of their methods being that of the wire fence. This prevented the snow being drifted on the roads, but did not prevent its being drifted off. A correspondent of a local paper proposes to have a law passed, making it compulsory for all living alongside of roads to plant, in each year, a certain number of evergreens, such as cedar, pine or balsam along such roads. By this means he contends that every road in the country would, in a few years, have a beauti-ful hedge on both sides. This would effectu-ally prevent drifts for all time to come; it would also protect travellers from the piercing winds of winter, and be a beautiful shade in the sumilier, and would add immensely to the value of property. In some of the Western States, such a law has been enacted and carried into force, and it has been found that in certain localities where previously drought become ere long at once one of the most im- | did an incalculable injury to crops, &c., rain was abundant afterwards.

A City on its Knees.

(Hamilton Times)

If for nothing else than for shame's sake, the authorities of the City of Ottawa should refrain from longer playing the humiliating role of begging at the doors of the Dominion Treasury. Their cry is that they must have Treasury. Their cry is that they must have meat and drink for the city poor. At one time they demand some drain shall be cut, at another they clamor for the improvement of the public grounds, at a third they want some public building constructed. It is the civic leech crying "give, give "-and is never satisfied.

We had hoped when the mantle of Mayor tell upon the shoulders of one who carries grandeur in his air and who possesses such a keen and discrimination between that which Do lature; one proposes to establish the whip-ping post for tramps exclusively, and treat should have an end of this going down upon Fredet's Modern History. civic marrow-bones in Ottawa. The people at Do Ancient History. which he won in London, and the others are makes begging by tramps punishable by im-to try to wrest it from him. The conditions will prisonment in the State prison for two years seat of Government has been located there— The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. seat of Government has been located therewhich everybody outside of its limits regretsthey, forsooth, must be fed and clothed by a long suffering country. Hamilton has her poor, but, like a city which possesses self-res-New Primary pect, she takes care of them herself. She stands cap in hand to nebody, nor assumes the attitude of the beggar that is doubtful whether he will be kicked or fed. Other cities are like her, excepting, of course, Ottawa, where there have been the nearest possible approach to bread riots, and where the Ministers have been ceaselessly importuned for money and work. Let the Capital, where many millions of public treasure have been expended, do as her sister cities do and preserve a more fitting attitude. Let her support her poor, and cease begging for that which it would be an imposition on the country at large to grant.



Read and Carefully Note the Following Items:

Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully

32 -g

The Jury System in Illinois.

A measure is before the Illinois Legislature to incorporate into the Constitution the practice of having verdicts in Civil cases determined by the concurrence of three-fourths of members of the jury. This will leave the the number of persons on a jury may be reduced to nine, or six, or five; and the necessary proportion concurring in a verdict may be fixed at three-fourths, two-thirds, or a majority as may be deemed advisable, or as may be suggested by experience. Unanimity in juries is a serious source of corruption in the United States. The purchase or the corrup-tion of one juror is all that is now needed to defeat a verdict and to defeat justice. The *Pribune* believes that whatever reason there may be, or may have been in the past, for unanimous verdicts, certainly does not exist at this time in civil cases.

Aerial Telegraphy.

[From the Boston Advertiser.] Protessor Loomis, of Washington, is experimenting in the mountains of West Virgina to demonstrate what he calls aerial telegraphy, which is based on the theory that at certain elevations there is a natural electric current by taking advantage of which wires may be wholly dispensed with. It is said that he has one of the kites was lowered. He has built towers on two hills about twenty miles apart, and from the tops of them run up steel rods into the region of the electric current. The current. In a recent letter to the editor of a Washington journal Professor Loomis announced that he had recently discovered that the telephone could be used for this method of communication as well as telegraphic instru-ments, and that of late he had done all his talking with his assistant, twenty miles away, by telephone, the connection being aerial only. He claims that he can telegraph across the sea without other wires than those necessary to reach the elevation of the current. This claim of Professor Loomis belongs to the of science are working with great energy.

or more.

International Copyright.

The international copyright in books is a subject much discussed in the United States. At a conference of leading authors and pub-lishing houses, held in New York the other day, a measure was recommended based upon the suggestion of the British Commission, coupled with one or two of the provisions that have been included in the several American schemes :-- 1. That the title of the foreign work be registered in the United States simultaneously with the publication abroad. 2. That the work be republished in the United States within six months abroad. 3. That for a limited term, say ten years, the stipulation shall be used, that the republishing be done by an American citizen. 4. That for the same term of years the copy-The Chicago *Tribune* advocates that the change should go further and provide that righted protection be given to those books porting foreign stereotypes and electrotypes of cuts. 5. That subject to these provisions the foreign author who assigns shall be accorded the same privileges now conceded to an American author.

Aquatics.

SEEING HANLAN OFF.

(From the New York Herald.) As Edward Hanlan, the champion sculler of America, boarded the "City of Montreal" yesterday en route for Europe, he looked the picture of youthful health and vigour. Of medium height and not at all broad, he is around, deep chested, strong limbed, well built man, casy in his movements, and with nothing about him which would arrest the attention of the ordinary observer or cause him for a moment to be singled out as the fastest sculler among 50,000,000 of people. Close by him stood a stout, middle aged man, keenly eveing all who approached the champion or sought to have anything to do with him, and listening to every word. This was James Heasley, his telegraphed as far as eleven miles by means of kibes flown with copper wire. When the tire confidence, and to be well fitted for his by kites reached the same altitude or got into the | no means easy position. Standing all around same current, communication by means of an were men all deeply interested in the little instrument similar to the Morse instrument sculler and every now and then having a sculler and every now and then having a was easy and perfect, but ceased as soon as friendly chat with him or introducing some new-comer. Here was Eph Morris, all the way from Pittsburg, a broad, stout, heavyjawed man, of great stay and pluck, who gave into the region of the electric current. The Hanlan so good a race all over the Hulton statement is made that in this way, without five-miles course. A taller man, almost any wire, he has been able to keep up telegra-slender, pleasant faced and frank, stepped up phic communication for months at a time. A and added his friendly word and hearty shake heavy storm, however, prevents cammunica- of the hand. This was Fred Plaisted, tremention for a time, probably by disarranging the dously fast for a mile, and the making of a good stayer, too, if he only had good coaching. He has given Hanlan many a race, but long ago concluded that he has no business with him. John Biglin, the hero of almost a hundred races of every class and kind, looking tough and well in his brown chin-piece and light moustache; Barney, his brother ex-oarsman; Colonel Bliss, Judge Elliott, of Green-boint, Hanlan's favourite boat-builder; Tom Ellioit, his brother; blaff and cheery Dave Ward, Hanlan's backer—all deeply interested in the man who was bound out on such al off and put on another one. Again a doll's class of remarkable discoveries not yet demon- plucky undertaking, and one in the like of arm may come off, but a piece of muslin and strated a very large class in which students which no predecessor of his has ever yet been a bit of paste restores the article, so that it is successful.

Home Reading,

BEEF LOAF.

One and one-half pounds of beefsteak chopped very fine, and free from gristle; two cups of rolled crackers (fine), one cup of cold water, one-half cup of butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste, bake till done.

HICKORY NUT CAKE.

Two tea cups of sugar, one half cup of butter, one cup of thin cream, three and one half cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted through flour, three teaspoon-fuls of baking powder, sifted through flour, eggs beaten separately and one pint of chopped hickory nuts.

APPLES AND BACON.

Cut some nice sweet bacon into thin slices and fry almost to crispness. Have prepared some greenings, pared, cored and sliced, and fry in the fat left in the pan from the bacon. The bacon should be kept hot until the apples are ready, when they should be taken and placed upon the slices of meat.

BROWN FRICASSEE FOWLS

Boil as for pot-pie, then fry slowly in butter until brown; toast bread and lay it on the platter under the chicken. Pour a little of the broth in the spider with the browned butter; thicken with flour, season to suit, and pour it over the chicken; or it you want it very nice, add the butter for the gravy to the butter in which the chicken was browned; knives, dc. dredge with flour, add salt and pepper brown well; and lastly add the chicken broth.

EXCELLENT PASTE.

Dissolve a piece of alum the size of a walnut in a pint of boiling water; to this add a couple of tablespoonfuls of flour, and a few drops of oil of cloves, letting the whole come to a boil. This paste will keep for months. Put it in glass jars used for canning, or wellcleaned blacking bottles. Use a half-inch bristle brush, which costs a few pennies. This paste is handy, too, for domestic purposes. Children have many toys that come in wooden boxes, but these will break at the corners and come to pieces. When a box begins to give out take a piece of cambric or calico, and with the brush and paste cover the box so that it will bear constant usage for months. Then if the cover gives out, pull it as good as it was before.

