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CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

TERMS: #1.50 per aznum In advance.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

VOL. XXIX.-NO. 34.

DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.—At the Convent of the Visitation Nuns, near Parkville, L. I., N. Y., the death of two Sisters-Sister Mary Clare Power and Sister Mary Teresa Sidelloccurred recently.

BISHOP FOLEY'S BROTHER,-The Rev. John Foley, brother to the late Bishop Foley, of Chicago, Ill., is recovering, we are happy to state, from his recent severe illness, contracted while attending his brother.

The Reichszeitung of Bonn states that the two last of the "Old" Catholic students in the Faculty of Theology have returned to the fold of the Church, so that there is every prospect of the eleren professors of that faculty seeing empty benches before them.

Don Carlos, according to the Union, recently made a pilgrimage to the Conciergerie, descending, there, into the dungeon where Marie Antoinette was confined, and reverently pressing his lips to the crucifix which received the last kiss of the hapless Queen.

The Marquis of Ripon, who was here for some months as chief of the English Commissioners on the Alabama claims, and who subsequently became a Catholic, states that he is indebted for his conversion to the writings of Doctor (now Cardinal) Newman.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S SISTER.-Miss Kate Purcell, a maiden sister of the Archbishop, died on March 12th at the Orphan Asylum of St. Peter's, at the age of eighty-four years. She had never taken any of the sacred vows, though her long life was filled with good works.

THE NEW YORK CATHEDRAL .- The Gregorian will be the music rendered at the opening of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York city, in May next. The musical portion of the services will be rendered by the Sanctuary Choir of the Church of St. Paul, Fifty ninth street, New York, under the direction of Father Young, C. S. P.

On Monday, March 17th, Right Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, was invited by the clerks of the Virginia House of Delegates to open that body with prayer during the present week. This is the first time that a similar invitation has been extended by that body to a Catholic prelate within the recollection of the oldest attache of the House.

The bill now passed, which we trust will soon become law, wipes out an old stain on the intelligence and justice of Massachusetts. In the Senate, Mr. John B. Martin, of Boston, ably cared for the bill; and in the House its passage was secured by the excellent judgment of Mr. Mellen, and the able and ever-generous support of Judge Russell, of Boston. -Boston Pilot.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN FRANCE .- The re-

"We are in a position to deny in the most formal manner, the above fable invented by the Liberal press with an object not difficult to understand.

"Pope Leo XIII., like his predecessor Plus IX, has always protested and will protest until he is restored, as right and justice de-mand, in the dignity and freedom of the Holy

See.' To these remarks the Paris Univers adds the following:

"As may be seen, this denial, which the Agence Haras has given in a most obscure manner, contains two points; First, the Holy Father has not changed his policy, because he has never had any other that that of his predecessors. Secondly, he has never received nor dors he need to receive any advice on pressure from Cardinal Manning or the French

episcopate." Liberal papers are forever carrying on their sorry trade, which is to mislead public opinion.

Spain and the Holy Sec.

We have received the following from Rome: -During the last few days great interest has been felt in Rome concerning the formation of the new Spanish Ministry, and the more because Spain is a country which, amidst all the revolutionary movements which are sapping the foundations of society in other lands, kceps to a line which is more or less Conservative. Great satisfaction, therefore, was felt here when the news arrived that the new Cabinet, even more Conservative in its composition than its predecessor, furnished a new guarantee for the maintenance of that spirit and policy which cannot but conduce to the welfare of such a country as Spain.

And another source of gratification has been the admirable conduct of the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Senor Cardenas, in refusing the offer of the portfolio for Foreign Affairs. For it would have been felt as a great loss in Rome if this personage, whose excellent qualities have gained for him the esteem and respect of all who have come in contact with him, had been removed from his present post.

The Sees of Dublin and Ardagh. [Catholic Times.]

The ordinary telegraphic agency made an announcement, on Thursday, that the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe had been appointed Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, and that the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Rector of the Catholic University, had been appointed to the see of Ardagh. The announcement was true. The Holy Father had actually named both distinguished ecclesiastics to the vacancies created by the death of Cardinal Cullen and the late learned Bishop Conroy, Apostolic Delegate to Canada. We know that universal satisfaction will have followed the

IRISH NEWS.

The Parsonstown, Midleton, Sligo, Granard and Banbridge Poor Law Boards have adopted that if the university has not been a success, petitions in favour of Mr A.M. Sullivan's Early Closing Bill.

The Killala, Antrim, Cavan, and Newry Boards of Guardians have resolved to petition Parliament in tayour of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Bill for closing publichouses at an earlier hour on Saturdays.

A frightful occurence tookplace at Dromore, nearMallow, resulting is the death of one child, and fearful injury to another. The mother of the children had gone mad and in her frenzy committed the act.

The Letterkenny, Carrick-on-Suir, Lough-rea, Carlow, Edenderry, and Ballina Boards of Guardian, have adopted petitions in favour of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Bill for closing publihouses at an early hour on Saturdays.

Licensed Vintners' Association has recently been formed in Carlow for the purpose of protecting themselves against the Saturday Early Closing Bill. Nearly all the vintners of Carlox are members of the association.

HEAVY LOSS BY LIVER DISEASE IN COUNTY CLARE .- Within the past few months it is estimated that no less than 15,000 sheep have succumbed to the disease known as "liver disease" in this county, and the loss thus sustained is put down at between £30,000 and £40,000.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING .--- A few weeks ago three men, named Sharkey, Conolly, and Healy, went out fishing on Lough Gara, Co. Roscommon, during a storm and have not been heard of since. The boat bottom upwards, and three hats were found floating in the point of Annagh.

DEATH OF A BRAYE IRISHMAN.—Commodore William Davies, late of the Indian Navy, died at his residence, The Garland, Mallow, from the effects of illness contracted by him in the service during the Indian Mutiny. The funeral cortege was the largest and most respectable seen there for many years.

the Newry Petty Sessions (before Mr. M'Cullagh, R.M., and some of the local magistrates), John O'Hare was charged with having on illicit still on his premises at Lisduff, near Newry, on the 8th March. After hearing the evidence, the bench imposed a fine of £6. The fine was paid.

MELANCHOLY BOATING ACCIDENT AT MALA nine.-- A most melancholy accident occurred near Malahide, by which two young gentle-men, students in the Bective College, Rulland square, came by their death. Their names were Mr. Willie Todd, aged about 18 years, universal satisfaction will have followed the selection, although Dr. Woodlock did not House, Sutton, proprietor of the mills at Jones's

this has not been owing to any lack of fore-thought, skill, or prudence on the part of its great founder. We will also remind our readers that one of the first academic acts of Dr. Newman was to establish the Chair of Irish Archaeology, to which he appointed Eugene O'Curry. From the first moment of his connection with the undertaking till he left Ireland—nay, long after his departure from amongst us—he continued to manifest the liveliest interest in all the studies connected with the Irish language and history, and to foster them in every way in his power. It is to his liberality that we owe the publi-cation of the successive series of O'Curry's lectures, a most valuable contribution to our early history. Nor was it thus only that Dr. Newman showed his warm sympathy for the frightful crash and is totally destroyed. That people whom he had come to assist in build-

place to enter into details on this subject. We will only say that all that has happened

during the last twenty years demonstrated

ng up a great educational edifice. But in nore serious dissertations, he manifested his The Box Thomas appreciation of our people in language of burning eloquence and flowing over with poetic feeling. Ireland will not forget that John Henry Newman, breaking with all the prejudices of his early Protestant education and Tory associations, did her ample justice. And now she feels that the honor done to him reflects to some extent honor upon herself. For had he not the largest share in helping to re-knit her educational traditions, broken for centuries, and to make a vigorous stand for her oducational nationality and independ-And when hereafter men will point ence? to Cardinal Newman with pride and reverence, she can remind them that he was the chief founder and first Rector of her Catholic

University. Dr. Newman read the article and wrote the following letter to the Editor of the Nation.

THE ORATORY, Birmingham, March 9, 1879.

Dear Sir,-I have just received the Nation, and have to thank you for the very kind no-tice of me you have inserted in its columns. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to me to have in any degree gained the kind feeling

and good will of the Irish people, whom I have sincerely wished to serve. Your faithful serrant. JOHN H. NEWMAN.

To the Editor of the Nation newspaper.

Ireland's Patriot Graves.

struggle was like that in our own times, for

happy homes and altars free," and whose re-

cherously murdered. The one who escaped

Down, and glorious Wexford, with its Fathers

Roche and Murphy, and, towering above all,

Robert Emmet-a name so pure and so holy

try earned the lasting gratitude of the Irish

race by taking the guns off the Macedonia

Doheny, and the other noted men of 1848,

after which he alluded to the martyrs Allen,

An able lecture, of which the following is a ynopsis, was recently delivered in St. Teresa's Church, New York, by an Irish priest, the Very Rev. M. A. Hunt, of the Oblate Fathers, in England, at present on a visit to this counSCOTCH NEWS.

McDonald, a Scotchman, is the favorite of the King of Burmah. John Dunn, the henchman of the negro

King Cetywayo, is a Scotchmun.

Fourteen inches of snow fell at Greenock and neighbourhood. A snow-plough had to be used clearing the lines of the local train-The storm is the severest which has ways. occurred at this season for twenty years.

The School Board poll in Pollokshawa shows at the head of the list the two Catholic candidates-the Rev. B. Tracey, with 1973 votes, and Mr. Alexander Crum, of Thornhiebank, with 1606 votes. The others lagged far behind.

A large new purifying house at Paisley gas works, having double iron roof, fell with a damage is estimated at several thousand pounds. It was feared Paisley would be in

The Rev. Thomas Keane, of Irvine, Galloway, Scotland, was the recipient of au address and purse of money from the Catholics of Kelwinning, in acknowledgment some happy remarks.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN GLASGOW .- The festival of St. Patrick was observed by St. Alphonsus' parish by a supper held in the Coal Exchange Restaurant, at which upwards of 60 of the leading Catholic residents assembled. The chair was occupied by the respected parish priest, Father McGinn, supported right and left by the Rev. Alexander McDonnell, S. J., Messrs. J. Mullan, and E. Williamson, senior; the duties of croupler were ably discharged by Mr. McKernan, assisted by Father Godfrey and Mr. J. Reynolds.

MR. PARNELL IN GLASGOW .- Mr. Farnell, M.P. goods. addressing a large meeting of Home Rulers in the City Hall, Glasgow, said Irishmen in England were in the centre of the enemy' camp, but could make their power felt in school board or Parliamentary elections. the next general elections they could be ot inestimable service to their country at home. He thought that Home Rulers and Nationalists could work for the good of Ireland, each on their own lines. Home Rule was a compromise, but if that was refused much longer lrishmen would take their stand upon the just rights of Ireland.

City of Glasgow Bauk.

Loxbox, April 2 .- On the 14th of last month the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank asked the Court of Session to issue an order authorizing enforce the pay When "Charles the Fat," the grandson ment of the first call levied upon shares to meet the liabilities of the Bank. They stated of Charlemagne, wasin power, two Irish monks visited France. One of them persuaded the other to appear with him in the public mar-ket place as wisdom-sellers, and having been in their application that the total number of shareholders was 1,278, of whom 716 have summoned by Charles, they announced that made default in payment due from them. The Courtissued an order, but it being found that their mission was to preserve, in a God-forsaking people, the law of Mount Sinai. There very little could be obtained from these shareis a glory that is national, and a martyr- holders, The 562 still solvent shareholders are now to be required to pay a second call dom that is national. Ireland is the on their shares, which is at the rate of \$11,250 fruitful mother of martyrs and heroes. One per share of \$500. It is thought that a consiof the things that Ireland boasts of is liberty. which God gave her, and of which she was derable number of these shareholders will be deprived, but only for a time. The first grave wholly unable to pay, and will be completely to be noticed in that of Brian Boroihme, whose ruined.

our opportunity to strike also. A Cetywayo with unarmed followers would never have staggered the prestige or curbed the insolence of England. Arm, Ireland, and 'Rorke's Drift' nearer home may shake the empire to its base." The Magistrate sent the papers to the Home Secretary.

PROTECTION.

What an Houest Reform Paper Says.

The Whitby Chronicle (Reform) puts to blush the dishonesty of some of the contem-poraries in saying :---" Whatever the defects of the new tariff, and however heavily the burden of the increased taxation may bear upon them, the majority of the people appear willing to accept them, and to be actuated by

a spirit of patriotism in giving the new policy a fair trial. It will take some time to be able to speak as to the results, but meanwhile all are hopeful that the change is one for the better, that manufactures will increase and flourish, prices rise, and business generally become prosperous."

What They Said in the Last Century.

Our Free Trade friends should have lived in the eighteenth century. In 1719 the British House of Commons declared by resoof his great services to them. Mr. O. Marten British House of Commons declared by reso-read the address and Father Crawford made lution " that the establishment of manufacthrees in the colonies tends to destroy their connection with the Mother Country." In 1732 a bill was passed prohibiting the export of leather and felt goods from the colonies where they were manufactured, and also prohibiting their shipment from one part of the colony to another. In 1750 the colonists were prohibited from erecting smelting furnaces under a penalty of £200. Mills were declared to be public nuisances, and the Governors of colonics ordered to raze them. The Imperial policy in those days, like the Free Trade policy to-day, was to confine the colonists to the pastoral calling and force them to be the consumers of British-made

Catholic Chaplains in the English Fleet.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. O'Reilly asked the First Lord of the Admiralty what steps have been taken to carry out the intention of the Admiralty with regard to meeting the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic seamen, as stated by him on 15th March, 1878, when he said : "It will be the duty of the Admiralty to endeavor to make such provision by attaching a Roman Catho-lic clergyman to a fleet of say five or six ships operating at a distance from its base or from any port, and if there should be an hospital ship it would not be difficult to provide for the accommodation of a chaplain in the ship."

Mr. W. H. Smith-The Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean was directed to give ef-

port that M. Herold, Prefect of the Seine, had informed the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris that lav teachers were about to be put in the place of the ecclesiastics in all the schools of the capital is contradicted. The Semaine Religieuse states positively that neither by word nor writing has any such communication been made to Mgr. Guibert.

The Detroit Home Journal states that a private individual has presented to the church of SS. Peter and Paul, in that city, a beautiful chime of bells, which cost \$3,000. The largest weighs 2,800, all together, 9,800 pounds. They will be named Sacred Heart. Immaculate Conception. St. Joseph, SS. Peter and Paul, St. Ignatius, St. Francis Regis, St. Francis Ilieronymo, St. Aloysius and St. Stanislaur.

Leo XIII, has made a valuable addition to the Vatican Library in the shape of 135 volumes of the Moniteur Universel of Paris, containing the continuous issue of that newspaper, without a break, from the day of the publication of its first number on the 15th of November, 1789, to the end of the year 1861. The volumes were offered for sale at a recent auction at the starting price of \$400. The Pope gave an unlimited commission, and they were knocked down to him at \$800.

MEASURES IN BEHALF OF POLISH CATHOLICS .-The Roman correspondent of the Pilot says : "It is said that the Holy Father, in conjunction with Cardinal Nina, the Secretary of State, is striving to bring to an end the violent -subject in the kingdom of Poland. Sad reports the state of Catholics in that country, and urgent messages have been sent to St. Petersburg, in order to induce the Russian Government to enter upon a path of conciliation towards the Polish Catholics, and to end the miseries of which they complain."

GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN MAS-SACHUSETTS .- A bill, introduced by Represontative Mellen, of Worcester, has passed to its last stages in the Massachusetts Legislature, giving liberty of worship to Catholic inmates of State charitable and reformatory institutions. It will be remembered that similar liberty was granted to inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison four years ago. The first successful movement in this direction was made by Senator M. J. Flatley, of Boston, who carried his bill through both houses, and saw it become a law in 1875. Mr. Flatley's bill at first included all State institutions but the prejudice of legislators was so intense at that time, that to obtain even the remnant of fair play he had to cut down the just demand. For his faithful and memorable services in the Senate of Mascachusetts, Mr. Flatley possesses and deserve ; the confidence and gratitude of the public.

Pope Leo's Change of Policy.

The Voce della Verita makes the following comments on the remarks, made by some of the Liberal papers of Europe, on the present attitude of the Holy Father:

"A number of liberal papers have stated and still continue to do so that the Holy Father has changed his policy, and has en-trenched himself behind the ' Non Possumus' and the claims of the temporal power, in consequence of a pressure brought to bear upon diligent inquiry when purchasing any comhim by Cardinal Manning or by the French modily; and this pledge I take without Episcopate. Episcopate.

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appear in the list forwarded to Rome from the midland see. Dr. McCaba who now wears the dignity of an office whose duties he has discharged for some time, has the love of his people. He is about 65 years of age, and was born in Dublin. He was educated in the Rev. Dr. Doyle's School, SS. Michael and John's, an institution once famous for its pupils. From thence he went to Maynooth, where he passed through the curriculum with considerable honour, and was ordained in 1839 by the Most Rev. Archbishop Murray. His first mission was the curacy of Clontarf, which he held till 1853. In the meantime he had become familiarly known to the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, who was struck by his abilities, and the archbistop attached him to the staff of the Cathedral parish, of which he soon became administrator. Then he was transferred to the metropolitan parish of St. Nicholashaving the rank of Canon-and while here he displayed his vigour by the erection of fine schools. During this period he was named Vicar General. In 1862 the parish of Kingstown became vacant, and was bestowed upon him by his admiring friend and superior, the archbishop. It was in this growing resort that he found full scope for his energies. Everything was deficient-church accommo-dation, clerical aid, and all that was necessary to the spiritual welfare of the flock. He completed St. Patrick's, Monkstown, a building measures to which the Catholic Church is radiant with beauty, rebuilt his own church of St. Michael, provided St. Joseph's, Glashave been received at the Vatican concerning | thule, and created schools, convents, orphan-

nges and hospitals with astounding rapidity. No one knew where the resources came from : they seemed to grow by invisible means; and the great priest, with such quiet power did he work, seemed merely to put forth his hand and stately facade rose up. He disliked public

life, and kept away from it; yet he was the most potent force in Kingstown. The spell of his quiet strength infused itself into the daily life of the parish. When Cardinal Cul-len grew weak in health, and was prevailed upon to seek the aid of in assistant, his choice at once fell upon Mgr. McCabe. That choice was ratified by the priests of the archdiocese when his Eminence passed away, and the Holy Father has now set his immovable seal upon it. Mgr. Woodlock has a record. He was connected with the Missionary College of All Hallows when he was requested to undertake the presidence of the Catholic University, and although he shrank from a post of such prominence his spirit of obedience overcame his reluctance. The success of the institution under his control and guidance is a proof of his capacity, and the historic see of Ardagh will be blesssed in having so zealous, warmhearted, and able a prelate. The professorial staff and students of the University will bid him adieu with profound emotion, but they honour him too deeply to regret that years of so much loyalty and fruitful labour have been crowned by so glorious a reward.

-In California it is proposed to pass around a pledge as follows :- "I do pledge my honor as a truthful and honest man that I will not patronize coolie labor or any person who employs such labor, and that I will make

road, and Mr Charles Woods, aged 18, son of the Rev. Dr. Woods, of Bective College.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY .--- A young man, while employed ploughing a field in a village called Scotstown, within a few miles from Monaghan, ploughed up some ancient ornaments which are evidently valuable. The golden ornaments have the appearance of ladies' cloak fasteners usedsome centuries ago, while the appearance of the rings would suggest to one that a likeness existed between them and the ring money which formerly cir-culated in this country. The gold which is contained in the first-mentioned articles is worth £4.

A FEMALE WATERLOO "VETERAN."-At the Ballina Petty Sessions recently before A. M. Mitchel, Esq. R.M., an intelligent old woman, named Strogue, an army pensioner's widow, was brought up on a small debt case. Court-I have a note from the clerk, saying you were at Waterloo. I suppose your husband was there? Mrs Strogue-Yes, and I was there myself. Court-You there! Mrs. S.-Indeed I was, and went over the field to was full of great victories for Ireland. Then look for my husband after the battle. Court -What brought you out there? Mrs. S .- I went out with my husband. At the close of the case, which she conducted very cleverly herself, and got a decree, the court complimented her upon her intelligence. She is 87 years of age.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE AND THE DUKE OF LEINS-TER.—A report having gained some circula-tion that the Duke of Leinster had served the authorities at Maynooth College with notice to quit, we, on inquiry, are in a position to state that the rumour is but partially correct. It appears that his Grace some time ago had drawn up a certain form of lease, the condition of which all the tenants on his estates, with the exception of the College, accepted. When the latter was communicated with on the subject with respect to a small piece of land, consisting of about three fields, which they held from the Duke, the Bursar replied that he was unable to agree to the proposed lease till the meeting of the governing board in June. Mr. Hamilton, the agent of his Grace, as the gale day was in the present month, served the College with a notice to quit with respect to the three fields before mentioned, but appended to the document a note to the effect that if the lease were agreed to the notice would be withdrawn.

Cardinal Newman and the Irish People.

The Dublin Nation recently published an able review of Dr. Newman's life, from which we extract the following :---

When the Irish Catholic bishops determined to oppose the Queen's Colleges-in-stitutions that were directed as much against Irish nationality as against the fuith of the people-they resolved to found a Catholic University. And in order that its arrange-ments should be on a level with the requirements and the experience of the age, they applied to the great Oxford scholar to take charge of its foundation, and to become its first head. He consented, and established the university, governing it during the first years of its existence, and giving it the form, and even the regulations, which it has pre- the memories of these men shall be for-served to the present day. This is not the gotten.

u de foeld geblie wat de en wat forde planter an die net de ret de tres en de foeld haar wije oor die oorde so Die waarde de daar produktie wet de geblie de gebruik van die die geblie die de gebruik gebruik die oordek die b Die

Solar Cooking.

mains rest in the cathedral at Armagh. He Mr. Mouchot's apparatus for cooking by fell at Clontarf on Good Friday. in the year means of solar heat has attracted much atten-1014, when his army, numbering at the comtion in Paris. It consists of a truncated cone mencement of the battle 20,000, drove the mounted on a stand similar to the tripod of enemy into the sca. This battle gave freedom a level, so constructed that the axis of the to Ireland. The men who fell at Clontarf did cone can be adjusted to suit the position of not die in vain. No man dies in vain who falls the sun; the inner service of the cone is for God or country. The period between Godirey of Tyrconnell, and Art McMurrough polished, reflecting the rays of the sun toward the axis of the cone, where a glass cylinder is we come down to the days of the Geraldines and Silken Thomas, the ancestor of Lord cooked. With a cone sixteen inches in diameter and ten inches high, M. Mouchot has Edward Fitzgerald. Situated amid the "short grass " of the county of Kildare, is the bloody succeeded in cooking beef in three hours and field of Mullaghmast, a name connected with thirty minutes in France, while only the more infamy than any in the world for cenhours were required in Algeria; poultry was turies. Four hundred of the Irish nobility, cooked in twenty-five minutes in France, and with one exception, were invited to assemble twenty in Algeria. under the guise of hospitality, and were trea-

Newspapers in the United States.

suspected the treachery in time to flee. The next grave to be noticed is on the southern shore of Lough Swilly, in the ruins of an In 1776 there were in the United States but 37 newspapers of all grades; seven were abbey dedicated to "Our Lady of Mount Car-mel." Here are associated the histories of in Massachusetts, four in New York, and nine in Pennsylvania. One was a semi-weekly, the remainder were weeklies. To-day there Here are associated the histories of Hugh O'Neill of the Red Hand, and Hugh O'Donnell. Hugh O'Neill died in Bome and was buried in the janiculum in the Church of are over 8,000 newspapers of all grades published in the country. New York has the largest number, Pennsylvania next, and Masthe Franciscan Fathers. Then came the Plantation" of Ireland under Cromwell. Iresachusetts ranks seventh or eighth. A hunland then gave another martyr in Owen Roe dred years ago there was a paper printed for O'Neill. On the banks of the Shannon, at Thomond Bridge, in Limerick, is the celeevery 30,000 inhabitants; now one to every 5,000. Three years ago the combined circulation of all the journals in the United States brated treaty stone that stands as another amounted to over 1,250,000. On an average evidence of English perfidy. It tells the history of the "Wild Geese " who fled from Irefor the five years preceding 1876, there were land rather than submit to oppression. six newspapers started every day, but the Coming down to 1798 we find Lord Edward actual increase in the number during the time was only about 2,000. The remainder died Fitzgerald, a man endowed with the delicacy of a woman and the courage of a from various causes. lion; Wolfe Tone, the men of Antrim and

Treasonable Documents. (New York Sun.)

Documents of a treasonable character have to Ireland that any speaker approaches it with reverential awe The year 1848 was one memorable in Irish annais, when this counbeen discovered on an Irishman, who was on March 17th sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Newcastle-under-Lyne for assault One of the papers contained rules and regulations for the management of the North of and Jamesotwn, and freighting them with a England Division of the I. R. B., and referprecious burden to save the starving people of Iteland. The lecturer spoke of O'Connell, Mitchel, Davis, Meagher, Dillon, McManus, red to the formation of a military organization, the secret arming of members, and the secret accumulation of war material. An-other document, issued by order of "The Larkin, O'Brien and Barrett, in the movement) Executive," had a foot note directing its of 1865, and said in conclusion that the re-cords of Ireland's history will be consumed to tained the following paragraph : "Let the humiliating defeat by despised opponents. stimulate us to exertions which shall hasten | the prescription of a physician,

fect to the Admiralty minutes laid before Par-liament. I have received a telegram from him from ismalia, dated the 14th of March. He says, with reference to the Roman Catholic chaplains, that the Board minute has been carried out, that the squadron has not been absent from the ports where the services of the Roman Catholic chaplains were available except for a short time, and that Roman Catholic officers and men have attended divine service whilst in port.

------The Chinese.

The Chinese are reported as making trouble in Tahiti, not only in the way they have done it in California, New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere, but also in other and puculiar respects. They have introduced opium smaking, to which the natives threaten to become adidcted to an alarming extent. Concubinage is another feature they have grafted upon Tahitian society. This they did also in the Sandwich Islands, where, by reason of the scarcity of women, it has caused especial indignation. The labor market in the Society Islands is limited, and the Chinese are placed, serving as a receptable for the water that is to be distilled or the food that is to be competitors, who are mainly French, the retail trade is rapidly passing wholly into their hands. Whatever market there is for labor, they also monopolize. Formerly the vessels sailing around the island had white cooks, but now they are Chinese. The Government has been petitioned for measures to remedy this state of things. It is proposed, as it was in California, to prohibit the Celestials from owning real estate or transacting business without paying heavily for license.

> -----Alcohol.

Dr. Willard Parker sums up his views on the temperance question in five conclusions : First-There is a wide distinction, which ought to be recognized by temperance re-formers, between fermented and distilled liquors. In fermented liquor alcohol is found in its natural chemical combination; in distilled liquor it is found pure and simple. In the one case it may be employed in diet and for nourishment: in the other case it is to be regarded only as a medicine, and as a dangerous one, to be used only with caution. Fermented liquors include ale, beer, cider, and the various wines. Second-If men would use pure fermented liquors in moderate quantities, as a condiment, and only in connection with their meals, the use need not be harmful, and at least in the case of those past the middle life might be beneficial. Therefore the State ought to license only real inns, and for the sale of fermented liquors alone. Third-Total abstinence is a good thing for everybody, because the use of even fermented liquors is dangerous, in that in some individuals, especially in those who inherit a tendency to inebriety, it creates or awakens an appetite for drink, and healthy persons do not need them. Fourth -Distilled liquors are deadly. Their use is productive of more disease, physical, mental, and moral, than that of any known agent, and produces an immeasurably greater num-ber of untimely deaths. Fifth-Distilled ashes'on the day of general judgment before universal satisfaction at our enemy's recent liquor is an indispensable medicine, but its sale should be confined to drug stores, and on.

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Sec. 10

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Historical story of the Cromwellian Settlement.

CHAPTER VI .-- CONTINUED.

2

"What, then, do his statements, as they affect me, amount to?

"That Kathleen Fitzpatrick is not what I supposed her to be; what my father believed her to be, when he encouraged me to win her affections.

"Kathleen Fitzpatrick, instead of being what I supposed, one of the largest fortunes in Ireland, is solely dependant for a dowry upon the good feeling of her aunt, a lady so young in years, and so jovial in disposition, that the great probability is, she will marry again.

"It is well I have not committed myself with any formal declaration of love-with any regular proposal of marriage; and if I had," hiding places-but what will become of her no one knows, and no one can ever guess. said Lord Arran, with some bitterness of feeling, and stings of selfish vanity -" remembering what happened to-day, there is a chance that the son of the Lord Licutenant would have been rejected by a portionless country girl ! "As it is, I am free, and I can cast back my

eyes upon the past without reproach. I can, therefore, as a disinterested person, look to the circumstances disclosed in this letter, not as they reach me, but as they touch the interests of Kathleen.

"Rich or poor, she is a lovely girl, and is worthy of having a friend, though I cannot sacrifice myself, my position, and my prospects, by becoming her husband. "If I believe this letter-writer, there are

two persons, either of whom being living, she entitled. "Either of these claimants, as a matter of

course and right, will dispossess her.

"And yet, let me think ; if her claim be, as I fear it is, without a shadow of foundation, or a probability of success, how comes it that there is some dark undescribed conspiracy against her-a conspiracy in which that other girl's name is mentioned, in which the tall. black-looking Amazonian's father is a participator? or how is it that my father, the Lord Lieutenant, an actor in the affairs of Ireland for the last forty years, who must have known old Colonel Fitzpatrick, and must have heard the strange story of the son; how happens it, that he, so grave, so reserved, so cautious, so far-seeing, and so prudent, should have recommended me to seek for this young girl's hand, because with that hand would be transferred to her husband the richest lands and in all these inexplicable combinations of cirnot the experience to comprehend, nor the wit to fathom.

"One safe conclusion as regards myself I can deduce from it all, and that is, to be guarded in my advances-not to commit myself by word or look with Miss Kathleen Fitzpatrick ; to act as the young lady herself has already told me she wishes I should conduct myself-that is, as a very well-behaved young gentleman-not to act the lover, but the friend.

"With the knowledge I have of the maiden's expectations, it will not be necessary to repeat the warning; at least, I shall consult my father before I turn another compliment to her beauty.

"Heigh ho! I wish she had the fortune she find I love her more than I wish: and that she has got such a hold on my affections, that I shall not be able, without a long and painful struggle, to shake her off.

"Fore God! I love her too much to wed her to the worst of all kinds of penury-poverty and a title.

"I will sacrifice for her everything but myself; rather than make her my wife, with-

a Miss Judith Lawson-a person of low birth, but large fortune

Contration of the

"Judith Lawson!" exclaimed Lord Arran. "Why, she has been before now the "subject. your friends of the Popish plot ?" of conversation in this very spot. Strange that a name before unthought of, or unknown;

on last Monday ?" "I have just received a letter," said Lady Diana; " in which it is stated that Miss Lawson was, on her way home, attacked by Red- coat, the Republican Ashley Cooper,-the mond O'Hanlon's gang near Drogheda; that her female attendants, and her two maleservants, who were in waiting upon her, were cipators in his own crimes of high treason robbed of their horses and money, but not against the late King-I have heard that robbed of their horses and money, but not otherwise injured ; whereas Miss Lawson has been carried off, and, it is now supposed, concealed in some of Redmond O'Hanlon's no one knows, and no one can ever guess.

" She may be detained to be the hundredand-first wife of O'Hanlon, or she may be retained for the purpose of being sold to some poor royalist, on account of her large fortune; or she may be merely kept in safe custody for he purpose of extorting for her release a large massom from her father, who is reported to be enormously rich. Whatever be her destiny, one cannot but pity the fate of the poor girl, and shudder to think what would become of one if the like chanced to be their own lot. What in the world, for instance, would become of me, my Lord, if I were to find myself made the hundred-and-second wife of Mr. Redmond O'Hanlon ?"

"That you would find Mr. Redmond O'Hanlon for once in his life telling the truth," said has not the smallest claim upon the pro-perty to which rumour had declared her to be required it, bis solemn oath, that his hundredand-second wife surpassed in beauty all the hundred-and-one charmers who had preceded her.

> "Oh! it is all very well for you men to joke on such a subject; but for a poor, lone, and not very old woman as I am, the thought of such a terrible termination to one's career is enough to freeze the very soul in one's body with terror. I at least,' said Lady Diana, "will not submit to it; I will not stay a week longer in this abominable, inhuman, woman-persecuting country. Before I am two days older, Kathleen and I shall be on our way to England. On Saturday next, your lordship will, I expect, be bidding us farewell, at the Ring's End, from which the passengervessel takes its departure."

"Can you be really serious, Lady Diana, in thinking of flying from Ireland, because a young woman of low birth has been run away the finest fortune in Ireland? There must be | with, and, for aught we know, run away with by her own consent, and in accordance with cumstances some state secret, which I have an arrangement to which she was a consenting party; for such things I do, with all my respect and veneration for the fair sex, assert have happened from the days of Helena of Lacedamon down to the present hour? Why, my good lady, I have seen the damsel by whose rumored misfortune you would guide your own destiny. As a gentleman, I am bound to say I saw nothing to her discredit; but as an observer of mankind-ay, and of

womankind too-I would say, judging of her by her appearance, her flaunty dress, her bold mien, and her saucy face, she is exactly that description of an Helena who would not run away from a Theseus. in order that she might be forced afterwards to choose a drivelling Menelaus for a husband. Nature does not write with a true hand, if it has not stamped was represented to possess; for after all, I upon face, feature, and figure of Judith Lawson the courage of a soldier, with the form of a woman. Be certain that the man who ran

> was a runaway match, and called-for the pur- yet we are free to speak what we think of the pose of saving the lady's honor, and to reconcile her father to a misfortune—an tion." "Well! well! what stupid and lying fables

"The lady I allude to is, as I am informed. | nor property, nor liberty in England | What do you mean ?! "Simply what I say," replied Lord Arran. "Has not your ladyship heard anything from

"To be sure I have," replied the lady. "I have heard that some vile impostor, a no-

action of a life. What of Miss Judith Lawson, offences, have been concecting an improbable with the intention of leading to such a for I certainly did see her at the race-course tale, in which all sorts of incomprehensible intention of leading to such a tale, in which all sorts of incomprehensible intention of leading to such a torious swindler, named Oates, combined with and impossible falsehoods are blended together; and. I have heard that a fanatic named Dr. Tongue, and that notorious turnsame base man who sat as a judge, and condemned to death men who had been partithese persons have been disturbing the public mind in England with tales of terror about what they call "the horrid, hellish Popish plot." But how does that affect me? or why should such a lying tale be of the

smallest interest to me, neither I nor my niece being Roman Catholics?" "Lady Diana Massey," said Lord Arran, in

deep solemnity, and showing by his manner that he was deeply affected by what he said to her, "I pledge you my honor as an Irish had just passed. His assailant, he perceived, peer, that if you had repeated in England the | was a tall, fair-complexioned young man, in words you have just spoken to me had you | the riding dress of a gentleman of the day, and thus ventured so to speak of the Rev. Dr. that he stood with one hand grasping his Oates, or Mr. Bedloe, or the Rev. Dr. Tongue, or my lord Shaftesbury, or expressed but a thousandth part of the doubts you have uttered to me as to the truth of the accusation now made against the Roman Catholics, you would, most probably, be torn to pieces by the mob, you would certainly, if you escaped with life for the moment, be conveyed to the most fetid dungeon in Newgate, and most probably be tried at the next sessions upon a charge of being a participator in 'the horrid, hellish Popish plot.'

"Whatever Oates might invent and swear against you, and that Bedloe would swear and corroborate, would be believed by judge and jury, though you had a thousand witnesses to contradict them, and you would, before three months had passed away, be convicted and executed as a traitor. There is not a man of common sense in England who does not think as you do of Titus Oates and his confederates; but at the same time, there is not a man of common sense who would place himself in the hands of his enemies, by expressing aloud what in his heart he believes respecting them, their perjuries, and their plot. England is, at this day, laboring under the feverheat of a popular manin, and a universal delusion, and that mania and delusion are now comprised in the same words-' the horrid Popish plot'-a 'plot' in which the accused are the victims, and 'the accusers' the real conspirators; but upon the whole story, the application is this-that true or false. credible or incredible, possible or impossible, it all comes to a case, where the multitude are taken captive in their imaginations, and have no longor any other rule, measure, will, or liking, than what they draw from the dictate of their 'leaders.' And who are their leaders? A fanatic madam named Tongue, a canting knave, Titus Oates, and an unbelieving hypocrite, Shaftesbury, of whom it has been most justly, truly, and aptly said, that 'he was as good a Protestant as any one can be supposed to be who could atheistically call the New Testament the new cheat.' I may add, that to give these several leaders or concocters of the Popish plot their due, there has been 'nothing wanting to their purposes that either fraud, industry, confidence, or hypocrisy could furnish.' And you, Lady Diana, propose to exchange the comparative quietness of Ireland for the purpose of plunging away with that lady against her will must, if into the midst of the sanguinary tumult that he had common sense, have made his own now pervades all parts of England. I tell will, before he ventured upon so perilous an you, in all sincerity, that with your outspoken enterprise. There was no abduction, be cer- honesty, you could not calculate upon a day's tain, in the case of Miss Judith Lawson. It safety or an hour's repose in England. As Popish plot; but how long we may be so is

wish to see or to communicate with would be myself; because I must be, beyond all others, in a position to detect the imposture." Lord Arran's heart bounded with delight, a

he heard these positive declarations from Lady Diana. He walked on for some time in silence considering within himself whether the present was not a propitious moment for avowing him-

"I have heard such rumours as I have referred to; but henceforth I shall know how to treat them; or any one venturing to support them. I hope that the time, the place, and the opportunity may be afforded to me, when I may meet face to face either the person caliing himself Colonel Fitzpatrick, or the son of Colonel Fitzpatrick, and on the instant I will denounce such persons as knaves, and publicly brand them as impostors."