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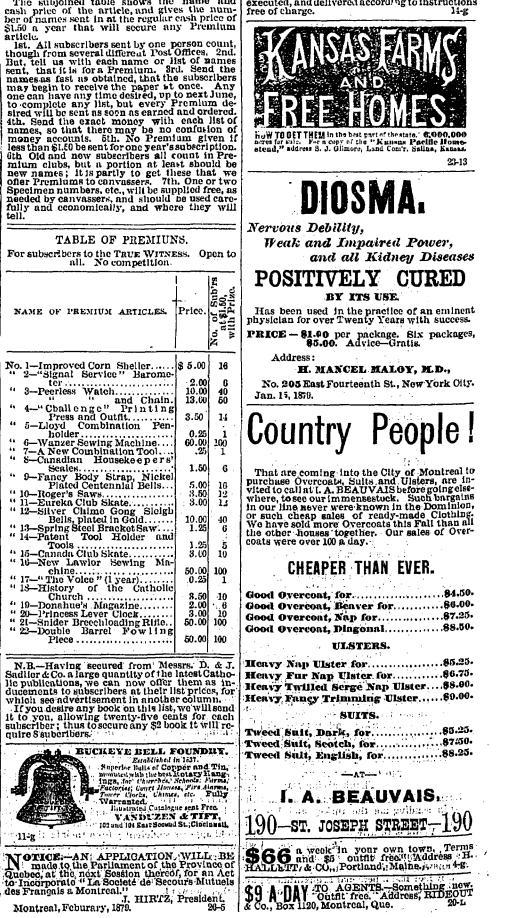
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The said BENOIT ROCAN alias BASTIEN, of

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the Twenty-eighth day of December instant.

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AND

47-27g

Defendant.

1-tf.

L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

AMUSEMENTS. Chiniquy on Celibacy.

[From the Sydney Punch.] The last lecture of the gentle and veracious champion of Protestantism we publish today Having made some observations concerning the conventual system generally, the saintly gentleman went on to say :

"In some of their monastic orders the guilty creatures rise at midnight, and commence their orgies. What honest man or woman, my brothers and sisters, can have any object—except an improper one—in getting up in the very middle of the night? They pretend, of course, that it is for prayer, for meditation, for communication with heaven, for greater spiritual perfection, that they are moving about at these unhealthy hours. But is it not more reasonable to suppose that the pricks and stings of remorse keep sleep from their sensual eyes? Is it not more probable to suspect that they get up when all the rest of the world is asleep to indulge in games which they do not wish the world to see? And these very orders have a MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and Circulars sent free. marvellous and utterly unaccountable fascination for persons of supposed delicacy and refinement, and fashion and gentleness. Oh! the hypocrisy of those exhausted men of the world who, having drained the cup of pleasure to the dregs, take their pampered bodies to what are called, in irreverent irony, 'religious houses.' Oh! the wantonness of those flaunting young ladies who waltz out of the world into convents; leave an unfinished flirtation in the ball-room, an interrupted love scene in the balcony, to dance into the society of the Ursulas, the Scholasticas, the Teresus of that abominable old seraglio, the Church of Rome. Do you know that the photograph of every lovely novice in any part of the world is sent on the morning of heradmission to the General of the Jesuits at Rome for submission to the Holy Father?

IN THEIR ACCURSED PALACE IN ROME.

the pictures of millions of these youthful, deluded, and lovely beings tapestry the walls and fill the cellars and presses and bookcases of the brethren. There I gazed upon the likenesses of three of the most beautiful creatures of the tribe inhabiting the shores of Lac des Mille Lacs and of Lake Superior. When I first looked upon their beaming, ingenuous countenances, lustrous with fish oil and holy mystic tenderness, I was a priest of Rome. They came to my humble cabin, they kissed my feet, they begged my sacerdotal blessing. They had just murdered a drunken Orangeman and two colporteurs, and we rejoiced together, and sang a Te Deum in the native language, over what then, in my blindnc55, I conceived to be a glorious and holy work. It was the blessed time of the Indian summer. Here and there above our heads a branch of the maple tree, just touched by the early frost, hung in the midst of the deep and dying green-a flaming mass of scarlet, orange, rosy-hued opal, or purple, dripping with gold ; so that as the sunlight fell upon them, these patches seemed

LIKE SPRAYS OF RESPLENDENT GEMS.

The lovely perfumed Indian maidens were at my feet. I blessed them. They smoked the calumet of peace with me. Soon after they entered a religious order ; and the last I heard of them was that they were seen at Orlandi's Hotel at Civita Vecchia, en route to Rome, and in charge of one of the valets of the late Cardinal Antonelli (sensation, audible sobs, laughter). You may easily realize their melancholy fate (sensation). I sought them everywhere in the Eternal City. A passing perfume of fried fish, as I pace the streets, always sug-gests to my imagination those simple children of the forest and the lake. I tried, literally, to smell my way to the rescue from dishonor and cternal ruin of those sweet maidens ; but one day, as I was prostrate before the statue of St. Peter, in the mighty basilica

This Establishment, under the distinguished A FAMILIAR OF THE BLOODY INQUISITION knelt beside me, and, in the pure Huron lan-Tibb brogue), intimated to me that if I was curious about fish oil I had better return to the Bay of Moisie, or the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it was to be enjoyed in abundance and in security, but that my attempt to look after it in Rome might result " in laving mc (this was how the wretch spoke) in laving me as paceful as the dried cod of commerce. Here," said the impious wretch, in continuation, "wo know something of the thrade, since we sale our papers with the ring of the fisherman, and, by the howly Moses, if you are not soon out of this back to the Ojibbeways, we'll harpoon you like a hump-backed whale in the Gulf of St Luwrence, and put you in a place warmer than the Baie des Chaleurs." I arose AND LEFT ROME. And now, brothers and sisters, I have done. You know the glorious objects of my mission. They are twofold-to insult the two hundreds of millions of people who belong to the Roman faith, amongst whom I lived for half a century, and to earry back to Canada as many dollars. barrels of pork, quantities of molasses, and other things necessary to the maintenance of holy religion as I can procure. It is true that I have accomplished nothing among you, except to gratify the intolerant, the malignant, and the vulgar; but I have done my best. You must not expect too much from a poor little Canadian priest-who does not talk your language well-as, indeed, he cannot his own. But I charge you before I leave to cherish and honor the distinguished citizens-the men of peace, of culture, of tenderness, who loved me and honored me in your midst-John Davies and Ikey Josephson, and McGibbon and Kippax. These are the valiant soldiers of toleration of religious freedom-of Christian charity. The audience rose en masse and greeted the venerable Chiniquy with round upon round of cheering-Kentish fire-and all kinds of demonstrations of enthusiastic admiration. Two rabid Papists (smelling of whiskey and holy water) embraced John Davies and begged him for the love of heaven to put down their names upon his election committee; three severe matrons gave orders for poultry to Mr. Kippax; and one morose and dangerous-looking man, apparently just emerging from or about to enter delirium tremens, told Dr. McGibbon to

THE HORSE. Management of the Feet.

In the stabled horse the feet require constant care, for they are not only artificially shod, but they are allowed to stand on a material which is a much worse conductor of heat than the surface of the earth, by nature designed to bear them. Hence, if neglected, they either become hard and brittle, or they are allowed to be constantly wet, and then the soft covering of the frog is decomposed, and emits a disagreeably smelling discharge, which soon wastes it away, leaving no other protection to the sensible organ beneath, and constituting what is called an ordinary thrush. Again it is found by experience, that not only must the shoes be renewed as they wear out, but even if no work is done, and consequently they are not reduced in size, they no longer fit at the expiration of about three weeks, and they must then be removed, to allow of a portion of the sole and crust being cut away before they are again put on. The groom must therefore attend to the following points :- First, to prevent the feet from becoming too dry; secondly, to take measures against their becoming thrushy from wet; thirdly, to see that the shoes are removed at the end of every three weeks, or more frequently if necessary; and fourthly, to examine carefully every day that they are securely nailed on without any of the clenches having started up from the surface, so as to endanger the other leg. Dryness of the fect is prevented by the use