As Lord Arran gave utterance to these words, he felt himself struck suddenly and sharply on the cheek, and at the same instant perceived that the blow was inflicted by a glove that had been flung at him. As he did so, he perceived a man standing within a thick clump of trees and close-set bushes, which he sword, and the fingers of the other hand to bis lips, as if challenging him to a combat, and at the same time warning him to be silent.

upon the incident that had just occurred; and therefore, concealing as well as he could his emotions from the lady, he walked on leisurely with her for about a hundred yards, and trying to occupy her attention with a conversation so vague, that he could not tell the substance of it when it was over, he stopped suddenly and said, "I beg your ladyship's pardon, I wish to return for one of my gloves which I dropped in the park; I am sure I know the very spot where I can find it

again." "One of your, gloves, my lord !" taid Lady Diana; "your lordship is laboring under delusion; why, you have, at this some moment, both your gloves on your hands,"

"Oh! true, true," replied Lord Arran, stammering and confused, "but the glove I wish to find again is a riding glove. There are some circumstances connected with it, which would cause me great grief if I could not recover it. I pray your pardon, Lady Diana, I shall be with you again in ten minutes."

Lord Arran, as he spoke, hurried back to the spot where the glove was still lying. Before he could reach it his assailant advanced from the clump of trees in which he had been concealed, and taking up the glove stood there, holding it in his hand, and awaiting his lordship's approach.

A thrill of surprise passed through his lordship's frame, as he regarded the stranger, a man about thirty years of age, and in height nearly six feet, with broad shoulders and wellknit frame, alike indicative of great strength and activity. It was not, however, the stranger's manly form and noble bearing that | be is one of the finest men of the day; that he excited the surprise of Lord Arran; but it was remarkable for his manly beauty and was his likeness in features to Kathleen Fitz-notrick, and beyond all things, in his long, tiers of Charles the Second ?" patrick, and beyond all things, in his long. flowing, flaxen, yellow ringlets, which covered his shoulders, and in his luminous large blue eyes

"I presume, sir," said Lord Arran, "you are the owner of the glove, which was flung at me.

"I am," replied the stranger; " and by my hand it was cast at you." "With the intention of insulting me?" said

Lord Arran. "Yes," answered the stranger; "I repelled

an insult with an insult." "Insult you, sir!" said Lord Arran. "I

never saw you in my life before this moment."

"An offence can be more strong!

few phials of medicine. The room was boarded on all sides, and it appeared to be one safe place to retreat upon, a place with which of many small rooms, which had been, like you have no connexion, a place in which the the boxes in the coffee-room, made out of one lady's friends would never think of seeking large arartment, by being divided from each her of of finding you, suppose by any other by thin partitions.

through much bodily pain and weakness in

"I had hoped to find you better and know how lone stronger," said Ludlow, as he clasped the out. resort to it." stretched left hand of Lawson within both his own ; "I had even hoped I might have found low, musing over the unexpected proposition you out of bed, and able to bestride a horse just made to him. for some hours; because, in all my experience. of men, whether soldiers or civilians, I never knew one, where an enterprise, requiring courage and skill, was to be undertaken, upon whose strong hand and cool head, I could place such unhesitating reliance as Ebenezen Lawson."

"Reserve your compliments for those who attach value to them," sulkily replied Lawson, his brutal temper irritated by the pain of to the change of accepting in lieu of such his wound, and the weakness of his body. "I am as God made me, a sure friend, and an | husband." unrelenting enemy. Instead of speaking of me, tell me of yourself, what you have done, and what you are prepared to do."

"I have had the house and park at Palmers town, where Kathleen Fitzpatrick resides with her aunt, beset with spies day and night; I have ascertained the number of domestics, male and female, in the house; I have found Such was the interpretation Lord Arran put | out in what part of the house are the sleeping apartments of the ladies; I have discovered what are the habits of all in the house; their time for going forth and returning home the time spent by them in the park, and l have also ascertained that the only person of consequence who is a constant visitor at the house is Lord Arran, the second son of the Lord Lieutenant."

"What age is the second son of the Duke of Ormonde?" asked Lawson. "Five-and-twenty."

"And unmarried?"

"Yes." "Then be sure," said Lawson, "that the cunning sly old fox, the Duke of Ormonde, --he who never yet did anything for King or Commonwealth, but with a view to his own interests,-has marked out Kathleen Fitzpatrick as a wife for his son, Lord Arran. Our wily old Lord Lieutenant is as proud as consent to his son marrying a woman without purchase a coronet."

"I care not what may be the schemes of the Lord Lieutenant," observed Ludlow. "provided my simple plan of abduction be crowned with success, and of that-

"Have you ever seen Lord Arran?" said Lawson, suddenly, and interrupting his companion, as if some new idea had occurred to his mind.

"I have, very often," answered Ludlow, unable to guess at the reason why Lawson pnt the question.

"Then you can tell me whether it is true or not the statement I have often heard, that

"I never heard him so spoken of," said Ludlow; "but I can state, of my own knowledge, that I never yet saw a finer face, or a more graceful figure with a man."

"Indeed !" said Lawson, with a bitter smile. 'It is very generous and very candid in you to say so, at the very moment that you are contemplating to become the husband of a young lady, who must have eyes to see as well as yourself, and yet to whom this Lord Arran has been paying his addresses, as a lover, and in exchange for whose perfections, you purpose to bestow upon her, not rank, nor a title, but your own deformities. Look in the mirror, Ludlow, and tell me did you ever gaze at a face more c alculated to excite a woman'

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1879.

you have first to do, is to have prepared a safe place to retreat upon, a place with which large sparing upon us person. 1 Here by Lawson; his right hand swathed with life bands and his check; more pale and harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and than usual, showed that he had goud harge and the harge and the harge and the harge and the harge and harge and the harge and the harge and the harge and harge and the harge and the harge and the harge and harge and the harge and the harge and harge accident you were suspected of being a partiknow how lonely is its situation, how few ever

" Take her to your house !" repeated Lud-

"Yes, take her to my house," added Lawson. " You are aware the only mistress it possesses is my daughter Judith. I can easily invent an excuse—a trip for a few weeks to England, for example-to induce her joyfully to abandon the place for as long a time as you may want it. Take my word for it, many days will be required to reconcile a young lady, who expects to be married to Lord Arran, lord, one of your age and appearance, as

"I am more disposed for open force and undisguised violence. In such a case a this," said Ludlow, "I never expect to win the lady's love; all 1 am struggling for is the possession of her fortune."

"I admire your sentiments, and, in this case, entirely approve of them," observed Lawson. "The desize of a brisk young fellow to revel in a lady's fortune is an excuse for any rudeness of which he may be guilty. At the same time, the less there is of open force and undisguised violence, the better; not that I object to them, you will observe, if they are indispensable-that is, if they are absolutely unavoidable. But say, do you approve of my plan for carrying away the lady to my house? because if you do I will on the instant write a letter to Judith, directing her to come with the waiting-maid, and the two men especially devoted to her service, at once to Dublin."

"Pardon me, Captain Ludlow-forgive me, comrade Lawson, for intruding upon your private conversation," said the robust landlord of "the Cock," as he entered the room, his broad, honest face now clouded by an expression of grief that he did not desire to conceal. "Excuse me, I say, for thus breaking in upon you; but there is at this moment a Lucifer; and rest assured, he never would rumor circulating amongst the company below stairs, which is of such deep interest to a title, unless she had fortune sufficient to one of you, that I could not refrain, even for a moment, communicating it, in the hope that he whom it most deeply concerns, may be in a position to contradict it."

Ludlow and Lawson looked at each other in mute surprise, and both nodded their heads to Elliott to proceed.

"I funcied," said Ellistt, wishing to break the intelligence he had to tell, as well as he could, " that I heard my former comrade, Lawson, say, as I opened the door, he was about towrite to his daughter."

"Yes, I did say so," replied Lawson. "And where," asked Elliott, "were you about to address a letter to her?"

"To my own house in the country," answered Lawson, as yet without the slightest suspicion of the evil tidings that were about to be conveyed to him.

"And when did you last hear from her?" said Elliott, trembling as he put the question.

"Upon last Saturday, when she wrote, amongst other things, to say she was going to some grand festival at which the Lord Lieutenant was expected to be present."

"Alas! alas! my poor old comrade! said Elliott bursting into tears.

"What mean you, John Elliott?" exclaimed Lawson, bounding up in the bed. "Speak out-speak out; has anything happened Judith? has she broken an arm, or a leg, or is she dead-dead-dead? Speak, I say, out at once, or you will drive me mad

at a fortune, I will endure the pange of absence, the pain of regret, and many long nights of inconsolable sorrow.

⁴ Here are noble, generous resolutions. I strength to keep them.

this fair maiden with respect to this anonymous letter ?

"To treat it seriously, or as a fabrication? " If I desire her to look upon it in a serious light, then I must always advise her to show the letter to Ludy Diana ; and the instant she finds any danger threatens her neice, or herself, through her niece, then she will-I know her me of these thousand agreeable tete-a-tetes. and of the chance of becoming the husband of Kathleen, supposing Kathleen should eventually become possessed of a great fortune.

" On the other hand, if I treat it altogether as a fabrication, Kathleen is too shrewd and sharp-witted to be blinded by mc. I should lose the confidence she now reposes in me.

"What then, is to be done? To say that the matter is not so scrious as that it is necessary to alarm her aunt about it ; but that one useful lesson may be drawn from it-to be more cautious for the future; not to go abroad; never to venture outside the park walls without a strong armed escort, and to allege as a reason for this, an unusual attack of nervousness caused by the alarming reports she has heard of the fearful exploits of Redmond O'Hanlon. Yes, that will do; and meanwhile 1 have the advantage of possessing a secret in common with the enchantress Kathleen, a circumstance of no slight importance, should subsequent events render it desirable for me, and beneficial as regards herself, that I should publicly becomea suitor for her hand. Yes, that will do; and now for the fair Kathleen, and a sonata in the drawing-room,-an excellent . whet for one of the amiable Diana Massey's luxurious dinners."

Lord Arran was thus thinking upon his future plans, as he advanced towards the mansion, when he suddenly found his steps arrested by a fashionable and handsome dame. who seemed approaching to the middle age, and whose mature beauties were on the present occasion heightened by the hectic flush in her round cheeks, and the more brilliant light in her jet black eyes. "Oh, my Lord, my Lord !" she cried, in a voice of alarm. "what a horrid country is this we live in! better to be a man than a woman in Ireland. They do not run away with men, and they do with women. Oh, the horrid Irish !"

"The difference in Ireland between men and women," said Lord Arran, smiling, "is this; the men capture the women, but the women act with still greater cruelty, for they not only captivate the men, but sometimes kill them with their cruelty."

"My Lord of Arran, this is no time for jesting," said Lady Diana Massey. " I have been informed but this moment of a frightful case of abduction; and you must have seen, no later than last Monday, the lady upon whom this awful outrage has been perpetrated."

"An abduction-on Monday last-I must have seen the lady. I entreat of you, Lady Diana, speak more plainly ; for at present, all I can say is, that I am utterly at a loss to comprehend the cause for your alarm."

are circulated about the plainest facts," sagamust watch myself, or I shall never have the clously remarked Lady Diana Massey. "It must be as your lordship says. It was no ab-"Meanwhile, what advice should I give to duction at all, but a runaway match, for which all the preparations had been, no doubt, made before the young fugitive appeared on the race-counse; and, I dars say, that Mr. Redmond O'Hanlon, upon whose broad shoulders every misdeed that occurs in Ireland is fathered, had no more to do with the abduction of Miss Judith Lawson, than he had with the flight of that naughty lady who ran away well-at once fly to England ; and so deprive with one of your ancestors, an ill-behaved King of Leinster."

"I repudiate the connexion with Mac-Murrough, although I cannot undertake to vindicate the reputation of the celebrated chieftain, Count Redmond O'Hanlon, who,

whatever his faults, his errors, and his crimes, cannot be denied to be, both by birth and education, a gentleman. We, Lady Diana, who can claim for ourselves purity of bloed, and noble descent, should be the last to deny those advantages to one's enemy, when he is rightfully and justly entitled to them. My father, I know, would willingly see Ireland well rid of Redmond O'Hanlon, whether by rope or gun-by stratagem, the law, or open force; but saying so much against that notorious partisan, I am bound also to say, from all I have heard of the Count, that he would not, for the world's wealth, demean himself by a marriage with one whose birth was so low, or rather so sordid as that of Judith Lawson. But I hope," added Lord Arran, "I have said enough to change your determination as to leaving Ireland; that you will remain, as you have done here. in perfect peace and security. and, occasionally, I hope, more frequently for the future, gracing my father's court with your presence."

"No, my Lord," said the lady, gravely shaking her head, "you have not changed my de-

termination, for it has not been hastily adopted. I have, for some time past, been thinking of carrying it into execution, and the incident we have been speaking of has but served to provoke its sudden announcement, and speedy fulfilment. We are not sufficiently protected where we are. I am not old enough to be the sole protector of one so young, and so fair, and of such wealth as Kathleen will, when she comes ot age, be mistress of. Affairs in Ireland, the state of anarchy into which society has been cast, and from which even the wise and prudent administration of your father, the Duke of Ormonde, has not yet been able to extricate it-the insecurity of life, of property, the frequency of such a crime as that of abduction. -all are warnings to me to betake myself to England as a place of safety, of security, of peace, of repose, of-----"

" My dear lady," said Lord Arran, in a much more grave tone than he had yet addressed her "have you well considered the step you are about to take? Have you considered not merely the condition of Ireland, but the state of affairs in England at this time? You say that life and property are insecure in Ireland. Are you aware that, at the very time we are speaking, neither life, nor property, nor liberty are secure in England ?"

more than I can venture to promise. That the attempt is making to extend the flame to

this country, I am certain; for I see the proofs of the pressure upon my father by the proclamations he has been issuing against Popish priests, bishops, and Jesuits. Better, however, for you to live in a land governed by him, than to place yourself in the power of the English Privy Council, and within the reach of a warrant signed by Shaftesbury, or of a declaration corroborated with the ready and corrupt oaths of an Oates, a Bedloe, a Prance, or a Dangerfield."

"Oh dear! oh, dear!" cried the now-tertified Lady Diana, "how numberless are the anxieties and how great the dangers that beset a poor woman who has lost her husband ! What a sad thing it is to be a widow !"

"Excuse me, Lady Diana, for differing in opinion from you," said Lord Arran ; " but at present you are much safer as a Protestont widow, than you would be if your first husband were still living, and you never had been a widow; for he was a Roman Catholic, and his wealth and position would have rendered him an object of suspicion, and you, as his wife, would be involved in the same danger to which he was exposed."

Then your lordship's advice to me is to re main in Ireland," said Lady Diana.

"Decidedly so," answered Lord Arran; " but as your ladyship honors me by asking my opinion as to the course you should adopt, I would take the liberty of recommending to you, considering the state of this country, how its roads are beset with highwaymen, and how many men of desperate fortunes are to be met with in every province ; that neither you nor your niece should ever venture abroad unless attended by an armed escort, on whose vigilance and courage you could rely."

"I will do exactly as your lordship suggests," replied the lady; "but I have detained you too long in the open air; let us proceed towards the house."

"Honor me by resting on my arm," said Lord Arran, as he walked onward with the lady; "and now as your ladyship has so favored me with your confidence, and as you cannot but be conscious how deeply I am interested in all that affects yourself and the honor of your family, I would take the liberty of asking if you have ever heard a rumor of Colonel Fitzpatrick and of his son being both still living."

"They are idle rumors, my lord," replied Lady Diana; "they are the vague and basevisions of the Irish peasantry, who are less attached with a child-like truth and fidelity to the ancient owners of the soil, and who, wishing the Colonel and his son were both living have readily circulated an idle tale, as if it were an unbounded fact."

"Is there any possibility of your ladyship being mistaken ?" asked Lord Arran, with an anxiety he could not conceal.

"Not the slightest," replied the lady. "If the Colonel, or the Colonel's son, were living, I should be the first to hear of them. There is no reason why either should conceal from me the knowledge of his existence. On the

veyed by words than looks," remarked the

stranger. "You are aware, I presume, from your appearance, of the consequences of what you have done," said Lord Arran, and his color slightly changed as he spoke.

"Certainly-and ready on the instant to encounter them," answered the stranger, laying his hand on his sword.

"Not here, sir-not now, at all events," replied Lord Arran, "for here we would be liable to interruption. You compel me, sir, to embark in a quarrel that cannot be appeased without bloodshed; I have a right to know that I risk my life with an equal.

"I did not, until this moment," said the stranger, with a somewhat scornful voice, "suppose that a Butler would bear a blow from an inferior : that an offence given would level all distinctions, in the estimation at least of the offended party. But be satisfied, my Lord, although I do not bear a title, I am,

as a gentleman, your equal." "And your name is _____" said Lord Arran. eagerly.

"Vincent Fitzpatrick," replied th stræger.

"Well, Mr. Vincent Fitzpatrick, meet me in the park to-morrow evening at five o'clock, with one other person to vouch for you as the person you describe yourself to be, and then we shall cross swords with each other."

"Be it so," replied Vincent Fitzpatrick; " but as it is not your lordship's convenience to dispose of this quarrel at once, and where we stand, may I venture to suggest, that mutual friends may arrange for us both the time and the place where they and we may be secure from that interruption of which you are now apprehensive."

"Very well, sir," answered Lord Arran. "Let me know where you are to be found, and a friend shall wait upon you."

"The hotel in Cook-street, of which a man named John Elliott is landlord," said Vincent, as he turned away from Lord Arran,

"This is no impostor," said Lord Arran to himself. "There can be no doubt he is what he calls himself. His look-his very voice, are the same as his cousin's. His quarrel is a just one; but then he has struck me, and that blow must be avenged, and can alone be wiped out with blood. Would! it were not so; but the laws of society are inexorable; and before to-morrow's sun has set, he or I shall be one of its victims."