of what is called stopping, which is composed either of cow-dung alone, or cow-dung and clay mixed, or of cow-dung and pitch. The first is by far the most powerful application, but it moistens the sole too much if employed every night, and then produces the opposite evil in the shape of thrush. A mixture of equal parts of cow-dung and clay may be used every night with advantage, and this I believe to be the best of all stopping. It should be kept in a strong box of wood, about a foot long and eight inches wide, with a handle across the top, and it should be applied the last thing at night to the soles of the fore feet only, by means of a thin piece of wood, a foot long and a couple of inches wide, with which the space within the shoe is completely stuffed. If the feet are obstinately dry, in spite of repeated stoppings with cow-dung alone, which will rarely be the case, a table-spoonful of salt may be added to the cow-dung, and this will never fail. For most horses stopping with cow-dung alone once a week is sufficient, but the groom can judge for himself, by their appearance, of the number of stoppings required. If three parts of cow-dung and one of clay are used, the feet may be stopped twice a wcek, or, perhaps, every other night, and if equal parts of each are adopted as the composition, almost any feet will bear being stopped every other night, with the exception of flat or pumiced soles, which should never be stopped at all. On the night before shoeing, every horse, even if he has flat soles, will be the better for having his feet stopped, the application softening the horn so as to allow the smith to use his knife to slice it without breaking it into crumbling fragments. Several patents have been taken out for felt pads, to be soaked in water, and then inserted in the hollow of the shoe, but they do not answer nearly so well as cow-dung stopping, which has far more emolient qualities than mere water. I believe nothing has yet been discovered which has qualities at all equal to this old-fashioned natural remedy. Thrushes are prevented by keeping the

frogs free from ragged layers of the elastic substance of which they are partly composed, and at the same time by maintaining a dry state of the litter on which the horse stands, I am now considering the management of the horse at grass, where thrushes are generally produced when the weather is very wet, or when the pasture is of too marshy a character, but the frogs of the stabled horse, which ought never to be allowed to be so moist as to become decomposed. Some ulcerated conditions of the frog which are still considered to come under the general denomination "thrush," are due to severe internal disease of the bones of the foot, and are not caused by moisture at all. Still these are exceptions, and the ordinary thrush of the stable may be considered as invariably caused in the latter way. Cases are also occasionally met with, in which, from general grossness of the system, the sensible frog throws off part of its horny covering, and secretes a foul matter instead. The management of these deceased conditions comes within the province of the veterinarian. and I shall therefore not enter upon its consideration; but the prevention of the mcre decomposition of the external surface by moisture is a part of the duties of the groom, and so is the application of the proper remedies for it, as soon as the nature of the case is clearly made out. Here antiseptic astringents, which are quite out of place in inflammatory thrush, are the only useful applica tions, and by their means alone can the de composition be stopped. Of these Sir W. Burnet's solution of chloride of zinc is the best, but in mild cases, Condy's fluid, which is the permanganate of potass, will answer well, and is not so poisonous in its nature if carelessly left about. Friar's Balsam, with as much of the sulphate of zinc dissolved in it as it will take up, is the old-fashioned grooms' remedy for thrush, and a very good one it is if carefully insinuated into the cleft of the frog on a piece of tow wetted with it. The grand principle, however, is to prevent thrush rather than to cure it, but when horses are bought, or come home from grass with it, the curative method must be carried out. The removal of the shoes at regular intervals, whether they are worn out or not, is a most important part of the duties of the groom. On examining the shape of the foot it will be seen that the diameter of the circle in contact with the shoe is greater than that of the coronet, and hence as the shoe is forced away from its original position by the growth of the horn it confines the walls to the extent of the difference between the diameter of the foot at its old position and that of the part which it now occupies. For if two lines from the surface of the coronet on each side were continued through the outside surface of the crust to the new sent of the shoe, they would be far from parallel, and yet the shoe nails must have been carried on in perfect parallel lines on account of the unyielding nature of the iron. For this reason a shoe, when it has not been removed at the end of a month, will be found to lie within the heel of one side or the other, by which to some extent contraction is prevented, but at the expense of the heel, into which the corresponding part of the shoe has entered. This is a frequent cause of corns, and horses which have once been subject to that disease should have their shoes removed once a fortnight. One of the most annoying accidents to the horseman is the loss of a shoe, whether it happens in the hunting field or on the road. Some horses can scarcely be prevented by any care of their can scarcely be prevented by any care of their grooms from pulling off a shoe in hunting when they get into deep ground, but on the road there is no such excuse, and the frequent loss of a shoe by the hack or harness-horse is sufficient, to condemn, the groom of careless-ness in this particular. Every morning, when

clenches also ought to be examined, and if they are not raised at all it may safely be predicted that the day's journey will be com-

pleted without the shoe being lost. A raised clench may severly cut a horse on the inside of the other leg, and in those who are predisposed to "speedy cut" it may cause severe injury, and perhaps occasion a fall of the most dangerous character.

A Doubtfal Story.

This story is told in a Roman letter to a French journal: One morning Leo XIII. was about to cat some raw eggs, as is his wont every morning, and requested Commander Sterbini, the gentleman serving him, to bring him some salt to take with them. Sterbini, presenting the salt-cellar on a solid silver tray, accidentally let it slip from his hands, and the salt fell-but only on the table. The Pope rose immediately, carefully looking to see whether any of the grains reached the ground. "Only see," he said, "the salt is up-set, and had it fallen on the ground I believe I should not have got over to-day." He then took out a pocket book and noted the fact, observing at the same time that "we shall see whether we shall not have the loss of some beloved Cardinal to deplore before long." Nine days after, the sad news of Cardinal Asquini's death reached the Vatican, and the Pope, handing to Sterbini his pocket-book requested him to read aloud to those around the note that he had made nine days before. Then, breaking the silence, he said, "Had the salt been scattered on the floor instead of upon the table, as was the case, verily I be-lieve I should be standing now before the Judgment Seat !"

The Land Question in Ircland.

Mr. Gray, M.P. for Tipperary, addressing his constituents at Thurles, said he believed the land question would soon be satisfactorily settled, because the subject in England and in Scotland was coming to the front. The importation of American produce and of foreign grain was forcing on the English and Scotch farmers the question-Can we continue to pay these high rents without security of tenure ? These Englishmen and Scotchmen, when the shoe pinched them, knew how to secure their rights. He thought it would be cowardly were he not to allude to the diiference-he feared he must say the dissensions -which had broken out in the popular party. (A Voice "You will settle it all yourself.") He had on occasions taken a very obstructive part in the House of Commons, and he did not regret any vote he had given; but a policy of obstruction, as it was falsely called, might be wise or it might be foolish. Obstruction for mere disstruction sake was foolish. In any case obstruction, to be successful, must be pursued by a party, and not by individuals. He was, however, in favor of in-creased activity, and it was necessary that they, a party of fifty or sixty; wedged between two parties of three hundred each, should on proper occasions act so as to make their power felt. A resolution was adopted recommending the Irish party to be united.

The Supreme Court of Canada on Queen's Counsel.

(Morning Chronicle, Halifax.)

The opinion given by Judges Strong and Taschereau on the question of appointments as Qucen's Counsel is sufficiently startling to justify a doubt of its soundness. These Judges tell the public that Sir John A. Macdonald's late Government and all the Local Governments have been unlawfully claiming and exercising a right to appoint Queen's Counsel---a right which, the Judges say, belongs to her Majesty only. It is worthy of note that this broad question was never raised by either party in the Precedence case which was before the court. The Dominion Government (Sir John's) appointed a batch of Q. C.'s, but subsequently agreed to leave such appointments in the future to the Local disclosed in a return just issued by the Federal kinds—one throwing out with steady persist-Governments. Mr. J. N. Ritchie was one of Statistical Bureau, is rather curious than satis- ence, but to no great height, thick mud and those appointed by Sir John's Government. giving those whom it had appointed prebeen appointed by the Dominion Government. Mr. Ritchie objected to this and sought to obtain precedence over Mr. Lenoir and others appointed by the Local Government. The right of the Local Government to regulate precedence was questioned, and (on the Great Scal issue) the legality of the appointment of Mr. Lenoir and others were attacked. The juestion that the Ottawa Judges have now discussed is a new one entirely; and there is room to doubt whether they had before them sufficient information to enable them to come to a decision. It is not improbable that there are in some of the Provinces despatches having a bearing on this question, which the Ottawa judges have not seen.

warriors, now on our knees before you, Hari-

gagahi. We pray you to accept and to bear this We nay you to accept and to bear this name, Harigagahi, which Mgr. de Laval form-erly bore, and which, in our language, signifies the man of the great business." LORETTO, October 10, 1878.

A New Dynamite Shell.

It is said that a Russian officer has invented a dynamite shell capable of destroying a manof-war at two hundred paces, and rendering the use of torpedoes unnecessary. Any blunder in the handling of a dynamite shell one would think, would be attended by extremely unpleasant results to the attacking party.

Balloon to Reach the Pole.

The Army and Navy Gazette says :- We inderstand that the proposals of Commander Cheyne of a Polar expedition, in which balloons should be used as a means for reaching the Pole, are under the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Royal Geographical Society. It is something that the ideas of Commander Cheyne should have met with favour : om so experiedced an aeroneut as Captain Templar, who not only supports the project, but is ready to accompany the expedition whenever it shall be equipped.

The Growth of Arsenie Eating.

The difficulties which lie in the way of the satisfactory investigation of causes of death from supposed poisoning occur in conse-quence, no doubt, of the habit of persons who are addicted to arsenic eating in order to increase their plumpness, or improve their complexions. The practice, doubtless, gives rise to medico-legal questions which are not unlikely to involve the suspicion of innocent parties. Under such circumstances all traffic in arsenic, except with the sanction of a physician's prescription, should be strictly for-

bidden.

Turkish Bonds. [Toronto Telegram.]

There is a strange infatuation among English capitalists for investing in Turkish bonds or securities. People who would shudder with fright if asked to invest money in Canadian securitics, positively smile when asked to minister to the wants of the sick man. The latest proposal is to advance the Porte .£12,-11 outling and our poor little loan of about £5,000,000 was somewhat coldly received. If Canadians were only Turks, Atlantic half wages. In very bad weather 7,000 steamers would be calling at the Kaministiquia for the freight of China and Japan ria the Canadian Pacific Railway ; but we are not heathens, so we must work out our own begin at three in the morning and end at four financial salvation.

" Barsantisme."

The Italian Government is intensely alarmed at the spread of the so-called Barsantisme, which is a kind of counterpart of the Russian Nihilism. Barsantisme dates back to 1870. In that year a riot broke out wind. He knew that the Well's-Fargo stage at Pavia, and a company was sent to disperse the rioters. A corporal of the company, hour, so he took of his coat, tore his shirt and Barsante by name, affiliated with them, and pockets' rolled in the dust, tinally tied him-shot his captain from behind, and thus se- self with much difficulty, to a tree. His incured his escape. As a matter of course, the | tention was to tell the stage passengers that mob began to worship his memory as that of he had been foully dealt with by highwaymen, a martyr, and his name has since been writ- and have a subscription to repair his losses ten on the standard of a secret society, the taken up on the spot. The stage, however, object of which is to proselytize the army in the interest of a Radical and Socialistic Re- | didn't go by at all. After waiting until dusk, public. Every large city, every garrison the tramp tried to take off his bonds, but be-town, has a Circolo Barsante, and the Gov- fore he got the first knot loose a grizzly came ernment has its hands full trying to eatch members of this association.

Result of Divorce in Switzerland. Two or three years ago Switzerland, followdivorces are granted for the most trivial of ing lake of considerable size, which is concauses. The result of this state of things, as stantly extending. The craters are of two

Miscellancous

Mr. Irving, who is now the rage in London, has an uncontrollable restlessness, which serves him well in Hamlet.

Three of the Bedemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, are preaching a mission at St. Catherines.

Now that the Congress is trying to prevent Chinamen from coming into the country we ope it will exterminate the rats that the Chinamen would eat.

Of the men who have won honors at Cambridge this (university) year a majority were prepared at local grammar schools comparatively unknown to fame.

A school difficulty has arisen in Donmouth, an eastern suburb of Toronto, owing to the levanting of the Treasurer of the School Board, Richard Defries, in August last, tiking with hin \$822 of the school moneys.

Danielsonville Sentinel :- "Tongue cannot tell the words or express the astonishment of the crippled soldier of the Connecticut who awoke to find his wife using his wooden leg to pound the beefsteak for breakfast."

Garibaldi has written a letter to the effect that if the present King renders Italy prosperous, he will deserve the gratitude of all Italians, including the Republicans. The latter pretend that the old man has sold out in his dotage.

There are at present six persons residing in Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, whose ages united amount to 510 years, and all are in excellent health. The first is 95 years : 2nd, 87 years ; 3rd, 85 years; 4th, 84 years : 5th, 81 years, and the 6th, 78 years-mrking a total of 510 years.

On the 10th of March, Cyrus W. Field will give a grand dinner party in celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the formation of the company to establish telegraphic communication across the Atlantic Ocean. Invitations have been sent to distinguished people in all parts of the world.

Ah Chooney is a Chinese murderer awaiting execution in Reno, Cal. He blames his countrymen who were witnesses against him, and retaliates by turning his back on everything Chinese. He speaks only in English, has become a Baptist, swears like a boodlum, has cut off his cue, and wears a false moustache.

In ordinary winter weather in Paris the sweepers, besides inspectors and chiefs, are ready at a moment's notice to ply their They brooms in all the streets of the city. in the afternoon. Sometimes, however, they work for twenty hours.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

Buris's Picsic .- A few days ago a tramp, who was sparring his devious way along near Reno, conceived a brilliant idea for raising the would pass along that road in about half an self with much difficulty, to a tree. His intook a short cut by a new road that day and fore he got the first knot loose a grizzly came down out of the mountain and picnicked off the greater part of his leg.

MOUNT ETNA .- Letters from Italy give strange accounts of the mud eruptions in which Mount Etna has indulged of late. The ing the example of some States of the Ame- matter ejected from the numerous craters rican Union, introduced a system under which | which have opened has already formed a steam-

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put him down on the free list as a reader of the Slandard. Mr. Punch has finished his work with Chiniquy, and would now, that it is all over. ask why was this fair country chosen to be so dishonored and degraded by spectacles of grotesque, incoherent, sectarian malevolence such as we have been compelled to witness for the past few weeks ? What have our Roman Catholic fellow-colonists done to us that they should be subjected to such gross outrages—such intolerable insults—such grie-vious indignities as they have been compelled to submit to ? Mr. Punch has endeavored to do his part, and has set the rabid outpourings of a feeble fanatic to the music of laughter.

Disgraceful Scene.

There has been another disgraceful scene in the Church of St. James, Hatcham, which has already gained an unenviable notoriety. The new vicar declined to remove a cross and two candlesticks from the altan and after the service the churchwardens began a roughand-tumble fight, which was only ended by the interforence of the police.

The Canadian Indians and Their Bishop,

As a proof of the affection which the Indians of Canada have for the Catholic missionaries who have gone among them, we translate an address presented to Mgr. Racine, first Bishop of the newly-erected See of Chicoutimi, during a visit which he lately paid to Loretto, by the Chief of the Huron tribe :

Chief of Prayer,

May the Great Master of Life bless each one of the steps which have brought you to us, so that they may bring forth perfumed flowers. Since we saw you, you have been chosen the sachem of prayer, you have been brought nearer heaven, but, without abandoning us your heart has, with yourself, grown great. If your tribes are more numerous, your love has increased in proportion to their number. It resembles the loaves and the fishes with which

one day Christ fed a multitude of people. When all were filled, there remained more than there was before the repast.

The Huron warriors have known, as children, two sachems of prayer. These two sachems have kept them in their hearts, and their regard refreshes them as the rain refreshes the parched earth. This is why these warriors have put on their festive garments, and smoke the calumet of peace; this is why all the tribe has intoned its sweetest chants. This day will sparkle as a diamond among the pearls of closed :

the necklace of the days of our setting, on which the sun seldom shines. O Chief of Prayer! Our forests are burned, our hunting grounds

are invaded and divided among strangers ; but two beautiful trees cover, with their shade, a portion of our lands; one at Chicoutimi, the other at Sherbrooke, and we are proud of this, that they have taken root in the Parish of St. Ambrose. The bones most precious to you, the bones

of your mother, rest among us. We have prayed and wept with you on her tomb. In the name of her, tenderness, her goodness, of the numerous virtues of which she gave us an example, in the name of the benefits you have

factory, and does not speak well for the effect dirty water, with a sult taste and a sort of form The Nova Scotia Government passed an Act, of the experiment on the domestic happiness holding petroleum in solution. In the others of the Swiss people. The figures set forth in the action is intermittent; the mud ejected is cedence over Mr. Ritchie and others who had the report in question refer to 1877. In that very thick, and the great resistance it offers to been appointed by the Dominion Government. year the various courts of the Confederation the forces which project it cause it to be overdecreed 1,036 dissolutions of matrimony, and come the opposition. From the fluid mass 194 temporary separations being at the rate of forming the luke constantly arises a vapour of 4.74 for every 100 marriages. It is a curlous suppluric acid which renders the presence of fact-that divorced people marry more readily any living being impossible. than celibates, the case being in the proportion of about two of the former to one of the latter : that two widows or widowers are married for one divorced person, and four for one celibate.

The Navies of Europe.