CHAPTER, VII.

"WELL, Ebenezer, what tidings of your health to-day? How goes your wound? Still suffering pain ?"

"The pain is nothing, Ludlow ; what most affects me is the loss of streugth, the inevitable result of the awful medicines with which I have been drenched.'

Such was the address, and such the response, with which Ludlow and Lawson saluted each other, upon the former visiting the chamber in which the latter lay-an upper room in "the Cock" hotel and tavern in Cook-street, and from the window of which contrary, I ought to be, and I am sure I should | there was a view of the city-wall, the river, be, the very first person to whom such a com- and the great fields of Oxmantown, on the munication would be made. But supposing opposite beach. The room itself was a very an impostor in the case-supposing some small one, barely sufficient to hold the bed "My lord, you astonish me," exclaimed the knave desired to set up a false claim to the in which Lawson lay, the chair on which Lud-

aversion than your own ?"

Ludlow started up, as if every word that Lawson uttered was a spark of fire, and that each burned into his flesh as it reached his ear. His first impulse was to stab his comnanion as he lav prostrate before him, a second glance at the huge and gigantic man who thus taunted him restrained his wrath, and inspired him, if not with fear, at least with prudence. He restrained the rage that inflamed his heart, and then, in broken accents, which ill concealed his excited feelings, he thus addressed Lawson :---

"Why do you say these things to me, Ebenezer? We have in this matter but one common interest. Here is the bond, signed, sealed, and duly attested, in which I bind myself, under heavy penalties, to share the Fitzpatrick property, both what I now hold and what I may afterwards acquire, equally with you."

"Let me look at the bond," said Lawson, stretching forth his left hand. "Hold it open for me, in order that I may with the greater ease and facility master its contents." Lawson sat up in the bed and examined the document. clause by clause, with all the scrupulous and verbal accuracy, and watchful caution of a practised lawyer. He then folded it carefully up, and pushing it under his pillow, said with a tone of contented joy, which was the very opposite of his sulky demeanour hitherto :---

"You have, I think-I am almost certain, acted fairly and honorably, at least by me, Edward. Why did you not show me this precious parchment at first? Had you done so, I would not have made the remarks which have given you offence. Not, however, that the objection to your personal appearance is one of slight moment. It is a difficulty in our way-for now I am heart and soul with you, and I look upon your project as my own, upon your success as my success, upon your failure—if you should fail -as a great and grievous loss to me. Tell me, then, what is your project? I promise you, without knowing it, my full and hearty cooperation."

"I propose to carry out my old plan-to take away Kathleen Fitzpatrick from her aunt's house, by stratagem if I can, and by open force, if stratagem should fail me," replied Ludlow.

"And having carried her off, where do you propose to place her for safe custody?" asked Lawson; " for some days must elapse between her abduction and the completion of your project by marriage."

"Well," answered Ludlow, "a degraded parson-an old chaplain at Whitehall, when Uromwell sat there as King, and called himself Protector-I have hired his services for the day; and it is my intention to take him with me, and by his means to have performed the marriage ceremony, or what will answer my purpose as well as if the same as Elliott here paused, as if to recover breath, ceremony were performed in the King's Chapel in the Castle.'

"An absurd project !" observed Lawson, and one that would be sure to fail. What! do you think you could marry Kathleen Fitzpatrick, as if she were a common gipsy, in the middle of the high road? No, no. You might be pursued—in all probability you would be interrupted, and the lady snatched from your hands, in the same state of safety

you see I am cool; I am collected; I am calm; I can say, I suppose, that Judith, my beloved Judith, is dead—dead; and yet you see I am firm, very firm, John Elliott. Speak out, man ; say the worst at once ; say she is dead, and there's an end on't."

"Would! that I could say she was dead," replied John E liott; "she is worse than dead.

"Not dead! and yet worse than dead," said Lawson, his faculties so benumbed that there was a long, solemn, and fearful pause between every word he uttered. "Not dead-andyet --- worse --- than --- dead," he repeated. "What can he mean? Why must grief be tortured with riddles? John Elliott, as you hope for salvation, as you always had the character of an honest man, speak out in plain language the rumor respecting her?" The wretched man's voice trembled, for he felt he had not strength to pronounce the name of Judith-" Repeat, I entreat of you, whatever you have heard of her, in the very words they were told to you."

"Well, then, so adjured, my poor comrade," answered John Elliott, "I will tell you what I have heard; but though I believe it is not all truth, there is, I fear, too much truth in it for your peace of mind."

"Speak on-speak on," said Lawson, scarcely able to articulate the words with his parched lips, and his voice choking in his throat.

"The topic of conversation in the coffeeroom," said Elliott, " is your daughter-

"My daughter become the town-talk? O God!" cried Lawson, sinking back upon the pillow. "But proceed, John Elliott; you see am calm-very calm-very, very calm, and so patient!" and as he spoke, he gnawed the sheets between his teeth.

"It is said that your daughter, in returning from the races with her tire-woman and two men-servants, was attacked upon the road near Drogheda, by Redmond O'Hanlon and a large band of armed Tories and Rapparecs: that the tire-woman fainted; that the two male-servants fled, or were in collusion with the leader of the gang, O'Hanlon; that Miss

Lawson dofended herself bravely, that she shot two of the assailants, and would have killed Redmond O'Hanlon himself, but that one of her servants gave her an unloaded, instead of a loaded musket."

"My own brave daughter! my gallant, high-spirited, generous, and courageous Judith!" exclaimed Lawson. "Go OBr Elliott, for as yet you have told me nothing but what is grateful to me to hear."

"Ab, I wish my tale stopped there," added Elliott; "but, alas! I must proceed. Your daughter and the servants were taken prisoners by O'Hanlon's gang The servants were rebbed and sont away otherwise unharmed; not so with your daughter."

"What mean you, Elliott ?" cried Lawson, before he proceeded. "What mean you Assuredly they did not maltreat her, they did not commit any act of cruelty upon her, because she had courageously defended her life?"

"I cannot tell you what they did with her, comrade," replied Elliott. "I have told you all that is known. What is certain is, that your daughter has been carried away a amazed Lady Diana. "No security for life, property, then the last person he would low sat, and a table, on which were arranged a as if you had never laid hold of her. What the rumor is, that the abduction was a love. prisoner by Redmond O'Hanlon's gang ; and

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1879.

A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

time planned, because alle is known to be your only child, and because it is said she has a large fortune, and it is now supposed she never will escape, if she escape at all with she never will escaped thing escape at all with her life, but by accepting some thief or mur-derer, or follower of O'Hanlon's, as a hus-band; and therefore, nought but degradation or dishonor awaits her — But good heavens! Captain Ludlow, aid me in holding this unhappy man in his bed. Alas! alas! he is going stark, staring mad. Help! help! help there below stairs! help! help! or this poor distracted father will destroy himself."

CHAPTER VIII.

UPON both sides of the small apartment in which Ebenezer Lawson lay, and in rooms not larger than his, there were, at the moment the rooms Vincent Fitzpatrick and the in-dividual John Elliott had called "Mr. Brown," and in the other, sitting alone, the old man who had sat opposite to Ludlow and Lawson in the coffee-room, and in the attempt to insult whom Lawson had received the wound which now confined him to his bed.

The cries of Elliott for "help" did not induce any one of these three persons to respond to his call; for it so happened that in both rooms had been heard much of the conversation which had preceded Lawson's maniacal demonstrations of grief, rage, and despair.

Instead of aiding Elliott, or rendering the smallest assistance to Lawson, Vincent Fitz-patrick and his friend remained in their room, and the old man descended to the coffeeroom

"What villains these are!" said the old man to himself, "and yet what miscreants are they victims to? Strange that the very weapon which Lawson was employing to de stroy the peace and happiness of another's family should be turned against himself, and the misery and despair to which he was about to consign his neighbor, should have overwhelmed himself, and converted his stable homestead into a mass of ruins. I was right in sending an anonymous letter to Kathleen to put her on her guard against both Lawson and Ludlow. I must now address to her another, recommending to her never to stir outside the house, or at once to betake herself to England. I must afterwards see if I cannot contrive the means, either here or in England, to bring about an interview between her and Vincent; and on the success of that interview I look to the restoration of the fortunes of the Fitzpatrick family. Meanwhile, I must endeavor and ascertain who are the persons who have run away with Lawson's daughter. I strongly suspect that the strange story which John Elliott last night told in the coffee-room, of the boasting young Welsh captain, and the arrest of some French woman, as a partaker in an Irish Popish plot, has something to do with this abduction. I must see Elliott again, and try if I cannot detect those wretches in the commission of their rank crimes. It is impossible this delusion as to the Popish plot can be much longer maintained, whilst every fact, tending to show the wickedness of those who have promoted it, can but serve to its speedier explosion. That which these plot-makers are aiming at is as plain as light to my eyes they are seeking to deprive a good and brave prince of his inheritance, to exclude my friend, my patron, and my benefactor, the Duke of York, from the throne, and the ultimate object aimed at is, the promotion of that which they call 'the good old cause,' the cause of crime, of anarchy, and tyrannythe re-establishment of a republic in England and Ireland. In fighting against those anarchical principles, I have suffered much, lost much, and am prepared to lose my life. My opponents, to retain their ends, have stopped at the commission of no wickedness; they have employed against my last sovereign all the arts the demon himself could suggest, and to deprive the future king of his rightful dregs of society the vilest and most aban-doned wretches, and by flagrant perjuries, gathered around them to listen with docility tion." sending the innocent to death, and bedewing the very Gospel itself with blood! The courts of law, which ought also be courts of equity, are converted into so many shambles ; for an oath may be good in law, and yet carry a man to the devil on the point of con-science. So writes to me about this 'concocted Popish plot,' my honest old friend, Roger L'Estrange ; and how just are these his remarks as to the popular delusion existing with respect to that plot: 'TREACHERY was called truth and faith; SLANDER was only liberty of speech; PERJURY was hallowed by the lips and credit of a king's evidence; Fongeny (if detected) was but a mistake trious Pius IX., to our Christians. REBELLION, a true Protestant association; A SHAM NARRATIVE passed for the discovery of a damnable, hellish, Popish plot, and the people were stirred up and instructed to hate had still too many attractions. On a farm it and persecute the Papists, in despite of the evangelical precept, that bids us love one is necessary to work from morning till night, and, sometimes, to endure great privations, another; SUBORNATION was authorized under whilst the chase, to say nothing of the charm about it, affords the means of living without the name of reward; MURDER was recommended, under the varnish of public justice.' much labor. To spend whole days on horse--These are the views of an honest, sincere, back or in a wagon and, then, after firing a truthful, and conscientious English Protestfew shots, to smoke a pipe, drink tea and aut, upon the present persecution of us Catholics; and how just, also, are his opinmake good cheer under a lodge or tent, is the beau ideal of life with our Indians and halfions as to the manner in which this persecution against them has been moulded, manbreeds. The majority of them, as long as aged, and directed ! 'As to the time the facthey can find a few buffaloes to keep them tion had the ascendancy of the government, and the multitude bore down all before them from starving, even if they are obliged to hunt them for whole weeks together, will never like a torrent, the witnesses led the rabble, the plot-mongers led the witnesses, and the have the courage to give up their nomadic life. It is useless for us to tell them over and over again, that they can never be truly civildevil himself led the leaders; for they were to pass to their ends through subornation, ized unless they abandon this wandering and perjury, hypocrisy, sacrilege, and treason. savage life, so full of dangers to their souls as well as to their bodies. The wilderness, ever a source of weariness and disgust to the civil-"Yes," continued the old man, ' that is the truth, the plain, simple truth; treason is at ized man, is especially so to the Missionary, the bottom of all this business, and for the sake of promoting that crime, every other is who encounters the severest trials of apostolic committed. It was so in the old rebellion, which ended in the decapitation of Charles life, but to our Indians or half-breeds, it is a land of enchantment, to which they feel them-I. That rebellion was popularized in Engselves irresistibly attracted. So much is this the case that, after leading the life of a colonland by denunciations of Popery and Irish ist for years, after having, with great trouble, acquired a few agricultural implements and a Papists, and false accusations against my countrymen, of having stained their hands with a 'general massacre' of Irish Protestlittle stock, after building a house, clearing land, cultivating a garden, if the half-breed ants. And now the same arts are renewed, and again we, the Catholics, are victims, and hears that a herd of buffaloes has been seen within a week's or ten days' journey from his suffer by the sacrifice of our lives, and the spoliation of our properties, and all this upon habitation. he hitches up his wagon, loads his goods upon it, sells his stock or takes it with false accusations which have not; in themhim, and starts off, happy and contented, selves, even the semblance of truth. Our present sovereign is despoiled of his precogasmoking his pipe; he forsakes his farm, and away he goes in search of new adventures. tive, and his successor is sought to be debarred of his rights; and in the name of a republic, the reign of Cromwell, the reign of the has rendered the task of the missionaries a very difficult one. It was only after four years thirty tyrants, of Cromwellian major-generof counsel, and effort, that Fathers Andre and als,' is sought to be reimposed upon the British dominions. : Bougines succeeded in settling a certain " But that which I see, added the old man, number of half-breeds about one day's journey beyond the place first selected, and which "that which is plain to every candid and impartial mind, the multitude will not seethey called the winter-quarters of the little they cannot discern ; for they are blinded by town. This now site had the advantage of being still nearer the prairies, which they could not reconcile themselves to giving up passion, by ignorance, and by prejudice. But will it be always so? I hope not, I trust not, and the best and surest means of putting altogether, and combined, mereover, all the an end to it is, to do that which I am now requisites for an agricultural settlement. The rising colony was placed under the patronage doing-to follow the villains into their priof the glorious Saint Lawrence. This was four years ago. Now, a modest Chapel of Tate lives, to see how they employ their time, and how they and turning to their own selfish purposes, and converting to their own Roman architecture, a presbytery, a school, wicked ends, the yower which they are now some out-houses, and stables, rise up among

practise against each other the same arts that they have employed for our destruction. And now then, if possible, to trace out the perpetrators of the abduction of Lawson's daughter. Drawer," said the old man as he entered the coffee-room; "tell your master I would families. wish to speak with him, the first leisure "One h moment he can spare me."

"Master Elliott," said the old man to the host, "I was engaged writing on a matter of some importance to myself last night, when I the English Company of Stowbart & Hughes, heard you telling of some curlous discovery with respect to an Irish Popish plot, in which, as I fancy, a Welshman had some concern. I did, not pay much attention to the matter at the time; but I have since been thinking about it. Perhaps you would let me know the particulars; and, whilst you do so, of the outburst of rage and agony described in aid me in drinking some of your own excel-the last chapter, three persons. In one of lent claret, which would, in my judgment. do "W credit to the table of the Grand Monarque himself."

"Your very good health, sir," said John Elliott, willingly complying with the invita-tion thus given him. "You are one of those guests I most reverence; for you are a good judge of a good glass of wine. My wine comes direct from Bordeaux, and as it is sent of the Hudson Bay Company, gave 300 frances to me, it is so served to my customers. I charge a high price; I have, I avow it, not only a fair but a large profit on what I sell ; The Sacred Heart has blessed these generous but that which I buy is sold in the same condition in which it reached me-the only difference between the article as it was manufactured from the vine, and as it is disposed of by me, is the time it has been in my cellars."

(To be continued.)

THE MISSIONS AT ST. LAURENT. THEIR OBIGIN-INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

[Translated for the New York Freeman's Jour-nal from Les Missions Catholiques.]

The Rev. Father Fourmond, O.M.I., has written to us from Saint-Laurent Mission, Canada, under date of September 1, 1878, as follows

"I am going to try to give an idea of our young mission to the readers of Les Missions mark of its respect and gratitude, has given the name of our venerable Bishop to one of its postal stations in these remote regions.

"The Saint-Laurent Mission was commenced in the Fall of 1870. A number of half-breed families settled on the southern branch of the Seaskatchewan, some twentyfive miles from Carlton, the chief headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company. Desiring to have a priest among them, they sent one of their number over to the island of La Crosse. Rev. Father Moulins consented to spend the winter with these good people, and his pre-sence was productive of much good among them. The idea of founding a permanent mission among them not having been decided upon as yet, Father Moulins had to go to Lake

Caribou. "In the following Spring (1871), Rev. Father Andre, from the house at Saint-Albert, was appointed by Mgr. Grandin to go and take the place of Rev. Father Moulins and to accompany the band of winter sojourners on their hunts over the prairies.

"Father Andre then returned to Saint-Albert. Mgr. Grandin gave him an assistant in Rev. Father Bourgines, and the two Mis-sionaries reached their destination on the 8th of October of the same year. These Christians built a chapel and a log house with thatched roof. In the summer the rain penetrated on all sides, and in Winter the inmates froze, notwithstanding a large heater.

"But, if the founders of the Saint-Laurent Mission had much to suffer, the piety and

"This wandering feature in our half-breeds

on the left bank of the southern branch of the Seaskatchewan, near the road leading to the English colony of Prince Albert. Both banks of this majestic river are covered with farms and houses, inhabited by about one hundred

"One mile from here, on the banks of the magnificent Lake Sisibaksakahigan, we founded a third mission, not far from the trading house established some three years before, by competitors of the Hudson Bay Company. The buildings at our new station, which are under the patronage of the Sacred Heart, are forty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and fif-teen feet high. They consist of a Chapel, a School, and a Mission House. Quite a number of houses have already sprung up all around

"What is most remarkable about the settlement is that it was established largely with Protestant money. Mr. Douglas Stowbart, the head of the above Company, paid half the expenses; Mr. Moore, of Prince Albert's, contributed half the shingles for roofing; some Protestants subscribed nearly 400 francs for a bell; another, an honorable gentleman towards the establishment of a Sisters' School. Finally, the builder was also a Protestant. Englishmen. Some have become converts. among others the builder of the Chapel is now one of our best Catholics, and best colonisis. The others have prospered in their business.

"The governor of the North-West Peneley, residing at Battleford, came last month to visit the Sacred Heart Settlement. He expressed his surprise at finding it already so far advanced.

"One day's journey from the Mission of Saint Laurent, on the other bank of the northern branch of the Seaskatchewan, opposite the post at Carlton, Rev. Father Moulins is engaged in establishing the Mission of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Is it not right that Mary Immaculate should have a place by the side of her adorable Son, in the hearts of our children of the woods and prairies? For, it is thei: love for Blessed Mary, the Mother of God, that makes us overlook all their faults and rudeness. Follow the half-breeds wherever you will, at home, on their journeys, on the hunt, night and day, you ginning and End of all things, looked down will find them with their Rosary, which the propitiously upon them, and when least ex-Catholiques. We have here even the Grandin Post Office.' The English Government, as a prayer), and it is in reciting it that they find strength, virtue and consolation.