According to the statistics of the navies of Europe, given in the Annee Maritime, France possessed in 1877 120 ships on active service, including 13 ironclads, and a reserve of 82 ships, including 29 ironclads: England had 202 ships on active service, including 21 ironclads, and a reserve of 151 ships, including 26 ironclads; Germany had in all 88 ships, including 16 ironclads ; Russia 260 ships, most of them being of small dimensions of the old model, including 29 ironclads; Italy, 66, including 15 ironclads; Turkey, 103, including 22 ironclads; Spain, 137, including eight ironclads; Greece, including two ironclads; Denmark, 33, in-cluding six ironclads; Holland, 102, inclu-ding 19 ironclads; Portugal, 30, only one of which is an ironclad; Sweden and Norway 69, of which 18 are ironclads; the United States, 143, of which 21 are ironclads; Brazil, 65, of which 19 are ironclads; Peru, 18, of are ironclads; and the Argentine Republic, 21, of which two are ironclads.

Failures in Great Britain. [Quebec Chronicle.]

Tabulated statements indicating the extent of the depression in Great Britain have ap-peared in the English papers, showing that the year 1878 has been a year of heavy losses, of many failures and universal distress, which latter appears to have not yet reached its culmination. The following abstract will give an idea of the great failures of the year just

Months.	No.	Amount.
January	. 10	£ 246,926
February		800,999
March		213,523
April	. 10	263,110
May		396,185
June		62,318
July	. 15	1,129,291
August		985,577
September		362,105
October		23,235,884
November		1,303,939
December	• • 9 •	3,524,917
an Antonio de Carlos de Carlos Carlos de Carlos de C	169	£32,524,774

heaped on our brothers in the mountains, at \$160,000,000-seven bankers lost £17,543,238; the same time in the name of the memories of eighty-nine manufacturers lost £1,666,180, our childhood-those flowers of the heart and sixty-six merchants lost £13,315,356. which as old men we water with our tears- The failure of the Caledonian Bank is included

BEE-CULTURE IN EGVET .--- The Egyptians exhibit great skill in cultivating the bee. The flowers and the harvest are much earlier in opper Egypt than in Lower, and the inhabitants profit by this circumstance in regard to their bees. They collect the hives of different villages on large barks, and every proprictor attaches a particular mark to his hive; when the boat is loaded, the conductors descend the river slowly, stopping at all places where they can find pasturage for the bees. After having thus spent three months on the Nile, the hives are returned to the proprietor, and, after deducting a small sum due to the boatman for having conducted his hives from one end of Egypt to the other, he finds himself on a sudden enriched with a quantity of honey and wax, which is immediately sent to the clads; Austria, 61 ships, including 13 iron- market. This species of industry procures for the Egyptians an abundance of wax and honey, which they export in large quantities to foreign countries.

THE ARAS'S HORSE .- Volumes have been written (writes a Paris correspondent) on the vicissitudes of noble families, but very few people have ever cared to contemplate the ultimate fate of the thoroughbred horse who may be petted and pampered for a time, have which six are ironclads; Chili, 13, of which two its coat smoothed by soft-gloved hands, and arch its neck at the applause which may follow its performance. The Godolphin Arobian was extracted from between the shafts of a common cart, but even the adventures of that grand old sire were not more romantic than those of the worn and jaded steed which, a few days ago, was between the shafts of cab No. 12,507. The driver, who does not belong to the cab com-pany, but has a vehicle of his own, tells how he was called to take up one of the Arab chiefs who lately visited us, and have now had such a Royal welcome from the King of Holland It was raining, and a plentiful supply of whip-cord was necessary to pursuado the tired horse to move out of his shuffling pace. As the animal passed the Arab it took hold of him, and the chief turning round, at 800.999 once recognized the horse. "Its' Zadab, its Zadab," he exclaimed, and taking the horse 396,185 by the head, he examined the ears, one of which had been marked with his own private 62.318 mark. Zadah had been given by him some ten years before to the officer commanding 362.105 the detachment of Schif, and the Arab Level 235,884 thought he would have found his present dragging a hack cab about the streets of 303.939 524,917 Paris. Driver No. 12,507, on being asked, said he was quite willing to sell the horse, and the chief at once handed him a roll of a Of this total amount-in round numbers hundred franc notes, with orders that 160,000,000-seven bankers lost £17,543,238; he was to walk Zadah to the nearest livery stable to the Grand Hotel. Zadah, according to the cabman, is being taken care of by the native servants during the absence of their chief, who intends to let the horse finish

TRUE'WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AMONG THE HURONS AND **h** : : : : : : IROQUOIS.

8

We ought now to give some account of the manner in which the Indians regard their dead, since it is this that gives occasion to the most sacred and remarkable ceremony among them. However, to avoid tediousness, I will make only a few observations on the subject.

1. The Indians hold in dread the souls of the enemies who have died at their hands. They try to keep them at a distance, and they are simple enough to believe that they can be kept off from their cabins by making a horrible din all about the place, at the sunset of the day on which they caused their death. But they have no fear of the souls of those who have met their death in any other way, and still less of the souls of their friends or relations. For weeks together the women have the practice of weeping over them, espe-cially at the dawn of day. Widows show their grief in other ways besides shedding tears ; they put off their ornaments, abstain from bathing and from anointing themselves, and with their hair all dishevelled, observe a sad and unbroken silence. A mother has been known to keep the dead body of her child in her tent for years, in spite of its offensiveness. They are under the impression that the soul, though separated from the body by death, still continues in its neighborhood. It is a practice. especially for the women, to visit the tombs of the dead and there weep for them. The tombs, or rather biers, are raised off the ground, and are all placed in one field. If

death has been the result of natural causes, each corpse is placed separately in a coffin, formed out of a large piece of bark, raised upon four posts. There it remains till " the feast of the dead;" which is kept every eight or ten years. On this occasion the inhabitants of a village take down the biers of their departed friends, strip the fiesh carefully off the bones and swathe them in precious skins. They then call the people together from all the country round, and the bones thus collected are buried for good and all, with great solemnity, in a large grave richly lined with skins. Various presents are placed in the grave, cooking pans, for instance, and other utensils, because they suppose the souls of the dead will need t em in the next life. In 1847 there was discovered in the Huron country, one of these bone graves, covered with a thick layer of earth, on which were growing some very large trees. It was circular in form and was twenty feet in diameter. The bones were wrapped in a large shroud made of beaver skins. Twenty-six cauldrons, some of large dimensions, hatchets, sea shells, collars made of the famous wampum, &c., had been deposited with the bones. We may form some idea of the grand display made at these "feast of the dead" from an account left by Father de Brebeuf, who was present at one in the village of Ossossane. Two thousand spectators met on that occasion, and they offered twelve hundred presents to testify their grief. Fortyeight robes, each consisting of ten beaver skins, made up the common winding sheet. Five large villages brought the bones of their dead to be interred there, and they formed a pile eight feet high. They were wrapped in the rich shroud, and mats and pieces of bark were laid over all. A fence of stakes was erected round the grave to protect it from profanation. Before filling in the earth the women came around and threw in some Indian corn. According to the notions of the Indians, the souls which had been detained up to that time near their bodies were, after the feast of The pay of first-class constables is also to be the dead, free and were at liberty to start on their journey towards "the land of souls." which they believed to be somewhere in the west. When the death has been violent, the corpse is burnt or buried without delay; indeed, where the death has been quite sudden, they do not even wait for death, as I myself have witnessed several times, before they get rid of the body in one of these ways. An exception is made in favour of persons frozen to death, for then the body is subjected to a long and superstitious process of dissection, before the bones, scrupulously cleaned, are committed to the earth. But they never exhume the remains of either of these two classes, even for the "feast of the dead." The Indians fancy that the souls of those who have had the misfortune to die in battle, or by drowning, have no communication in the next life with the rest. 2. They bury with the dead man whatever he held most dear in life. They give the dead precedence over the living, and are more anxious about their resting place than they are about their own cabins. Consequently, when a village is on fire at whatever sacrifice they look to the security of the bones of their deceased friends, before thinking of extinquishing the flames in their own cabins. Our neophytes, wishing to keep up the custom of burying with the dead whatever they loved most, pleaded as a reason their own grief. They assured us that it was not that they considered these things either necessary or useful to the souls in a state of separation from their bodies, but that they wished to hide from their own eyes whatever in their cabin would bring back the frequent vivid memory of the dead. 3. If the bare remembrance of their dead relations causes them intense grief, they feel it still more painful to hear them spoken of, and it would be considered in the highest degree unbecoming to say to anybody: Thy father or thy mother or thy relations are dead; simply to say "the dead members of your family" is looked upon as the most horrible malediction, a horrible curse, quite enough without any other provocation to bring people to blows. When it is necessary to mention the name of a dead person if would be a serious fault to do so without adding the word "departed;" and so, when news comes of the death of an Indian, no matter where it took place, and the chiefs announce it in the village in a loud voice that no one may hereafter mention the name without adding the words "the departed ;" and if there is any person in the village of the same name, he takes another for a time, so as not to irritate the wound so lately received by the afflicted family. If the name of the de-ceased has acquired celebrity it always survives him. The eldest son of the family adopts it at a great feast for the occasion, and he is then said to have resuscitated it. This rule is regularly observed with regard to the names of chiefs, and they therefore always remain the same. On one occasion in the neighbourhood of Hampstead-heath, a ruffianly driver was pummelling a miscrable, barc-boned hack-horse. Lord Erskinc's sympathy provoked him to a smart remonstrance. "Why," said the fellow "it's my own; mayn't I use it as I please?" And, as he spoke, he discharged a fresh shower of blows on the raw back of the beast. Lord Erskine, expressely irritated, laid: on his walking-stick sharply over the shoulders of the offender, who, crouching and grumbling, asked him what business he had to touch him with his stick. " Why," replied

Domestic and Usefal. Herein IODINE STAINS .--- Is there anything that will remove stains from bed-linen ? Ans.—Apply rectified spirits.

To KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT .---- When it is stored after drying, put between every half bushel of it a large handful of bark of sassafras, and strew a liberal supply on top. I will insure that the worms will not trouble it.

Morns .-- Housekeepers should know that a small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine, and put into a chest of drawers or wardrobe for a single day or three times a year, is a preservative against moths.

OLD STOVEPIPES .- Rusty stovepipes may be made to look nearly as good as new by simply rubbing them over with a bit of cloth moistcned with sweet oil. By coating the entire pipe, joints which are unlike in appearance will be made uniform and display a nice lustre.

MUTTON OR LAMB RECHAUFFE.-Cut some slices of cold undertone mutton or lamb; put into a fryingpan with enough gravy or broth to cover them. Or, if you have neither of them, make a gravy of butter, warm water and catsup. Heat to boiling, and stir in pepper and a great spoonful of currant jelly. Send to the table in a chafing disb, with the gravy poured about the meat.

PARLOR ORNAMENTS -Suspend an acorn by a piece of thread tied about within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a tumbler or vase, allowing it remain un-disturbed for several weeks. It will soon burst open, and a small root seek the water, while a straight green stem with tiny leaves will shoot upwards. A little charcoal will keep it sweet.

Miscellanous.

Gaspe Bay is again clear of ice as far up as Little Cape.

A circus band played at a funeral in the town of Fulton, Ill. Cheap trips are being given to Ottawa from

all parts of the country. The Empress of Brazil has presented the

Queen of England with a dress woven of spider webs

Parties working in the woods in Gaspe District complain that there is not sufficient snow to enable them to carry on their operations. The roads are also badly in want of more snow.

Fourteen new cadets arrived at the King-ston Military College last week. They are a fine lot of young men. One of them is a grandson of the late Zachary Taylor, President of the United States.

Princess Matilda, the niece of the King of of Saxony, is one of the few marriageable daughters of Roman Catholic reigning houses, and has been for some time spoken of as the future Crown Princess of Austria.

But two locks of George Washington's hair are known to be in existence. One is owned and kept in a golden urn by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the other has just been presented to Lodge No. 4, A.F. and A.M. of Richmond, which is the lodge in which Washington was initiated.

It is understood that the Police Commissioners of St. Catherines have decided to reduce the salaries of the Chief and constables. The salary of the Chief is to be reduced to 1,000, and he is to furnish his own uniform. from \$1.50 to \$1.35 per day. These changes are to take effect from the 1st of March next

A crazy woman wandered into San Francisco four years ago. She said that she had walked across the continent, and gave various historics of herself. Investigation showed she had really made the journey on foot. She was put into an insane asylum. Lately she was sought out by a nephew who had slowly traced her movements. She proved to be Mrs. Kahman of St. Louis, and the owner of an estate worth \$130,000. The editor of an Iowa paper says, after considering the question all winter, he comes to the conclusion every spring that the circus is immoral; but when the bill poster comes along with big pictures, his mind changes as follows: "As we gaze at the lions, tigers and monkeys, and think that nature made all of them, we are not sure ; but when the brass band begins to play and the clephants go round, we rush for a front seat to get in ahead of the ministers, who always wear stove-pipe hats and won't sit down in front." Mr. Gladstone is a pianist of no mean merit, and has a sweet and powerful voice, which he loves to exercise. When he was Prime Minister it was his habit, and is still, on quitting the stormy arena of debate, to soothe his vexed spirit on one of Erard's grands. No matter at what hour of the morning he arrived home, he was never too tired to sit down to the piano and with some simple strain shake off the soil of party strife as he warbled to it. He prefers sacred and ballad music, Scotch airs and Moore's melodies being his special affections. The Ottawa Free Press says :-- " The Noveau Monde some time ago promised its compatriotes that the new Government would amnesty Riel, and the turning up of that worthy in the neighborhood of Pembina is held by some to be a consequence of that promise. We have reason to believe the question has been mooted by at least one of the Cabinet Ministers from Quebec, but that out of deference to the sensibilities of the Minister of Customs and the element he represents, it has been allowed to drop with the probability that it will not be again revived. Riel's term of banishment expires in 1880. THE FOOLISH TRAVELLER." I should like very much to hear a story," said a youth to his teacher. "I hate serious instruction ; I cannot bear preaching." " Listen, then," said the teacher. "A wanderer filled his travelling pouch with savoury meats and fruits, as his way would lead him across a wild descrt. During the first few days he journeyed through the smiling, fertile fields. Instead of plucking the fruits which nature here offered for the refreshment of the traveller, he found it more convenient to cat the provisions which he carried with him. He soon reached the desert. After journeying onward for a few days his whole store of food was exhausted. He now began to wail and lament, for nowhere sprouted a blade of glass, overything was covered with burning sand. After suffering two days in torments of, hunger, and, thirst he expired." "It was foolish in him," said the youth, "to forget that he had to cross the. desert." "Do you act more: wisely ?" are setting forth on the journey of life, a jour-ney that leads to eternity. Now is the time when you should seek after knowledge and collect the treasures of wisdom; but the labor. affrights you, and you prefer to trifle away the spring time of your years amid : useless and childish pleasures. Continue to ask thus and you, will yet, upon the journey of life, when wisdom and virtue fail you, fare like that hap-Lord Erskine, to whom the opportunity of a less wanderer," "Do you act more wisely?" was produced stating that a horse fell life a joke was irresistible, "it is my own; mayn't I use it as I plense?" This is the meaning of the parable to the cellar and was gotten out almost uninjured, after a great deal of trouble.

f white variation : Items. : at white york Spring prints and percales are seen on the-

dry-goods counters. Confires tend to compactness, and are worn lower in the back. Ceremonious dinner toilets demand elbow sleeves and lace rufiles., it was much to .

The fashionable parlor work for ladies is embroidery on mummy cloth.

Small bouffant draperies or paniers are arranged back of the waistcoat on all Parisian toilets.

Oriental silks, Persian and Egyptian silks, satins, velvets, brocades and cordaroys are all used for waistcoats.

Very small figures, checks and stripes on white grounds, are the features in the new spring calicoes and percales.

Snake bracelets, winding several times around the arm, and having jewelled eyes, arc among late novelties in jewelry and ornaments.

The long waistcoats worn with dressy toilets are separate garments, and may be worn with several different kinds of coats and skirts.

The hat of the passing moment is the equestrienne, in rough gray felt, banded with three narrow ribbons placed at intervals around the crown.

Jewelry for the hair and imitation jeweled ornaments for this purpose are seen in great quantities and variety in the jewelry and fancy stores.

The favorite style of wearing the pendant is suspended by an inch wide satin ribbon around the neck, though the necklace and neck chain are still worn.

For street wear, under all circumstances, a very simple dress, although it be a little shabby, is preferable to one more elaborately draped and trimmed that has lost its freshness

All morning toilets for the street should be short and very dark or black. The materials may be vivogne, cashmere, camel's hair, and all woolen goods, but the trimmings may be of silk.

The Famine in Moroccc.

Our cable despatches have reported that starvation and disease prevail throughout the southern provinces of Morocco, and it is feared that one-half of the inhabitants will have perished before next year. The interior of this Empire of Morocco, the shores of which are within sight of a British garrison, and which covers an area a fourth part larger than France, is, so far as English-speaking people are concerned, mainly a terra incognita. In the coast towns foreigners are treated with invariable kindness by the natives, and many Moorish farmers carry on a profitable trade with Gibraltar and the French ports in Algeria. The coast towns are inhabited by a mixed race of Jews, Arabs, negroes and Berbers, the last being the descendants of the ancient Numidians, who, until the seventh century, were almost the sole inhabitants of North Africa or "Barbary," in the interior, the Arabs and the Berbers still constitute distinct races, speaking different dialects, and having peculiar manners and customs; but the Araus are the governors and the Berbers the governed. The population of Morocco is said to be about 50,000, and that of Fez some thousands larger.

Debtors in Prince Edward Island.

The miseries of incarceration in a debtor's prison in Prince Edward Island equal those pourtrayed by Dickens in his sketches of the debtor's gaol of the British metropolis. The Island Government do not furnish the incarcerated debtor with either food or drink, and if his family are unable to do so, the likeli-hood is that he will starve. Many a poor

.... Fireside, Sparks. official boat (From Punge) Case official A MAD Bull Anybody insane enough to buy for a rise in Turks."

Facetious Parson (to prostrate parishoner, who is not believed to be a rigid abstainer) : "Ab, Mr. Brown! Fools stand in slippery places, I've heard." Mr. Brown (the footpath was in a frightful state): "So I see, sir; but I'm blest if I can."

Young Smith: "They say the Middlesex and Jerusalem Bank has smashed." "Old Brown: "Bosh! I happen to know the con-trary." Young Smith: "Really? Then it must be the Middlesex and something else: but I do think there should be some way of reports about."

Jack : "Just look at that sneak of a robin! Wouldn't I catapult him if I had a chance!" Clara: "Catapult a robin! For shame, Jack !" Jack : " Oh, it's all very well, but if there is a bird I hate more than another it's a robin. They come sneaking up to you in the winter, when they want crumbs-just like the fellows at school when you've got a hamper-and then, in the summer, when they've got their hamper they won't look at you!"

(From Fus).

A woman can never be tempted to face a frowning world in time of adversity unless her husband gives her a new bonnet to face it in.

The spread of Nihilism has caused the Czar to make an increase in the political police to the number of 1,200 men. Then how can it be any longer said, Ex nihilo nihil fit, when Nihilism has made 1,200 extra policemen?

The King of the Netherlands, in marrying the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, has taken upon himself a bride who is forty-two years his junior. We think this can be called the most singular (or double) instance of regal forty-twode.

"Jewelry is being made in Germany from the pure blood of the ox. The blood is dried, reduced to powder, and then moulded and polished." So says the South London Press, but it does not add whether the resulting gems are "blood stones," or what. Whatever they may be, it may be assumed, we should think, that their manufacture was hit upon by oxident.

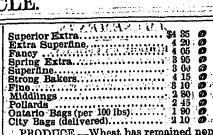
(From JUDY.)

What is the difference between the new electric light and a fool? One is simply ma vellous; the other is marvellously simple. Guest (leaving at break-up of party, to of family butler): "Cunnigham, that's no' m coat." Butler: "It maun be your coat Guest: "But it's no' my coat." Butler (drily "A guid wheen folk dinna ken their a coats when they leave this house."

The best sort of song-For a king wou be, a queentette; for a publican, a quartest for a publican's table, cans on it; for a hen lay; for a prize-fighter, a round; for W. G., a tree oh! for a dancing lass, a ballyad for her, hymn; for the early bird, a dew we for an insane worm, a mad wriggle; for French barber, un chanson combinique, for straw, a canticle; for a volunteer, corps us. Jeffries examining an old fellow wi a long beard, told him he supposed he had conscience quite as long as that natural orm ment of his visage. "Docs your lordshi measure consciences by beards?" said th

shaven." The scene was in Chicago. He was intro duced to a young lady whom his hostess d scribed as "a very brilliant and entertaini conversationalist.' The two chatted togeth tor some minutes, and at length got to litera

man ; " that's strange, seeing you are yours



PRODUCE .- Wheat has remained nominal at unchanged rates. Ontario Oatmeal sold from \$2.75 to 2.85; Cornmeal from \$2.25 to 2.35; Corn from 46c to 47Jc; Oats from 28c to 29c; Peas from 72c to 73c, (per 66 lbs); Cheese, 8c to 9Jc; Lard, 8c to 9c for tubs and pails; Mess Pork, \$12.25 to 13.25; Ashes, (Pots) \$4.05 to 4.10. Barley was nominal at old rates. Butter changed hands at the folpunishing the idiots who go spreading these lowing prices :- Dairy Western, fair to good, 9c to 13c; Store-packed Western, 7c to 10c Morrisburg, good to choice, 15c to 19c Eastern Townships, good to choice, selected,

18c to 20c. GROCERIES .- Notwithstanding the de pression in many other branches of trade, business in the wholesale grocery line has been fairly active during the week. In sugars,

yellow has advanced $\frac{1}{2}c$ to $\frac{1}{4}c$ during the week; several hundred hogsheads and barrels have changed hands. Granulated remains steady, with an upward tendency in price. Some activity has been manifested in syrups, one company having sold more syrup during

the past week than during the whole of the previous month. Twenty-five puncheons of Barbadoes were sold at 36c to 37c; a similar lot was disposed of at 35c. In fruit, currants were sluggish, whilst raisins were more active, Malaga being steady, and Valencia firm in price. Other lines are quict.

TEAS,-A change for the better is to be scen in teas, holders showing more disposition to meet buyers on favorable terms. The prices are as follows :- Japans, low grades, 21c to 24c; medium, 26c to 30c; good medium, 33c to 38c; finest, 40c to 45c; choicest, 48c to 52c; New Japans, 54c to 60c; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 30c; common, 12c to 25c; Congou, 26c to 40c for fair and 50c to 60c for fine to finest; choicest, 65c.

COFFEES-Are unsettled at the following prices :- Java, 20c to 31c; Singapore, 21c to 24c ; Maricaibo, 20c to 221c ; Rio, 184c to 20c. FURS.-Generally trade in furs is remarkably quiet, but there is a fair demand for Canadian raw furs, in consequence of the approaching March sales in London. Quotations are as follows :---

ew	are as forrows.
ar-	Beaver, fail clear pelt per lb \$1 25 to 1 75
	Bear, large prime 5 00 to 8 00
	Skunk 0 25 to 0 50
old	Winter Muskrat 0 10 to 12} Fail 0 08 to 0 10
my	Fail 0 08 to 0 10 Coon 0 25 to 0 60
it."	Red Fox
	Cross Fox
v):	Martin Pale (Canada) 0 75 to 1 00
in	Mink, Western Canada,
	Mink, East, Can., primesmall 0 00 to 0 75 large 0 00 to 1 00
ıld	" " large 0 00 to 1 00
te;	Otter, dark prime 5 00 to 8 07
	Otter, dark prime
1, a	LEATHER.—Trade has been very dull
E .	LEATHERTrade Das been very duit
d ;	during the week, and in fact ever since New
et;	Year's. The recent failures in the boot and
·a	shoe trade have had a very depressing effect
ra	on business in this department. There is
1.49	very little selling, and a general want of con-
	fidence seems to prevail on account of the
ith	figure seems to prevail on account of the
la	failures just mentioned. There is very little
na-	doing in the country, orders being trifling in
ip	amount. Remittances are fair, but might be
	much worse. Prices are somewhat in buyers'
he	favor, but are nominally the same, viz :
elf	
	Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1 0 224 0 244 Do Do. No. 2 0 19 0 22
ro-	Buffalo, No. 1
de-	Do. No. 2 0 18 0 19
	Do. No. 2
ng	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 30 0 37
her	Do. do. heavy
ary	Grained Upper
ry,	Splits, large
on.	Calfskin
ith	Sheepskin Linings
i m	Hornose 0.91 0.97

No More Sleepless Nights BY USING HAWKES' HYPNOTIC Employed with success in cases of Wakefulness, Nouralgia, Rheunatism Toothache, Migraine, Asthma, Nervousness, and all other Maladies or Accidents which pre-vent sleep. Rheumatism PRICE 15 AND 20 CENTS. For saie by Gray, Devins & Bolton, Lewis & Co., McGale, Covernion and Hawkes, Montreal 274 COSMOPOLITAN.

It is our intention to make ours the Cosmi-politan Dry Goods Establishment of Canada, and if health is spared, have no doubt of the success of doing so. To accomplish this, and to do it on a lasting basis, it is actually necessary that we show the best stock and give the best value in the Dominion. It is also necessary that the rules and regulations of our firm be broad, liberal, firm and sound. All these things we shall try to have, and with patient perseverance we anticipate favorable results.

OUR PRICES.

S. CARSLEY

Your choice of hundreds of pairs of good quality strong Woollen long Stocking, suitable for children from three to ten year old, all at only ten cents.

Your choice of hundreds of pairs of strong Woollen Stockings, in larger sizes, all al only fifteen cents per pair

SILKS.