"We will have to establish many more missions, and especially schools and orphanages. On the one hand, Canadian immigration is beginning to reach us, sending us, as an advance guard, those who are poorest in spiritual and temporal things. On the other hand, the different Indian tribes that inhabit this region, having made their treaties with the government, and who are getting ready to establish themselves on the reservations allotted to them, have a better appreciation of the necessity of prayer, and become converted. At Saint Laurent we have eighty-five Indian lodges to evangelize. For their use alone we require a priest, two schoois and an orphanage. Alj we can do for the present is to visit them from time to time, to keep alive their good dispositions and to keep Protestant ministers away from them.

"Hardly two months ago Father Andre and two Missionaries were among some two hundred and thirty lodges, assembled on the large prairie, to receive the government subsidies. Many of the Indians were still pagans. They nearly all, however, attended the solemn Mass, celebrated by Father Andre; the neophytes wept with joy at the sight of so touching a scene. There were two ministers present, one a Presbyterian, the other an Anglican. Notwithstanding all their efforts to draw off the Indians, not one of them yielded to their importunities.

"How many things there yet remain for us to do! If we were not so poor, how many fervor of the faithful afforded them great con- children we could rescue from barbarism, solation. They came every morning to assist misery and death! How many Indians we Latest About Louise Lateau,

Account of a Recent Visit to the Stigmatisee of Bois d'Haine, by a Minnesotan.

(From the Northwestern Chronicle.)

On the afternoon of October 31st, 1878, I loft Louvain, accompanied by several friends, for Bois d'Haine the birth-place of Louise Lateau.

We arrived at our destination about 7 p.m. but, finding that the little villago could boast neither an hotel nor a railway station, we were obliged to pass the night at Manage, a neat and business-like town situated about a mile from Bois d'Haine. A brief sketch of the now universally celebrated "stigmatist" of Belgium may not be out of place. Louise Lateau was born in Bois d'Haine on January 30, 1850. Her father was a very modest farmer, what is called here "un petit cultivateur," owning about an acre of ground; fortune certainly did not smile on him; in the eyes of the world he was indeed poor in the extreme, but in the sight of God he was rich for he pos-

tian soul and assure its happiness. THE DESIGNS OF PROVIDENCE

are replete with mysteries. The birth of Louise, this child of grace and benediction was apparently the sign of great calamities for her family. Her mother in giving birth to her narrowly escaped death, and having contracted a dangerous and lingering illness, she remained for over two years bed-ridden. The support of the family in the meantime depended solely in the father who overtaxed his strength, and being attacked by the small-pox he died at the age of 28 years.

LOUISE. at this time two months old, caught the disease from her father, and, as her sisters, Rosina and Adeline were still too young to render assistance to their mother and to her the family was reduced to the last extremity. Destitute of all human aid, it seemed that their last hour had come; but God, the Bepected delivered them from danger. The life of Louise is full of incidents which show how Divine Providence has been watching over her from her earliest childhood, how she has been prepared in the school of suffering to bow

her will in humble submission to the will ef

WHEN A LITTLE OVER TWO YEARS OLD

God.

she was rescued from death by drowning by her mother and elder sister. When but eight years of age she was installed as nurse to an aged invalid, whom she tenderly nursed for six months, and shortly afterwards she filled the same office at the bedside of one of her aunts. In the meantime she was also obliged to drive cows to the pasture, and on one occasion was violently thrown to the ground by one of the animals, and trodden under foot by another. She received serious internal injuries, and a severe illness succeeded. from which. however, she happily recovered. Thus schooled in affliction she learned to love suffering ; her charity soon knew no bounds, she who was so tried by adversity, was always ready to lend a helping hand to the sick and needy. An occasion soon presented itself for the exercise of her self-sacrificing devotedness. In the year 1866, the cholera broke out in Bois d'Haine, and was making sad havoc in the little village. The zealons pastor was unable to meet the wants ot all. He made an appeal to charity, and Louise alone, having received permission from her mother, responded. From that moment her time was spent in burying the dead, consoling the dying, comforting the sick, assisting the poor, in a word practising the virtue of charity in the most sublime degree-and all this at the tender age of sixteen years. What a lesson for the young of our day. Amid these labors and fatigue, Louise

is a simple steel engraving of B. Maria Alaco- This, dear readers, is what passes at Bois que. These articles constitute the entire fur- d'Haine every Friday afternoon. niture of the room, about which reign an air

THE MOST SCRUPLUOUS NEATNESS.

There were quite a number present at the Communion of Louise, and the room was literally packed. While the priest recites the prayers before Communion, Louise is lying on her back, her eyes are closed and her face is covered with a deadly pallor; she gasps for breath, her mouth repeatedly opens and closes and the distortions of her face denote that she is suffering the most acute agony-her lips are parched and bloodless, and one would conceive her to be in the last agony of death. When the great moment has come, and the priest pronounces the words, "Domine non sum dignus," and conveys

THE SACRED HOST

to Louise, her agony seems to become more intense; but from the instant that the adorable particle is received she gives no signs of life. She is "mystically absorbed," and unconscious of everything going on around her. She remains in this state for twenty-seven minutes. During the "mystical absorption," the linen cloth in which her hands had been enveloped sessed those virtues which adorn the Chrisduring the night was removed, and we saw, for the first time, the stigmata. The hands and wrists were covered with blood, which had also saturated the sleeves of her calico sacque. She had been bleeding since Thursday at midnight, and the blood had coagulated around the stigmata, which are on the back of each hand. The cure requested a physician, who formed one of our party, to remove the clots of blood ; he did so, and we slowly but continually. Before retiring, visitor passed in turn by the bed-side to contemplate and admire the striking scone; they that He may confound the strong." touched and kissed her hands, which were ich cold ; some placed their rosaries on them, and thereby procured a little of the blood, which they will preserve with jealous care and devotion. This scene has been enacted weekly for the past eight years. What reverence and devotion towards the Blessed Sacrament of the Alter does it not excite in the hearts of those who have had the privilege of witnessing the communion of Louise! How their faith is strengthened in the Real Presence before this wondrous triumph of the Holy Eucharist !

IN THE AFTERNOON

our party again gathered before the little cottage of the Lateau family, and awaited somewhat anxiously the coming of the good Cure. Monsieur l'Abbe Niels, who made his appearance at five minutes past two, and immediately entered the cottage to ascertain whether Louise has as yet entered into the ecstasy. With the exceptions of her pastor, high dignitaries of the Church, and medical men commissioned to make experiments, no one is al lowed to be present when she enters into the ecstasy. At 2.15 P. M., the Cure returns to inform us that we may enter, and in a few moments we find ourselves in the presence of Louise, who is sitting upright in bed ; her hands are extended in prayer, her eyes, of light blue, are widely opened and steadily fixed on high, in the directions of the picture of the Passion-they seem fixed in the contemplation of a far off apparition-from time to time we perceive a slight twinkling of the eyelids and a slow movement of the pupils as though they were following attentively the different persons of a distant procession. The arms. face that before was so homely is now truly beautiful, it is lit up with an expression of celestial happiness—but suddenly a change comes on, the smile of gladness turns into a look of mingled pain and longing as if she were about to lose some cherished object. which she would fain retain, and in another instant she falls back heavily on the bed and gives no sign of life. Several of the visitors who possessed relics now asked the Cure for permission to present them to her, which was kindly granted. I will only mention the pre sentation of A RELIC OF THE HOLY CROSS. This was held at some distance from herboth out of reach and sight-but she rose immediately, without the aid of her hands, to a sitting posture and endeavored to grasp it while an expression of ineffable sweetness diffused itself over her entire countenance. The relic was then handed to her, and clasping it with great eagerness her attention seemed to be augmented-tender sympathy and compassion were depicted in her looks, a sweet smile played about her mouth which gently opened displaying a full and handsome set of teeth. The relic was then removed from her hands, though it was with reluctance that she elinquished it. Shortly afterwards pain and suffering were depicted on her face. She seemed to breathe forth a prayer replete with all the sentiments that a fervent and pious soul can contain ; her eyes were greatly dilated and seemed to implore mercy. Suddenly she appeared to be a prey to the most cruel terror, and fell back on her pillow with a dull, heavy sound, as though she were a corpse. The priests present then began to say Vespers, and when they came to the "Magnificat anima mea Dominum." The first two verses were recited, but, the third one being intoned by the Cure, the following one was caught up by the visitors, and thus alternately the verses of this sublime hymn of praise and thanksgiving were wafted up to the Most High.

the immortal Pius IX, at the head of the bed | home and birthplace of the saintly Louise.

3.

LOUISE CARRIES ENGRAVED IN HER VER FLESH the blood-stained banner of Christ, the emblem of our Holy Religion-the Cross. Louise on the bed of suffering recalls to man the last sad scene in the work of his redemption. She is, as it were, the safeguard and glory of our religion in Belgium, the blessed instrument of Divine mercy, destined to dissipate the doubts, conquer the incredulity and excite the fervor of thousands of souls, not only in this little country, but throughout the world. Whether the wonders that characterize the life of Louise Lateau, the humble and suffering handmaid of the Lord, are miracles or not, is not for us to judge, for the Church, who alone has power to speak in such a case, has not as yet decided ; ever prudent in her undertakings, she is waiting the right time and occasion. Distinguished scientists and medical doctors from every quarter of the globe have endeavored to find a solution of the problem that would accord with the laws of nature alone, thereby rejecting all supernatural agency ; but so far their search has been in vain. Whatever it may be, it is one of the greatest amongst many marvels that are marking the passage of this 19th century over the Ocean of Time. Whoever has had the happiness to assist at the ecstasics that take place every Friday, quits the humble home of Louise Latcau deeply moved and affected . . . his mind is preoccupied with the strange phenomena he has seen, and if he possesses the precious gift or Faith, his soul breathes a fervent prayer of thanksgiving to Him who has deigned to give in the person of Louison striking proof of His infinite mercy and omnipotence, and who has could then plainly see the blood oozing out verified in the person of this humble daughter of the Church those words of St. Paul, "But which all do before Louise comes to, in order the foolish things of the world hath (iod to avoid unnecessary embarrassment, each chosen that He may found the wise, and the weak things of the world hath God chosen

P. L. C.

[For a full account of Louise Lateau and her marvellous life we refer our readers to the admirable little tract translated and edited by Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, Vice-President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland, for the Catholic Review and republished by Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay St. New York.]

The Plague of Rabbits.

New Zealand, like Australia, groans under the rabbit pest. A Mr. Cowan killed 26,000, on 29,000 acres, in four months. The cost of destroying them was three pence each, or over \$1,600, and the skins only fetched half that sum. A member of the Legislature said that they had rendered whole districts worthless. It is estimated that a couple of rabbits will in four years increase to the enormous total of 250,000.

The Burmese Question.

RANGOON, April 2 .- The authorities here have announced that the Indian Government maintains a defensive attitude, and will avoid all rupture with the King of Burmah unless brought about by overt acts of aggression and insult.

London, April 2 .- A Rangoon special says the official announcement and warring policy of the Indian (lovernment has produced a bad effect, as it is considered an acknowledgment of weakness. The King of Burmah has summoned all his subjects capable of bearing

Rowell.

Rowell is making money as well as fame out of his feats on the track. Not only does he take back to England the fortune that fell to him in Gilmore's Garden, but purses are offered to him for exhibition walks in different cities. He has just finished a few miles run in Philadelphia for which he received \$500, and a Boston manager gives him as much more for a similar performance. While Weston was popular he used to receive \$100 for walking two hours at rural fairs. Rowell will take back more money than will most of the best artists of Mapleson's opera troupe. There are few of the professional or business men of New York who have made as much in a year as Mr. Rowell has made in a month.

to their familiar instructions. " Providence gave our people a plentiful year by sending into their vicinity large herds

Men With Tails.

Mr. Goldie, the naturalist, who has passed of buffaloes. These good Christians testified eighteen months in New Guines, has, among other matters, informed the Brisbane Courier their gratitude to God in a most touching manner. The Missionaries had told them that his party came in contact with a tribe of about the trials of the Holy Father, of the duty natives in the interior whose custom " sugof loving him, of praying for him, and even gested to him the probable origin of the ruof helping him. In spite of their poverty, they took up a contribution among themselves mors that have been always current af a race of tailed men in some remote corners of of buffalo skins, to be sold for the benefit of the well-beloved Father of all the faithful. the globe." These natives wear artificial tails of such cunning construction as to entirely This collection amounted to G00 francs, and mislead a casual observer. They are entirely subsequently merited a Brief from the illusnaked, except for the caudal ornament, which is a plait of grass fastened round their loins "It was four years before the people could by a fine string, and depending behind to make up their minds to establish a permanent colony by laying out farms as advised by the Missionaries. The prairies and their herds about half way down their legs.

Fox lituting in Kentucky.

(From the Lexington (Ky.) Press, March 20.)

In view of the fact that the red foxes are becoming very numerous in this county a move is on foot to organize a fox hunting club. The idea is to purchase a pack of fox hounds, procure the services of a huntsman and a master of the kennel, whose duty it will be take care of the dogs. The club will wear red coats and yellow pants, and their horses will have the tails squared. The number of gentlemen to complete this organization will be limited to fifty-twentyfive from the country and twenty-five from the city.

About Marriages.

The dying wish of Mathew Crooks, a San Francisco millionaire, was to witness the marriage of his daughter, and the ceremony was performed at his bedside, several weeks before the time that had been appointed. The deathbed desire of Mr. Hayden, of the same city, was to break the engagement of his daughter, and he made her promise on her knees to discard her lover. Detroit has had a variation of the common foreign Count matrimonial episode-the husband running away with the bride's money and jewelry, but proving after all to be a real Count. A young woman engaged a section in a sleeping car at Pittsburg, blushingly explaining that she would be joined by a husband at Harrisburg. When the train arrived at Harrisburg a young man got aboard with a clergyman, who married him to the purchaser of the section, and the honeymoon tour was at once commenced. A rustic couple dashed into a Washington oyster saloon, and implored the proprietor to get them married as soon as possible. They had eloped, and parents were on their track. The oyster man not only summoned a Justice to tie the knot, but provided stews for the party after the ceremony. Miss Locke married Mr. Aiken in Denver, Col., on his assurance that he was, as she phrases it, "a wealthy Christian gentleman;" but within four days she learned that he was a professional horse thief, and parted from him. Miss Ruggan's wedding day was appointed in Clerburne, Texas, and she made herself ready; but in the morning she repermitted to exercise. It is well that they the delightful groves that skirt a little lake other girl. She committed suicide.

seemed to enjoy excellent health, but shortly after was attacked by an illness which soon brought her near to the grave; she received the last Sacraments and bade adieu to her disconsolate family, when suddenly she was impelled to ask Almighty God to restore her to health. She felt that her prayers were heard, and announced to those around her that she would soon visit the church, and, contrary to all expectations, when life had all but fied, she rose, as she had predicted, from her bed of sickness, went to the church and received with her customary fervor our divine Lord in the holy Eucharist. It was during this sickness that Louise received the stigmata or sacred wounds of Christ Crucified, on her feet, hands and side. Later on, the marks of the Crown of Thorns became perceptable. Every Friday since the first stigmata appeared she has experienced, and continnes to experience, all the tortures of the Passion and death of our Redeemer. In former years blood flowed from all the wounds; but during the past two years it oozes forth only from the wounds on her hands-except on some great feast day, when it flows likewise from the wound in the side.

BESIDES THE STIGMAT A

she has the most sublime costasics, during which a most celestial expression overspreads her whole countenance. While in ecstasy she is conscious only of the voice of ecclesiastical authority or of the proximity of sacred or consecrated objects; she understands and par-

ticipates in all the prayers of the Church, which are recited in her presence, no matter in what language expressed. At the age of on account of her marked fervor and humility she was allowed to approach the Holy Table every fortnight; later, by her fervent and repeated requests, she obtained pemission to rsceive daily, and during the last eight years the Blessed Sacrament has been her only nourishment, the sole sustenance of the mate-

rial life as of her spiritual. I will now en deavor to relate briefly what I witnessed at Bois d'Haine: Our little party left Manage at G A. M., on the feast of All Saints, for Bois d'Haine, and after a brisk walk of twenty minutes over the open country, we arrived at the neat and newly built church of the village. After hearing Mass we met the venerable Cure, who had already given us permission to assist at the Communion of Louise and be present at the ecstasy which takes place every Friday between 2 and 3 P. M. A procession was formed to accompany the Blessed Sacrament. We arrived at the house at 7.30 P. M., and shortly after repaired to the chamber of Louise, to which the Blessed Sacrament had been carried. Who can describe the feelings and emotions which arise in the soul when one sees for the first time this person so highly favored of God! In a little room, scarcely 8x10-on a low wooden couch lies the saintly Louise. Opposite the bed is a small window near which is placed a small table, covered with a snow-white cloth, bearing a wooden crucifix, two candles and a vase of holy water; the loos of the bed, hangs a picture represent is evolut to terring. The Cure follows, and after 000; and New York and Brooklyn, with Tum. the Passion of our Saviour over the bed hangs leave the room. The Cure follows, and after 000; and New York and Brooklyn, with Tum. the Formula of the Benediction sont her by. a little chat, with him, we hid adieu to the enough, have not gained, I think "

THE SALVS REGINA

was then sung, and it had the same effect on Louise, namely, she remained sitting upright ; eleven Louise made her first Communion, and her hands extended ; her gaze lost as it were in the infinity of space; her every look exof the prayers that those about her were saying, and which, nevertheless, she could neither hear nor understand; for during the whole hour she was unconscious of all that was going on around her.

AT THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS

at the words, " Misericordia Domini" or Misericors," a bright smile illumined her whole countenance. The hymns finished, Louise fell back as an inanimate body would fall. It is now nearly three o'clock P. M., a religious silence reign throughout the little chamber, the looks of all are fixed on Louise, who suddenly rises to a sitting posture, the hands ex-tended forward as though she would fly to Calvary's Mount to relieve the suffering Jesus during the last few moments that preceded His death on the Cross, (for be it remembered, the different scenes of the Passion are represented to her during the ecstasy) on her face are painted successively the most lively expressions of tender compassion, acute pain, and fervent prayer. Then passes a scene that can never be effaced from the memory. The whole body gives signs of the greatest terror and suffering, the eyes closed and simultaneous with the first stroke of the clock, as it strikes. the hour of three, Louise falls back as though dead, the mouth opens, and the arms are extended on the bed in the form of a cross. this table is used exclusively for the Blessed tended on the bed in the form of a cross. Sacrament, At the head of the bed stands a "Consummatum est," it is consummated. cane bottomed Chair ; In the righ corner, at The end of the ecstasy is near at hand ; Louise ceived a note from her faithless lover invit- the foot of the bed, hangs a picture ropresent- is about to return, to real life, and all must ing her to, come and see his marriage to an the Passion of our Saviour ; over the bed hangs leave the room. The Cure follows, and after

Here and the short and all the second

The Prince Imperial.

Like the knights of old, the young Prince Imperial of France has gone to the wars to win the lady of his love. It is said to be a clear case between himself and the Princess Beatrice, of England. Prince Louis' father, the late Emperor, stood very high in the regard of Queen Victoria, she has a strong sympathy for his mother, the widowed Eugenie, and she is an ardent advocate of the cause of the son. With a military reputation acquired at the Cape, he will return and demand the hand of the princess. Having won his spurs, the queen will not oppose the match. Young princesses live a life of seclusion, and the attachment of Beatrice for Louis is probably on the principle that a young girl kept in solitude will fall in love with the first suitor that presents himself.

"Gloomy Prospects."

Mr. MacIver, in the Times, says that no other nation at present has such gloomy prospects as Great Britain, and the balance of trade is overwhelming against England. He says he sees nothing except ruin for the home industries, whether manufacturing or agricultural, if the present state of things is al-lowed to continue. The export trade trom Liverpool to the United States is so small that whenever the restrictions on the importation of United pressing joy or sadness according to the sense | States cattle are removed, gentlemen are prepared to put additional steamers to the trade, and deliberately intend to make the outward voyages with ballast only, without joining in the scramble for the little outward freight, which the other owners have been recently carrying as ballast at morely nominal rates.

Drunkenness Increased in Maine.

Neal Dow is ever ready to claim great and good practical results for the prohibitory law in Maine. Mr. Ingraham, a member of the Legislature, recently said, in an official report, that drunkenness had increased and business interests declined. Mr. Dow replies that there is not a distillery or brewery in the State, and that the importation of liquor is exceedingly small. He thinks that \$500,000 a year would cover the value of all the liquor smuggled in. "Our vast West India trade," he says, " used to be little else than sending lumber of many kinds to the islands, and taking home rum for our own consumption, and molasses to be converted into New England rum in our distilleries, also for home use. In those old rum days the people were poor and unthrifty; now, everything in the State, in that respect, is reversed, as the result of the vast saving, direct and indirect, coming from the law which has driven the rum trade out. Portland, in 1866, lost \$10,000,000 in a conflagration, but its valuation is now greater than ever, having gained \$480,000 last year under prohibition ; while Boston, with free rum (license), lost \$70,000,-

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mallin, will shortdy call upon them in the interests of the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons. We hope, too, that they will assist Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping him to swell our subscription list. The TREE WITNESS, at \$1.50 per annum, gives more reading matter for the price than any sent in order to ascertain if any more weighty -Catholic paper on this continent. tf

Neglected Branches of Learning.

If some of our public schools undertook to teach their young lady pupils dress-making, millinery, cooking, and other useful branches of domestic economy, the experiment should prove a successful one. A girl who can cut her own dresses, dress and make up her own hats, and knows something about general household management, can enter upon the duties of life with more confidence in herself and with more economy for her surroundings. We notice that some of the Toronto papers are agitating the subject of schools for cooking, but we think the addition of millinery and dressmaking might be added, with some bencfit. It is all very well to remind us of David Copperfield's child-wife, and how poor Dora was troubled over the difficulties of her married life. We all know that "Ma" should have taught Dora how to make a patty or roast a goose. It is very desirable for most people to know something about cooking, but we see no reason who they could not be taught dressmaking and millinery as well.

petelsnoy, and when we are told that Scotchmen angry becomes of the duty on oats system, a mischievous and a delusive hope. we may ol why, and vaguely guess that there The Indians are clannish, and they have just we mervet why, and vaguely guess that there is net including are clannish, and they have just is something under the surface, which bafflest as much right to hold on to their clannish-the paternal mind. But all at once we mess, as the Irish. Scotch or English. Mr. are reminded that. Scotchmen inherited, Dawson told the House (that he heard an old toid that we may find his antagonism to the duty on cats. The question is not so much one of tariff as of oatmeal, for if the duty on eats is high, a Scotchman cannot get oatmost, and without oatmeal the cup of a Scotchman's bitterness would be drained to the dregs indeed. " Alas, poor Scotland " no longer "stands where she did," when "her faithless sons betray her'z thus.

The Taxation Cry.

The Reformers are raising the Taxation ory with a vengeance. All their papers are full of it; all their arguments teem with it; and the debate on the Tariff is honeycombed with it. It is taxation ! taxation ! everywhere. This is all for political effect. Taxation makes a good cry. But, if the Reformers were so anxious about keeping down taxation, why

did they not cut down the salaries of the Ministers of the Crown, and of the members of Parliament. Such a Reform would have exhibited a sincere desire on their part to "relieve the oppressive burdens of the people." Ho doubt, Protection will intaxation, but what of that if crease it puts the money in circulation. At the present time in Montrcal the taxes cannot be collected from the poor, and why? Because the poor have no work. Give them employment and increased wages, and they will be able to pay taxes, but stop the mills, quench the fires, let the water power run idle, close the factories and the poor people cannot pay rent, much less taxes, and starvation stares them in the face. It simply comes to this-Protection-with work and increased cost of living! or Free Trade and cheaper living, but the people unemployed.

Judge and Jury.

letter in reply to an article that appeared on the previous Saturday, on "Judge and Jury." The writer of the letter was on the jury referred to, and he attempted to explain how it speak their own language well, and was that the jury first brought in an irregular they speak English indifferently, while verdict, then twice returned with "not the English speak their own language so guilty" and then, after the Judge had made badly, and conduct themselves so oddly, that a new charge, the jury returned a verdict of some time since an English judge exclaimed : "guilty." The writer, who was one of the "Good God, is this a Christian land." And EVENING POST, at \$3 a year, is one of the jury, said that they did not clearly under- then the "shamrock." Well, that is nacheapest deilies in the Dominion, and the stand the case until the Judge had charged tional, and, like a woman's honor, we do not the second time. This is the substance of the letter, and we have waited up to the pre- to "see how we could stand it." But the reasons could be assigned for the singular spectacle of a jury swallowing a thricetold tale. To our reasoning, the letter in all the rest are importations." In fact, after question only makes matters corse. The the "brogue," typical of our Nationality, and jury heard the case, and yet th .y did not understand it! Even after the judge charged, yet the jury came to, what they afterwards confessed to be, three wrong verdicts. And all this happened, we are told, because the judge brought to light something new in his second charge. This, if true, makes the case even more serious. Either the judge made a carcless charge the first time, or the jury were too stupid to understand him, and in either case the incident is not reassuring, nor does

The Election Law.

it explain the singular circumstances which

surround a very singular case.

Mr. Casey's Bill to amend the act respecting he election of members of the Commons was defeated in the House last night. The object of the bill was to make treating or bribery at elections more difficult than they are at pre-sent, and the Government voted Mr. Casey an artful dodger you are! It was evident down. No doubt the Election Law is capable from the commencement that Sir John A. | tion has assumed a new aspect, and it is this: of much improvement, but we think the first Macdonald did not desire the dismissal of the Is Canada to be ruled from Downing street or demoralizing system of convassing. It is a Conservatives forced his hand and he "re- the will of the people, on questions which remnant of a past age, when the press was rumor we would answer—little or nothing. unknown as a factor of public opinion, and Day by day cases of cruelty to animals are to when the difficulties of placing the views of be seen on the public thoroughfares, but the candidate before his constituents could Dobbin has no friend to "report" the treat only be overcome by a personal visit. It is an anomaly in this age of the better. There the Corporation grants the ballot and the penny press, and it not the king it should be, and hence the Society \$200 a year, while the income for last is only resorted to in order to bring anger. "Canada" has, it would appear, year's subscription amounted to \$288, and we personal pressure to bear. Public men should nothing to do with this question at all. But stand upon their public acts, and not go hawlthere was a conviction in each case. We ing in every interest that can influence the notice, too, that the Ontario Societies for the vote of every Tom. Dick and Harry in their constituency. Canvassing is an unmixed evil, degrading to the candidate and demoralizing to the electors. Do away with it, and at once the worst evils of the election law are destroyed. It is, too, a fruitful source of falseanimals than we are in Montreal. Here the hood, as well as fraud. Promises are made to "get rid of" the fawning aspirant, who is, in mals only brought ten cases before the Police turn, induced to play the hypocrite. Court for the years 1877-1878. Considering The canvassing system is neither necesthat Montreal is so much larger than Toronto, these statistics are equivalent to admission "personal acquaintance" is a delusion. that the Society for the Porterior of Mr. Letellier; this ses-that the Society for the Society of Mr. Letellier; this ses-Public men should be treated on their merits as public men, not because they can bring pressure to bear. Let men go frankly before the public, and let their record and their public utterances be the test of their claims and qualifications. It appears to us that it is an insult to the intelligence of the electors to interfere with the dictates of their conscience, and by "private" promises to induce them to vote one way or the other. But many men are elected because of "private" promises—promises which these same men had not the courage to make public, and thus canvassing favors the charlatan while it tells disadvantageously against the honest man.

diject of this is to break up the tribal are reminded that. Scotchmen innertent Dawson to the index of the would rather supply bills, only two important measures of the customs of the ancient Trishrie, and wealthy Indian say, that he would rather supply bills, only two important measures and in a Scotchmen's love of "broase" we are interested that we may find his antagonism to the tribe, and sever himself from his people. The Act Unlessen era of retrenchment were intribal system has been, and is, the salvation of the Indians. Break it up and you throw a community, that subsists by mutual good will, upon individual resources, and that you cannot do with safety. However, we shall hear more of the question when the papers for which Mr. Dawson has moved are brought down.

The Irishman at Heme and Abroad.

The Spectator is becoming facetious. In an article on "The Irishman at Home and Abroad," it merrily twits the Irish of Canada with being "agin" the Government, and winds up by advising the Irish people to "change their skin," or they will "lose it." The Spectator thinks it wicked on the part of Irishmen to expect class representation, and it seriously assures its readers that it is the Irish people only who clamour for representation. Did the Spectotor ever hear of the couplet

"Forgiveness to the *injureil* doth belong, They never forgive who do a wrong."

Our contemporary confesses that " until a generation ago" the Irish "were compelled to endure most barbarous wrongs." This is a discovery of no startling note, but it is an index to the couplet quoted;; they who did the wrong will not forgive those whom they in. jured. But our contemporary says that "only a few institutions can be called peculiarly Irish; tor, besides the brogue and the shamrock, they have hardly anything that was not imported." The Spectator is wrong. The "brogue" is an importation, and not an unmusical one. It is infinitely more pleasant than what Thackeray called the "undistinguishable dialects of some parts of Great Britain," in the midst of whose native woulds the clergyman was asked, in reply to the In our edition of Monday, we published a question : "Do you know Christ?" "Nay, who be He; pit mon, or a bonk mon?" The "brogue" is certainly an importation, and then we cannot forget that the Irish some time since an English judge exclaimed : "brogue" is so long settled in Ireland that we accept it as a native, and are quite satisfied with the definition of the Spectator-that after our "shamrock," typical of our Faith, we can afford to make the Spectator a present of all that is left.

The Artfal Dodger.

It is all a trick of Sir John A. Macdonald's. The wily leader of "a quarter of a century" was in a trap and he concoted the " referring to England" business as a means of extricating himself. The Quebec Conservatives were going crazy over the Letellier affair, while some of the Ontario Conservatives took an opposite view, and Sir John was between two fires. He put his wits to work and advised the Governor-General to "refer to England." Who blames Sir John A. now? Not a soul! He has shifted the blame from himself to the Governor-General, and the Governor-General has, in turn, handed it over servative press. It is all the "party." Everything is for fear of the "party." The "party" has been snubbed, the "party" has been rebuked, the "party" is a party question. The "party" was wrong in Canada in the miserable light of sustaining Mr. Letellier under a Reform administration, and of denouncing him under Conservative rule. The Reform "party" vsted Mr. Letellicr "right;" the Conservative "party" vote Mr. Letellier "wrong," and what can the people think but that the country is governed by factions, where all are for the "party," and none are for the State. And they talk by Canadians-not by Englishmen. If we do not possess the full measure of responsible government, then let us have it, and the sooner the better. Separation from the Empire we do not desire, but responsible govern-Canada, but the loss of responsible government would be a greater calamity still. But let us note the amusing feature of the game. Fhe Herald is now raising the "loyalty" cry. What a pity that article about annexation was written! And more, it talks about Sir John A. Macdonald being "an eminent constitutional lawyer," because he said that the Governor-General was right in "referring to England "-that is, the Governor-General was "right" in doing what Sir John advised! How cleverly the Artful Dodger plays his cards!

paid as indemnity to members. Notwithconsulted on it, they would not give ton conts on the dollar for all the legislation they had received for it; they had get for it, besides the supply bills, only two important measures augurated, not only at Ottawa but in the Provincial Governments, the people , would , rise in their indignation and visit them with their wrath for such an extravagant expenditure of their hard carned money."

This is the language of a man who looks to country first and party afterward ... Such men deserve to know that they are sustained by the people at large. He is the best friend to his party who is the truest friend to his country, and if the Hon. Mr. Macpherson fights this question out on the lines he has commenced, he may, we believe, rest assured of the sympathy of the country. But, let us add a few statistics to those

furnished by the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, in order to better enable us to understand the weight of taxation we have to bear. In the Dominion we have a Governor-General, and eight Lieut-Governors, fourteen Legislative bodies, sixty-five Execu-tive Councillors; while the cost of civic government, salaries, contingencies, &c., is set down at \$1,224,000. After this we have the cost of legislation-that is, indemnities, &c., and that comes to \$1,016,000; the ad-ministration of justice, \$1,320,000; education, \$1,320,000; customs, post-office, government railways, &c., \$5,885,000, making a total of \$10,750,000, or over \$2.50 per head of the population. There are \$3,690,000 paid in annual subsidies to the Provinces out of the general fund. Any one outside the circle of office-holders or expectants must see that the expenses of governing such a country as Canada are altogether out of proportion to its requirements, or to its resources, and we hope the Hon. Mr. Macpherson will persevere in his advocacy of the policy of Retrenchment which he, last night, so holdly announced, and which must result in good to the people.

The Letellier Business.

If the Conservative press was angry with the Governor-General because he refused to dismiss the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec on constitutional grounds, we would give them our cordial sympathy. All men of Independent views will, we are sure, resent any altempt on the part of the Governor-General to override the will of the people. Right or wrong the Parliament of Canada demands the dismissal of the Hon. Mr. Letellier, and it is the duty of the country to sustain the Government upon the vital issue at stake. The Parliament of Canada was elected by the people of Canada, and the instant that the Governor-General attempts to interfere with the expression of their opinion, in matters which are purely Canadian, that instant it is time for the people to stand by those who fight the battle of responsible Government on constitutional grounds. Thus far we go with the Conservatives. Let the Reform papers say what they please, yet the spirit of Canadian nationality is that Canada should be mistress permitted to bring rebellion in the future. We cannot join in the disrespectful language used towards the Margu s of Lorne by some of the Conservative press, but we are in thorough accord with them when they say the men who live in this country are the best judges of their own affairs, and that the will of the people must be obeyed. Parliament was wrong in dismissing the Lieut.-Governor; just as wrong as the Lieut-Governor was in dismissing the Government of the Hon. Mr. de Boucherville. Both committed mistakes. But that is not now the question. The quessteps that should be taken to purify elections Lieutenant-Governor. That was a matter of from Ottawa? What will the people say? should be to do away with the vicious and public notoriety. But the French Canadian Who in this country will be prepared to make forred to England." Again, let us notice the are purely Canadian, subject to any nation tone, the indignant tone of the Con- on earth? We prefer the rule of Canadians, even if wrong, to the rule of Downing Street if right. Canada cannot-and, we hope, will not-permit any interference with its sovereign will. But, while saying all this, let us not forget that the Conservative press is angry because the party has been, so far, thwarted. We are angry because the will of we think it is essentially a National and not the people has been interfered with. The Conservatives are in arms because their parts dismissing the Lieut.-Governor, for it placed has been snubbed. We are in arms because Canada has been offended, because responsible government is at stake, and because we are a free people in a free land, and as such we should resolve to continue. While loyal to the Crown, we must not be disloval to ourselves; and while admitting the Governor-General's right to exercise his veto on questions in which our relations with the Empire is concerned, yet on questions purely Canadian the Parliament of the Dominion, and not the Governor-General, must sion it is against him. A funny "Constitution," but he the ruling power. But we are very much and a pliable one, surely. But, wrong as the "party" was, it is our duty now to stand by it. Right or wrong, we want to be governed this "referring to England." Sir John throws the blame on the Governor-General, and then advises the Governor-General to throw the blame on Downing Street, and so both get out of the difficulty. But Sir John A. Macdonald may find that he has raised a ment we must have. Separation from the homet's nest, for Canadians will not be Empire would be a calamitous event for worthy of the liberty they enjoy if they permit Downing Street to override public opinion on a question which is purely Canadian. If

112 434 1175 the government of the country was, carried on standing, this immense expenditure, the by Ministers responsible to the people, as re-thought if the people of the country were presented in Parliament, to willingly give, it up, and it will depend upon the action of the Imperial authorities whether, a. discussion which all loyal men would deeply deplore is to be forced upon the people of Canada! Goldwin Smith triumphs ... English prognostications are being fulfilled, and. Canadian loyalty," like a benighted bird-of-passage, shatters itself to pieces against, the light-house of the constitution. No doubt the condition of Canada is as Mitchell said the condition of Ireland was under the constitution of 1782, "anomalous and insecure," and facts, we fear, tend to prove that " loyalty" to England is measured by lip-service and dollar bills. First of all, we have the Reformers threatening Annexation because the majority of the people of this country pronounced in favor of Protection; and now the Conservatives threaten a renewal of the battle for responsible government, which simply means Independence. We have no idea where all this will land us. We are in a fog, but as we have an anchorage, we prefer to hold on to it, as long as we can. The fun of it is that the Herald says that if the Governor-General had dismissed the Hon. Mr. Letellier, he would have "aimed a fatal blow at constitutional government in this country," while the Gazette, not to be outdone in bold

opinions, says the opposite. But meanwhile where has all the "loyalty" gone? "Loyalty!" Party men do not appear to know the meaning of the phrase. "Loyalty" to them means the triumph of their own opinions, and the Herold and Gazette have proved it in spite of themselves.