Please remember our cheap sale of Biac'r and Colored Silks all next week. Every plece of Silk in the Store is reduced in price. CLOUDS! CLOUDS! Since our Clouds have been put up in three lifferent lots, and have been reduced to lesperate prices. ONE LOT AT 3Sc. ONE LOT AT 50c. ONL LOT AT 750 The original prices of these three different lo of Clouds were from 55c to \$2. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! Good quality double-bed size English Blanks is selling fast at \$2.60. CANADIAN BLANKETS.

Our \$3.50 Canadian Blankets are of superior quality and extra size.

AMERICAN BLANKETS.

A splendid choice of American Blankets. Our \$3.65 Canadian Blanket is very superi HORSE BLANKETS.

Good Horse Blankets, finished with straps, on

AT

(DIAGTH COMAD Pianos. Planos War on the violopolist renewed. Ragin 728 See Beatty'slatest Newspaper full reply (e free) before buying Plano or Organ. Reading log

War Circular. Loucest prices ever Diven O gan toneNJ ton NJ. OHERTY & DOHERTY,

FUL THAT HERE HTSE SAUGE WEDNESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1879

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B. C. L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.I

man is confined within prison walls, earning nothing, paying nothing, and supported while there by his wife, who perhaps may have half tionalist," "but surely he cannot be compared a dozen small children to feed, and little opportunity to carn for them. The gaol is now literally filled with persons incarcerated tor debt. Some of these debtors may have been improvident and dishonest, but some have probably been more fools than knaves. The law, however, makes no distinction. The honest but unfortunate debtor is said to be often more unmercifully treated than the thriftless and dishonest. Among those at present incarcerated are several persons who have been dragged in from a distant part of the country, with no friends near at hand to carry them a mouthful of food. The Island journals declare they have it on good authority that some of these unfortunates would have starved for lack of a crust, if it had not been for the kindness of the keeper or some of their fellow-prisoners! A Wilberforce is urgently needed in the Island Parliament.

Furnishing An Item.

The reporters and editors of a newspaper are always particularly fortunate in having a large circle of friends who take an interest in furnishing items for the paper. Though once in ten or fifteen years a good item comes in this way, the generality of them are like one we were told this morning. Man on the street.—"Say Doc! A horse

fell down the hatchway of McCallum's cellar just now." Reporter-"Yes; I heard of it. Much

obliged !"

Lady friend—"Oh, Doc ! did you know about a horse falling down somewhere?" Reporter-" Oh, yes, just heard of it. Much bliged."

Peliceman-"Hear about the accident?" Rep.-" What accident?"

Pol.—" One of Hendrie's horses fe-

Rep.-" Thanks, just heard of it." In a drug store buying some liquorice root the clerk remarks : "Did you hear about the

"For Heaven's sake give us something new," interrupts the reporter.

Newsboy—"Say, did yer get that part about the dray ho"— "Sew up your mouth, and don't be so fresh!" hisses the scribe, as he, rushes on. The reporter sees a man rushing rantically after him, and waits.

Man, out of breath-" Say-did ye (pants) get that ac-cident?"

"What about-the horse? Yes." [The reporter committed murder, and sought to selude himself in his office.]

Whizz-izz-jzz-goes the slide, and the perecuted man gets up to see what is in the box-it is a note-he opens and reads-"A horse fell-" He tore the paper, and his mouth worked violently, but not in prayer. The door then opened and the foreman asked if he had got that item about the horse. The excited "ubiquitous", rose in his passion and said some mean things about the intelligence of foremen, and closed by a suggestion that he had better go to his work. The bookkeeper, then sent him a note informing him of the accident. The advertising agent ran up stairs and told about it, and the printers all informed him or clee asked him if it was true, and after, all this suffering an item

"But his stories are certainly enterheart." taining," suggested the gentleman. " Yes, that may be," said the "brilliant conversato Shakespeare."

On the 1Sth of last month, Lord Adam granted William Johnstone Carlyle, M. D., Langholm, decree of divorce from his wife, on the ground of her infidelity with the Rev. D. Sievwright Smith, formerly a minister at Langholm, who is said now to be in Amer-

ica.

CLEVELAND, O., February 13 .- Charles Mc-Gill was hanged in the jail here to-day for the murder of Mary Kelly. The drop fell at four-and-a-half minutes past twelve o'clock. McGill died casy. Long before the hour of execution a vast crowd began to gather round the jail. About fifty persons were admitted, consisting of friends, physicians and reporters. At 12.04 McGill was brought on the scaffold, accompanied by Sheriff Wilcox and his assistant, and McGill's advisor, Rev. Lathorp Cooley. McGill showed no outward emotion, and made a remark when he shook hands with the Sheriff, "My nerves are as steady as yours are now." At 12.041 the drop fell. His heart ceased to beat in 131 minutes and life pronounced extinct. The body was then cut down and handed over to his

friends. Everything passed off quietly.



February 14, 1879.

During the past week business in the various departments of trade has been gene-rally quiet, some branches being decidedly dull. The dry goods, grocery and hardware dull. trades have shown the greatest activity in business, as will be seen from the following review.

The stock market, a week ago, opened firm, with a strong "bull" movement, but, under the pressure of the times, the tide turned again, and prices are now lower all round. The Bank of Montreal stock opened at 1351 and then declined, with a fair amount of transactions, to 132. Ontario Bank sold as high as 64, and closed quiet and nominal at from 60 to 63, with not much stock on the market. Consolidated Bank has been freely dealt in at 50. Merchants' Bank, after selling at 803, fell off to 78. Montreal Telegraph stock was the feature of the week; selling up, to 106, and then, inside of twenty-five hours, without any apparent reason, ran down to 98, with sales of about a thousand shares. It, closed somewhat firmer at about par. City. Passenger Railway was steady, with apparently a better demand from buyers. City Gas

stock was steady at the advance-17 to 18 . OILS .-- In this line there, is very little doing. The prices are :-- Cod, 35c to 45c; Steam refined seal, 47c to 49c; Pale seal, 42¹/₂c to 450; Straw seal, 350 to 400.

"FLOUR-In this market there has been nor important feature during the past week, although a considerable number of sales have taken place." The present prices of the various grades of flour (per barrol of 196 lbs.) are as follows :-----

HIDES.—Since the beginning of the year trade has been inactive to an almost unprecedented extent. This has been brought on by the general depression of trade, but one of the chief causes is the numerous failures in the boot and shoe line. Prices are altogether in buyers' favor, and holders find considerable trouble in forcing sales, even at a considerable

reduction in price. Prices are quoted as follows :---Green butchers', \$6 to \$7 for No. 1, \$5 to \$6 for No. 2, and \$4 to \$5 for No. 3. Calf skins, 9c per lb. Sheep skins, 75c to 80c each DRY GOODS .- Sales seem to be some-

what stimulated by a prospective advance in the tariff. As a rule, people are buying with extreme caution. The prospects of the ensuing season are not very brilliant; travellers are still on the road with spring samples and remittances are exceedingly slim. Heavy roads in the country are supposed to be the

principal reason why everything is dull. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—No activity is noticeable in this line, which has been dull since the commencement of the year. Remittances are light, and collections of money have been very difficult in the country. In England, the manufacturing trade in heavy chemicals has been in a terribly demoralized state for the past three or four months. Manufacturers had large stocks on hand, the export demand was light, and accordingly prices had to come down. Employers had to meet the fall in price by a reduction in wages, but this the employees generally refused to

accede to; consequently, many strikes were the result in the Lancashire district, from whence the majority of our merchants import their chemicals. A good many of the strikers have since accepted the situation, and the reduced pay, but are looking for better times as soon as the export demand begins to increase. Latest advices from Liverpool show that "alkalies are quiet, and little business results from the numerous enquiries, as makers' ideas are considerably above those of buyers. Soda Asn.-Lancashire carbonated and caustic are well sold, and cannot now be bought at the lowest figures recently practicable. Caustic soda is very dull, and any offers for quantity are too low for acceptance.

Bleaching powder is rather better again. IRON AND HARDWARE.—The recent snow-storms have had a good deal to do with the quietness in this trade. A slight improvement, however, is noticeable. People are anticipating an advance in dutics, which will, of course, advance the prices of goods in the market. This will account for the demand at present existing. Despite 'this seeming activity, there is no real improvement in trade. Tin plates in England have advanced considerably, and the rise seems to be maintained. BOOTS AND SHOES,-Quiet and dull are the only words that can describe the state of business in this branch. The restriction of credit by leather merchants, owing to late failures, has had a depressing effect. A healthier state of trade is looked for as spring advances. Travellers are now sending in their spring orders. The following are the quoted prices :- faither are the