Loyalty ! Pshaw, it is conditional on success. Your party man is loyal to the triumphs of his own side of the House, and he would fling Queen, "Mother Country" and everything else to the winds, in order to secure the success of his friends. Where now is this "loval" Gazette of the time of the Society? Where now is the "National " loyal Herald? One receives a check to its ambition and loyalty is thrown, with physic, to the dogs; the other was defeated, and ho! for Annexation! These are the uses to which these "loyalists" put the adversities of their parties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR SIR,-Monday evening's News raised its ire at me for pointing out that Sir John

should give decent offices to Catholics, and likewise for calling the offices Sir John gave "paltry." When Sir John represented Kingston he promised Dr. Sullivan the surgeonship of the penitentiary, and never gave it. So far as calling the offices he gave " paltry," I maintain that, in the first place, the commonest laboring man can earn more than \$300 per annum. How then can Mr. Collin's situation, at \$300, or Mr. McCarty's, at \$60, be anything more than "paltry." As far as the Government carting is concerned, I have it from the ex-Government carter, who two weeks ago told me that, for a whole year, he could take his oath and say that he did not make \$100. Now, then, Mr. News, prove those offices more than paltry." Again, it says I am an "ironclad of her own affairs. Downing street rule Grit." It may be of that opinion if it chooses, brought rebellion in the past; it cannot be but I beg to say that I never gave a Grit vote in my life. But I tell the News this-that I am an independent Catholic, who thinks that equal rights for Catholics is their due, and if they do not get it, I will revolt against every Government that will not treat the Catholics fairly. The News informs me that the asylum is the gift of Mowat. The News did not mention that the post-office was the gift of Sir John, oh, no!

Yours truly, INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC. Kingston, April 1, 1879.

Miscellaneous Items.

TELEGRAMS.

Aphilite Land same be to be a Winter of a first in present 1 Theory . We are

itte Tets gen Russia. Sr. PETERNBURG; April 4.--- Wholesale arrests of Nihilists continue to take place. Burmah. London, April 4 - A despatch from Cal-cutta says disturbances in Burmah are ex-

pected to-morrow at the coronation of King Thubau. Egypt.

LONDON, April 5.—Mr. Baird's report of the famine in Upper Egypt states that over 10, 000 have died of starvation in Ghenges, Kina and Esna and South America.

"London, April 4.-- A despatch from Rio Janeiro says Peru and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, and have jointly declared war against Chili.

¹ Asia.

LONDON, April 4.- In the House of Com. mons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to a question, said reports that negotiations with Yakoob Khan had been broken off, and the advance on Cabul ordered, were incorrect, but on the contrary, negotiations were actively proceeding.

Italy.

LONDON, April 4.-With respect to the story of the contemplated assassination of Queen Victoria in Italy, various sensational stories are in circulation, and it is believed that the anonymous warning given to the Italian Government was imparted in good faith. There is reason to believe that conspirators on the continent are determined to continually attack the lives of all sovereigns who come within their reach, whenever opportunity serves, sparing neither age nor sex, and that an attempt upon the life of the Queen was really contemplated.

Ireland,

London, April 4.- The return of Justin McCarthy, Home Rule candidate, as member of Parliament for Longford, excites no surprise, as the Home Rulers are all-powerful in Longford. His return makes no change in the numerical strength of parties, as he takes the seat of another Home Ruler. Mr. America, where he lived for three years, 18 40 McCarthy who has many personal friends in years old. He has been a journalist and magazine writer for more than a quarter of a contury, and he is the author of several clever novels.

The Zululand Campaign.

LONDON, April 4 .- No little relief has been given to the public mind to-day by the receipt of a despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, announcing that reinforcements which had ar-rivee at Capetown were rapidly advancing to the relief of Colonel Pearson, whose perilous position at Ekowe has so long been a source of pregnant anxiety. No intelligence whatever has been received from Colonel Pearcon, and it is by no means certain that the advancing column will be able to reach him, if indeed he has not already been captured and massacred.

The Gazette publishes a statement frem King Cetewayo, declaring that he never desired a war or refused the terms offered, and proposing that both sides put aside their arms and resume negotiations with a view to the settlement of all questions in dispute between King Cetewayo and the British.

The Times, referring to King Cetewayo's statement, says a portion of it is ralpably false; that it is not easy to negotiate with a Sovereign who declares that he only wishes for peace, when he is known to be meditating fresh attacks.

Cambridge Wins.

LONDON, A pril 5.—The 36th race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews, for the blue ribbon of the Thames, which came off to-day over the regular course of about four miles and two fur-longs, from Putney to Mortlake, brought to-gether the usual immense concourse of specta-tors. The banks of the Thames on both sides of the river were crowded with a vast moving throave of people many of the avistorrane or Miscellancens Items.
 Miscellancens Items.
 Farmers in the Eastern part of Pennsylvent in the section of AND grind his little teeth? Nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE C: MFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are tasty and the childwill sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents. 34-2
FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BET-TER THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, with-out implanting an appetite for strong drinks.
THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF ANOLD NURSE. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH-ING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the Under Stream of the stomach, they have been the stomach in the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the Under Stream of the stomach is the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the Under Stream of the stomach is the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the stomach is the stomach is the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the stomach is the s

Cruelty to Animals.

What is the Society for Cruelty to Animals doing in Montreal? If we are to judge by ment he receives. In Toronto they do things learn that out of two hundred informations Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are affiliated with the headquarters in Toronto. Altogether the people of Toronto appear to be more alive to the necessity of curbing brutality to, or of cultivating kindly treatment of, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Anithat the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Montreal is worse than a myth ----it is a delusion and a snare.

Hon. Mr. Blake.

Canada is too barren in men of ability to be able to afford the continued absence of the Hon. Mr. Blake from Parliament. It is, too. more than ever desirable that the Opposition should be strengthened by his presence on the floor of the House, for a weak Opposition too often means an over-confident, and, sometimes, corrupt Administration on the right of the Speaker's chair. Every man in Canada who wishes to see spirited and vigorous debate guide the discussions in the House of Commons must wish to see the Hon. Mr. Blake return to the Reform benches. The people want to hear public questions threshed by able and willing hands. The public want to hear all the subtle reasoning that can be flung against the Government brought into play, so that the people of the Dominion may know the wby and wherefore of every measure that is brought before the House. It is not so much a question of Ins or Outs, as the desire of the people to master the reasons of the Opposition, and to give them an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question. This object would, we believe, be better obtained by having the Hon. Mr. Blake in the House, and the sooner he is there the better.

Brouse.

The duty placed on oats has been the cause of merriment at the expense of the people hailing from the "land of brown heath, and , shaggy wood; land of the mountain and the flood," Scotland. We all know how these Scotland. We all know how those "Irishmen in a mist" plod to the front in how they pile up the "baubies" while other people waste their time in building castles in the air. As children of Irish extraction the "mother country" has no need to be ashamed of her "bairn," and indeed, cases are not wanting where the child has become the father of the man, for Scotland has more than once set

The Indians.

The other day Mr. Dawson said in the House of Commons that there were 90.000 Indians in the Dominion, and he thought "it contrary to the spirit of the age" that they should have no representative in the House of Commons. But if all Mr. Dawson said be true, if the Indians in some cases are "highly educated and very intelligent," we can see no reasonable ground why these 90,000 Indians should not have a representative on the floor of the House of Commons. In New Zeal and the Maories have several representatives in, Parliament, and their presence has done a great deal in enabling the colonists to understand the Maori question better, and to fathom the motives of the Haw-haw's and the King party. The natives, through their representatives, learn that the colonists mean peace and good will, and the result is that mutual concessions are made, and peace and order now reign all over the land. It is true, in the case of the Maories, representation is more easily secured than it could be in the case of our Indians. In New Zealand commercial enterprise the world over, and there is but one native language ; here there are many, and the Maories are more concentrated, and consequently more powerful, in proportion to their numbers, than the Indians of the Dominion. But yet it appears inexplicable that the Indians of the Dominion should be denied the franchise, as Mr. Dawson says they are in Ontario. Even in a good example to her once mistress-Ire- Quebec an Indian must separate himself from

Retrenchment.

At last some one has had the courage to speak of retrenchment. In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Macpherson made a the speech that will be read with satisfaction over the country. The revenue is falling, and the expenses of Government should be reduced, said the Hon. Mr. Macpherson. We are not aware that anyone denies this. The cost of collecting the revenue has increased all over the country, while the revenue itself has declined. The figures he quoted, and which we publish, were conclusive. The fact is that the expense of governing the country is ruinous, and the pruning knife must be applied first to the fountain head of expenditure and extravagance-the Houses of Parliament themselves. This has been our reasoning for some time, and this, we are glad to see, is the reasoning of the Hon. Mr. Macpherson. Here are his words :---

"The present scale of salaries had been adopted at a time when the cost of living was greater than it was now, and it could be greatly reduced. He also contended that the body supposed, won, may have to be fought indemnity to members of Parliament should over again. If this is the case, we have no land. So well has the offspring behaved that his tribe in order to enable him to take ad- be reduced. The cost of legislation last Par-

Whew 1

Downing Street has the power of doing so,

then the sooner that power ceases the better.

What are we coming to; whither are we we drifting? The Herald hinted at Annexation, while the Gazette threatens Independence In an article on "What reciprocity means" in the Herald the following passage occurs :--

"With no encouragement from the Mother Country to remain in the Empire, and, with the heavy taxation that our 'rulers have seen fit to impose upon us, it would not be strange if our people, for the sake of some measure of relief, and for the access to the markets of the United States, which such a course would afford them, were willing, at last, to enter the

told of the Republic." . This is plain talk, and if it is any reflex of the opinions of Reformers, it must give the Annexationists hope. But where has all the "loyalty" gone to? Has it vanished because Canada is proclaimed a land where Canadians can do as they please? So much for the Herald. Then we have the azette coming out quite as seriously in favor of separation from the Empire. In an article on the refusal of the Governor-General to dismiss Mr. Letellier, the Gazette says :

"There have been evidences of the most painful character lately of the tendency towards the revival of personal as distinguished from responsible or parliamentary government, and it may be that the old battle, which was so herolcally fought, and, as everyfear for the result. The people of Canada the "motherland" is unprepared for fitsome | vantage of the law of enfranchisement. The | liament was \$618,000, of which \$303,000 was | have enjoyed too long a system under which

the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhosa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child; it rests the mother. obtained, and their national isolation.

-The low grade of civilization of the Australian aborigines is attributed to the total absence from the continent of ferocious and powerful animals, the case with which the poor; and limited quantity, of their food is

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"The Schools of Our Fathers!" - Sta -Eloquent Lecture by Archbishop Bede Vaughan, of Sydney, N. S. W.

The following is the continuation of the fascinating lecture of the Archbishop of sword or spear. A barbarian, coming thus in Sydney, N. S. W., delivered before the Mayor, contact with this form of teaching and this Bishop and principal citizens of Sandhurst, Victoria :

WHO IS THERE NOW THAT READS ARISTOTLE ?

How many know Plato's books, or even his name? .Scarcely here and there a few old men in their retirement turn them over. But our countrymen and fishermen the whole our countrymen and insermen the whole gradually he would learn the philosophy of would speaks of; they are voiced by the Christ and the civilization of His cross. universe." 'It is evident, therefore, that the school of Christ, perpetuated by His followers, energizing in the great-Christian polity, and and all its force is giving way under the combined pressure of inward corruption and outhistory of the barbarian invasions, nor recount how the hardy, the fierce, hungry, and powerful races of northern Europe like a deluge, submerged the old civilization of Augustus, and brought to nought the work of ages. Whilst the creation of the military genius of the emperors and of the organizing force of the Roman mind melted and disnought; the work of God remained to re- | subducd. generate and conquer the conquerors of the empire. The fierce and lawless children of the north had to be tamed. Their minds had to be opened to a knowledge of ubedience and of stability of mind. The greed for plunder had to give way to the practice of honesty and industry, and the thirst for blood and commination to peace, love, forbear-ance, and mutual offices of kindness. And they who came to ravage had to be taught to remain to become honest citizens and lovers of order, self-control, and disinterestedness. I will not trouble you by recounting what the Church in her pontiffs, her bishops, and her clergy did in furtherance of this great work. I would rather briefly refer to the especial school of our fathers whose vocation it was to lay the foundations of the civilization and recreation of the tribes of the North. Whilst the Church herself has ever acted as the great school of the world teaching and instructing, and forming the character of her growing children, reclaiming them, and reprimanding and encouraging them as they have required it, whilst she has, age after age, been engaged in this world work she has ever had at her command especial instruments of power to meet especial emergencies. This we find to be the case in the period of which I treat. The school of Christ.

IN THE MOUNTAIN OF BEATITUDE,

had to be brought vividly before the barbarian mind. The savage, with all his wild ways and uncultivated strength, had to be tamed, subdued, refashioned, Christianized in heart and conscience, as well as in external manner. His imagination and his senses had to be attracted and overawed; his eyes, and ears, and his natural love of the beautiful had to be influenced so that his heart might be gained and his soul saved. How was this principally effected? By one of the most beautiful of the schools of our fathers. It was now simply in form, and that On its summit. at the distant mountain. nearly so, you see a sombre, large, and imposing mass of masonry. It is filled with men who have dedicated their lives to a special service. The mountain side and the fruitful valley, far along the stream and up the mountain side on each side of it, are tilled and cultivated for miles around. Here and there under some ancient tree, is a crucifix, or a little oratory to some favorite saint. This mountain was once the resort simply of wild beasts and wild birds. The river was a morass; the pasture land and tillage land were portions of a black interminable forest; the great building was a fissure in the rock. How has this change come about? It is through the action of one of the schools of our fathers.

can be cultivated whilst the heart and after spiritual knowledge, the activity of hu-affections are set on heaven; and how men man speculation seemed bent on probing the and yet never be paffed up or carried away by the vanity of human learning. They would and iron and armed force to make man great or, make him happy, but that there is an internal influence which is far stronger than contact with this form of teaching and this naturally, after a time, begin to love that which at first he wondered at. He would make friends with more gentle, peaceful men; he would learn many things from them; his children would join their company; he would himself take up his abode not far off, and

HE WOULD LEARN TO OBEY.

to be self controlled, to rest in one place, to spreading itself abroad throughout the world | cultivate the earth, to build, to form centres took possession of, and transformed the mind of population; and what was at first a mere and heart of man on a large and extended home of two or three followers of St. Benedict, scale. It revolutionized the Roman world would finally become a great city and flourish-within and without; and did what no ing community, all filled with one spirit and philosopher of olden times ever dreamt of all modeled upon one example; and all, after effecting. Now, let us give a turn to the all looking upon this life as only valuable bekaleidoscope of history. The Roman Empire cause it is the means given for attaining the vision that cannot pass away. I would not ask you to look on this school of our fathers ward assault. I need not go through the if it had not been one that had a large success.

PLATO AND ARISTOTLE AND PYTHAGORAS.

the nearest approach to a monk among the pagans, are simply egregious failures when compared with St. Benedict. They had but a narrow circle. He civilized Europe, and was the great teacher of the world during six cenforce of the Roman mind melted and dis-solved under the fierce heat of the barbarian simply to imagine thirty-seven establishments incursions, the philosophy of Christ did not such as I have described to realize the influsuccumb to the conquering foe. The work of | ence these men must have exerted over the man, in all its colossal greatness, came to hardy Northmen whom they so successfully

> " THE INFLUENCE TO WHICH MONASTICISM AT-TAINED,"

says Draper, "may be judged of from the boast of the Benedictines, that Pope John XXII., who died in 1334, after an exact inquiry, found that, since the first rise of the order, there had been of it 24 popes near 200 cardinals, 7000 archbishops, 15,000 bishops, 15,000 abbots of renown, above 4000 saints, and upward of 37,000 monasteries. There have been likewise of this order 20 emperors and 10 empresses, 47 kings and above 50 queens, 20 sons of emperors and 48 sons of kings : about 100 princesses, daughters of kings and emperors ; besides dukes, marquises, carls, countesses, etc., innumerable. The order has produced a vast numbers of authors and other learned men. Their Rabanus set up the School of Germany. Their Alcuin founded the University of Paris. Their Dionysius Exiguus perfected ecclesiastical computation. Their Guido invented the scale of music; their Sylvester, the organ. They boasted to have produced

ANSELM, ILDEFONSUS, AND THE VENERABLE BEDE."

Here, as in all schools which have been founded on the teachings of the Benedictines, and on our Lord's great sermon on the Mount, the basis of all culture as well as of all religion was supernatural. Around that one great love all things concentrated and found their place. The great creed of Christianity lived with an energetic life, and acted upon the entire man. It was no dead-letter, no mill stone around unwilling necks; but the diploma of fellowship with all that was high and pure in thought and worthy in action. Here the moral law was not only expounded but marvellously illustrated by examples, more forcible than and precept, living before the eyes; and here was one great and loving worship, that of Christ, for sake all things had been left, and to see whom all dearest things on earth were renounced-personal liberty, human love, and form scems especially adapted to the especial all possessions ; so that nothing might impede wants of that unruly age. Look, for example, the absolute dedication of the entire man to the paramount worship of our Blessed Saviour. Here, in creed, and morals, and worship as well as culture and progress in their highest sense -here the Church, in one of her off-shoots, in the exuberance of her prolific life, surpasses, beyond comparison, the most successful efforts of the ancients. All human beauty and power fail and grow languid in the presence of Jesus Christ.

can learn many things and deep things, too, mysteries of religion, and men and hoys seemed more intensely interested in those things which had a bearing on the future, on discover that the world does not want blood the life beyond the grave, than on the things that they felt must quickly perish. In the midst of all the excitement of mind and craving after knowledge, there were certain fundoubting. The heritage handed down from the revelation of our Saviour was still in its practical and yet poetical philosophy, would jull force; and the philosophy of the Cross was the basis and substratum of the whole course of teaching in the school of our fathers. The teachers themselves set the example. They were generally men of attainments and of wide cultivation. Curefully did the order prepared them for their avocations. They spent years in being tained and drilled. They abandoned all things to follow out their vocation. Often they were men who had made a noise in the world as advocates, as statesmen or judges, but who, stricken with a vocation to join the philosophy of Christ. entered the order of friar preachers, and dedicated all they had and all their gifts to the one great object of enlightening the intellect and purifying the hearts of their fellowmen. To show you how great was the activity in the great intellectual centre in which St. Thomas and St. Bonaventure gave such evidence of their great ability, I need but remind you that men of all nations flocked to Paris in those days. Whoever came there ranked under one of four heads-as French; which included Spaniards, Italians and Orientals; as English or German, which included Hungarians, Scandinavians and Poles : or as Pickard or Norman. So great at one time was

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS

that during a procession, the first rank was entering the Church of Notre Dame when the last was just leaving at St. Mathurin's, Kings would assist at their splendid pageants, and receive the homage of five thousand graduates at a time. On one occasion the university authorities undertook to send 25,000 scholars to increase the pomp of a funeral. In 1262 Olfred gave his lectures to 10,000 scholars at Padua. In the sixteenth century there were 40,000 students. Bologna, Padua, Salamanca, Naples, Upsal, Lisbon and Rome were not behind. In 1260 there were 10,000 students at Bologna; in 1265, some say there were 20,000 there; in 1200 there were 4,000 scholars at Oxford; in 1231, 30,000; and in 1253, 15,000. Cambridge boasted of 5 000, and in the universities of France and Italy there were numbers proportionately as large. And what was the ruling principle animating these vast bodies of intellectual men?

IT IS PERSONIFIED IN ST. DOMINIC,

and illustrated in St. Thomas of Aquin. It was no new independent principle discovered natius, but the Society of Jesus; and the one by the great Spanish founder. It was no antagonistic rival to that of the patriarch of Western monks. It did not pretend to be an advance upon St. Peter, or to throw in the shade the teachings of Christ upon the Mount. Just the very reverse. The boast of St. Dominic and of his followers was that they perpetuated and carried on that very same principle which had been taught by the great King of thought and art and worship, Jesus Christ. They fixed all their efforts on the carnest striving to follow humbly in His footsteps. They knew that to attempt to supplant Him would be to destroy themselves; and the se-cret of their success would be, as it had been that of those who went before them, in keeping as close as possible to the great Model which had been followed by Peter and Benedict, and all successful teachers down to their own day. And more than this, the school of St. Peter which dominated the world, and had the earth for a school-room, [had even kept jealous watch over the teachings of the various minor academies which were spread through Christendom. Each school of arts, under the shadow of the cathedral of cach bishop, was carefully watched by the all-sec-ing eye of Rome. His faith who was not to fail and he who had to confirm his brethree,

later on upon the bench. In fact, the spirit of the school of St. Peter has made itself felt throughout the world, and those who now are enjoying the fruits of our fathers' labors are reaping a harvest sown by Catholic hands, When that great revolution took place in human thought which resulted in the rejection of the principle of authority which was the principle of the Sermon of the Mount, brute force and can penetrate deeper than damental truths which no one dreamt of another form was taken in the schools of our fathers for meeting the peril. THE PRACTICAL, REEN-SIGHTED, AND SPLENDID

ST. IGNATIUS.

drew men still closer to the Cross. He of all authority and the rejection of all exsacrifice of self in every form, and one absorbing object-the forming of men upon the Divine model—was the scope which they proposed to themselves in joining St. Ignatius. These men were especially connected in their Peter. One of their great alms was to support his power, and to defend his prerogatives, and to impress the world with the paramount necessity of subjection to legitimate (To be Continued in our next.) authority and obedience to the Holy It is not for me, at this hour, to See. detain you with an account of the exploits and sufferings and successes of the Society of Jesus.

THEIR ENEMIES AND THEIR FRIENDS

combine in declaring that they have proved themselves the most influential body of spiritual men of modern times. They succeeded to the schools of St. Benedict and St. Dominic. The education of Europe may be said to have been in their hands. And they have, from the day when St. Francis Borgia established their first college, in 1546, to the present, persistently and successfully maintained, amidst a difficult world, the high principles of the school of Christ. Like St. Peter, St. Benedict, and St. Dominic, St. Ignatius found his liberty and strength in with the great school of St. Peter. He did not declare his independence, or boast of having found a new philosophy, or of having improved on that of the great Teacher who went before him. He was simply an humble and docile disciple of the Crucified. His school was not even named after himself, He named his order, not the Society of Iggreat, persistent aim of all his followers was to perpetuate that name and all it represented amongst the children of men. need not refer to the growth and spread of that great institute. I need not spread of that great institute. I need not though he might have little or no capital him-refer to its vitality, and to what it had effocted self. As the saying is, if he needed

AT THEIR FIRST CENTENARY JUBILEE the members of this school of our fathers amounted to 13,112, distributad over 32 provinces. A century later they had increaced to 22,589, aud were possessed of 24 professed houses, 669 colleges, 176 seminaries, 61 noviciates, 335 residences, and 275 missionary stations in infidel countries, and in the Protestant states of Europe. What they have done in modern times you will know without me going into detail: you know it from what you have heard or seen, perhaps yourselves ; and you will know what they will do still better in a few years, when not only Melbourne but Sydney, not only Adelaide but Dunedin, shall witness to you that the old skill has not died out, and that the schools and colleges of St. Ignatius are perpetuating in these modern days, in this

principles of the

of its early efforts.

mercial operations, not of Florence only but of all Europe. The transactions of these establishments were some times of a magnitude which may snrprise even the comtemporaries of

THE BARINGS AND THE ROTHSCHLDS.

Two houses advanced to Edward III. of England upwards of three hundred thousand marks at a time when the mark contained more silver than fifty shillings of the present day, and when the value of silver was more than quadruple of what it now is. The city and its environs contained a hundred and seventy thousand inhabitants. In the various founded a society of active, energetic, schools about ten thousand children were practical-minded men, whose vocation it was taught to read; twelve hundred studied arithnot to bury themselves in solitude, or simply metic; six hundred received a learned educa-conduct the deputations in the schools, but tion. The progress of elegant literature and to come in direct contact with the spirit of of the fine arts was proportioned to that of revolution, which was based upon the denial the public prosperity. . . . No tonguo ever furnished more gorgeous and vivid tints ternal restraint. The members of the great to poetry; nor was it long before a poet apschool were formed upon the most sovere model of divine obedience. They were and discipline, and freedom from ties, and greatest work of imagination which has appeared since the poems of Homer. The following generation produced, indeed, no second Dante, but it was eminently distinguished by general intellectual activity." To leave commerce and material advance, what is to be said spirit with the great overruling school of St. of the intellect and the science of those men who had been educated in the school of St.

The Canadian Lumber Interest.

A writer in the current number of the North West Lumberman has the following remarks

The stocks of lumber in Canada at present are below the average, still there is quite a large quantity of undesirable kinds, dimensions, etc., and although we are apt to think we have suffered more largely by the depression in the lumber trade than others, I am inclined to think we have got off well in comparison with our neighbours across the line. There have been numerous failures particularly at and in the vicinity of Ottawa; some of the largest, and what have been supposed the wealthiest concerns have been obliged to succumb at last, and others are barely holding on by the most stremuous efforts dentifying himself in an especial manner hoping times will improve soon. Some of those concerns have mills, grounds, etc, that cost all the way from \$100,000 to \$150,000 that are now idle or perhaps in the hands of the banks.

These failures have been caused in a great measure, of course, by the depression in the lumber trade, still there are other matters that have had their influence and have worked against them. For instance, a few years ago there was no difficulty in an ordinarily smart man, wishing to engage in the manufacture of lumber, in getting all the funds needed to drafts took the first ship. carry on the business through the banks Lately, while a trave for education and for the world. You may money, all that was necessary was recall for a moment the astonishing success to sprinkle a little sawdust over his hat and he was sure of all the accommodation he needed. And from what I can learn, there is no little truth in this saying, particularly in Canada. But in the course of events, through stagnation in trade, the banks or nearly all of them lost some very heavily. They were obliged to take these expensive mills and limits on their hands. and. of course, could not operate them successfully, and were obliged in many cases to wind them up, or as in several instances within my personal knowledge, have the property now on their hands idle. In other cases they are putting in more money, fishing for what they have already invested.

Those that are in running order are putting in a large stock of timber this season. The winter has been very favorable for operating in the bush. Labor and provisions have been low; in fact, men and teams could be hired for anything you were willing to pay.

would have no "kid" in the race with Hawdon on May 5th. Hanlan continues to go out twice a day and is winning golden opin ions from the people, but there is a certain clique who speak sneeringly of him, and pre-tend to think he is overrated. No betting of moment is yet reported.

5

GENERAL NEWS.

A Paris letter says an ingenious apparatus, intended to reproduce telegraphically at dis-tance the pictures obtained in a camera obscura, has recently been invented at Ardes.

Four young French officers of noble families were lately placed under arrest by their Colonel in Tours for scratching the words "Vive le Roi 1" upon a window pane of the theatse.

A St. Petersburg letter says there are a great many female Nihilists in Russia. During the recent troubles a battle was fought in the Nihilist secret printing office, and four girl students killed.

The band of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, on marching out of Natal for Zululand, played "John Brown's Body," the soldiers singing in chorus as did the Americans when they left for the civil war.

Oil paintings are now imitated, according to the Photographic News, by puinting in oil on the back of photograph rendered trans-parent by means of Canada balsam, and then running them through a press to give the desired surface.

Dickens, when in the United States, said one evening that he always found the people most like his characters objecting to them as improbable and extreme. A Mrs. Nickleby had talked to him in so peculiar a strain that he was thinking : "Good Heavens! she is going to charge me with putting her into my book," when she began to observe on the character as utterly unnatural. So with several Pecksniffs.

A female book agent caused the publication in the Sacramento Bee of the death of one Geo. W. Bruff. Now, Bruff was not dead, and appealed to the Bee to restore him to life. The Ree found the woman, who explained that Bruff owed her and had fixed a day when he would pay it he was beere, and not pay she concluded he was dead, and bit is in the Bre. Bruff he would pay if he was alive; as he did and the Bee people are angry ; everybody else laughs.

Light, Bromhead who distinguished himself in Zululand, is the youngest son of the late Sir Edmund de Gonville Bromhead of Thudby Hall, Lincolnshire, and is Irish on the mother's side; being a cousin of Lord Ffrench, a Galway peer. (ionville Bromhead's elder brother, Major Bromhead, was with the depot of his regiment when Lord Chelmsford's disastrous despatch arrived. He at once applied to go to the war, and without waiting for the

Lately, while a travelling menagerie was being exhibited at a village in Thuringia, the leopard tore the bars from his cage, and with a magnificent bound, landed among the spectators. He killed a woman and a child, and the sight of blood excited him to such a degree that he would not relinquish his prey until beaten to death. Examination proved that the bars of the cage had been previously loosened, and an employee discharged for drunkenness has been arrested.

The so-called "Horse Communities" of Russia flourish in all cities where there are universities. Most of the poorer students, who are free from prejudices, live upon horse flesh, which can be procured at one-fifth the price of beef. It is the custom of such students to board in parties of from five to twenty, and hence the name of " Horse Com-munities." So many Nihilists have been found in these communities that the horsemeat caters are liable to prosecution by the Government.

St. Patrick's labors in Ireland extended over period of sixty years, and in the time he learned of some good teamsters that were founded over seven hundred churches, consecrated over three hundred Bishops, ordained three thousand priests, besides the millions whom he brought into the fold of the true faith. It was when this great work was accomplished that St. Patrick ascended Mount Cruachan, that he might contemplate, bless and crown his labors, by obtaining from the Almighty special privileges for his spiritual children.

DENEDICT WAS HIS NAME WHO FOUNDED THAT SCHOOL.

He is simply a disciple of Christ. He does not pretend to lead, but it is his especial boast to follow. He leaves the wicked city. He enters the wilderness ; he collects others round him He writes bis philosophy, which is simply a repetition of the philosophy of Christ. The world is abandoned that men might live together in Christ's love. His love is a first principle and the basis of the whole teaching-Christ rules. He is seen in the Abbot; his voice speaks when he commands; and the brethren not only look on each other as his representatives, but also on strangers and pilgrims and guests, and especially the Prior as representing him. Their life is spent in the love of this great exemplar, and Christ's presence is the secret of all their love and gentleness, and purity and grace. . They truly build their home in the solitude ; they raise a large and splendid church; they spend the night in the divine praises, singing together in melody to God; and in the day, when they are not engaged in prayer or in study, they patiently reclaim the savage earth, and turn the wilderness into a blooming garden. Their great virtue is stability, remaining in their place and d sing their work in obedience under authority, and out of the love of Christ. Each individual of that holy throng has been spending his life trying to put on Ohrist, and sweet and gentle in his converse, meek and humble are his ways; laborious and silent and contented, and, filled with spiritual thoughts, he spends his days waiting for the great revelation when all this world is over, and that becomes a reality for which he lives. Fancy such a thing as this ; imagine the hardy ruthless, witless barbarians coming for the first time in contact with such a polity, and with such merr as there. Here they would find all they lacked ; here they would find in full force all those virtues which uncivilized tribes do not possess: here they would find what would attract the eye in the beauty of the ceremonial and in the glorious plendor of the Gothic Church : here they would be transfixed with surprise, seeing so many men, and yet

SO SILENT, SO ORDEBLY, SO OBEDIENT,

to completely under control. Here they would for the first time in their lives discover how men can live together in brotherly love, hinking more of each other than of themelves, and animated by one great active principle-that of the personal love and worship of flim who gave His law upon the Mount; thus they would find how this earth

WITH THE GREWTH OF POPURATION

and with development and knowledge the schools of our fathers took another form. The dialectics of Aristotle had worked a revolution in great and contemplative minds; the learning of the East and the wisdom brought to Paris through Spain was not without its effect. The quiet woodland, the calm bill-side, the banks of the river, and the mountain top were abandoned for the gay and noisy city. The period of mediceval universities commenced when the philosophy of St. Benedict had done its work. The patriarch of the West, with his fingers on his lips, gives place to the chivalrous and acute St. Dominic. The schools of Paris take the teachings of Cassinno and St Golf; and the schools of our fathers are typified in the methods and teaching in the great order of frings and teachers.

PARIS BECAME THE CENTRE

of the intellectual world. Here all flocked who desired to develop their faculties and enlarge their minds. A council at Rome, in 1078, ordered that a school of liberal arts should be set up alongside every episcopal cathedral, and thus, under the shadow of St. Peter, that form of philosophy was perpetu-ated which was first given to the world from Divine lips upon the Mount. Here, as in the school of St. Benedict, the master was a representative in his own person of that which hetaught. Perhaps the most perfect examplesof this university teacher is to be found in the Angel of the Schools.

ST. THOMAS OF AQUIN

embraces in his own person and character the transition from the Abbey to the Hall of the scholastics. Personally a contemplative living in the unseen world, he, of all men of age, was the most keen logician, the most powerful reasoner and his 🛯 and" deepest thinker of his or any other time. The whole world, it may be said, flocking to Paris, flocked to see and hear him lecture. He preeminently represents the schools of our fathers in the middle age. Paris was overcharged with other colleges and halls besides that of the Dominicans; but they may be said to have summed up in their method the system of that day, and by the success of their exposition and the exceptional brilliancy of their professors, took the lead and gave the tone to those teachings. I need not describe to you the methods by which the youths of that day were drilled in profane and sacred knowledge. My especial point is this; that the same funthat. damental principle that is wanting in the pagan schools, and is ever found in the system of our Saviour, which underlay and permeated the methods of St. Paul and St. Benedict, was no less strongly marked in that of St. Dominic and the Christian teachers of the university period and in the middle age. Indeed, it may be said that this age was

THE ESPECIAL AGE OF PHILOSOPHICAL AND UHEOLOGICAL THOUGHT.

Men's minds were possessed with a craving

would never allow false principle, or false dogma, or morality, or worship to be taught without a warning, and if that were not heedd. without a condemnation. The colleges and halls of the mediaval universities were under the same healthy control.

No professor could bring in the Arabian philosophy or dwell approvingly on the aberrations of the commentators of Aristotle without being called to order. The creed, and moral law, and worship which Christ introduced were not to be tampered with. Human ingenuity and pride of intellect were not permitted to run riot amid the certainties of religion and the traditions and revelations of a venerable mtiquity, guarded and guided by the spirit of truth itself. Thus for years, whilst ample liberty was accorded to science and to human thought, it was not allowed that license which declares that truth and error have equal rights, and that a man is at perfect liberty to think exactly as he likes. The philosophy of Christ penetrates deeper than that. It does not content itself with dealing with overt acts, or with spoken words; it penetrates into the heart and conscience, anathematizes a dishonest desire with as absolute a condemnation as the act of its fulfilment. Thus the minor schools were under some protection; and the great school may be said to have exerted a paracentre school of St. Peter, living on in his successors, has ever warned and corrected, and | 50 far as the school of Peter is concerned, an called to order, and, if necessary, punished those who went astray.

AS TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE SCHOOL OF CHRIST,

in fostering a spirit of learning, and in multiplying universities, and halls, and colleges, every scholar knows that all the greatest and most renowned centres of learning throughout Christendom owe their existence to it. I need not remind you of England, which cannot speak of Oxford or Cambridge, of their halls and their colleges, without calling to mind the enlightened beneficence of some Pope, or the large-handed liberality of some Cutholic bishop. It is the same all over Europe. The school of Christ has been the prolific mother of all true culture, and the earnest advocate of every liberal art. Not to speak of Italy, and Spain, and Ireland, countries which were learned and foremost in letters and philosophy, because they were Catholic; but, later, even Scotland. To whom do our Scotlish friends owe those universities which have enabled them to grasp the lion's share in every department where head and perseverance and keenness are required? They owe them to the school of Christ—to the school of St. Peter. St. Andrew's established 1410, Glasgow in 1450, and Aberdeen in 1495, were the handiwork of the school of St. Peter. The grammar schools in the burgh corporations are of a like origin. To the school of St. Peter is owing

THE SCOTCH PARLIAMENT OF 1496

made the education of those who would have the responsibility of ruling and correcting others compulsory. All barons and free-holders of substance were compelled, under heavy fine, to do two things-first to make their sons study Latin at the grammar schools; and, secondly, to send them for three millions and a half of our money. Four years to the schools of art and jare, so that bundred thousand florins were annually

new country Sermon on the Mount, and are keeping alive in the hearts and intellects of the thousands of these colonies that clear dogmatic creed, that precise morality, that divine form of worship, which of old days lifted the world from degradation and darkness and despair into the hope and prospect of a glorious future. For eighteen hundred years the powers of passion and pride have fought with Christianity and with the principles of Christian education and against the schools of our fathers. But Christ is too strong for their combined efforts. Never was the Catholic, indeed the Christian, world more alive to the paramount importance of the philosophy of Christ than at the present hour,

and never was there less prospects of socialists and infidels and unbelievers driving out our faith by means of a system of godless and irreligious schools. But it is objected that

THE SCHOOL OF ST. PETER DWARFS AND STUNTS ENOWLEDGE,

and is opposed to science and to progress Let us now meet this threadbare objection. Take Italy when under the papal influence and in the very height of its Catholicity, when the school of St Peter and no other mount sway. Take Lord Macaulay as being, impartial witness, to say the least to it. He says :- "The crusades, from which the inhabitants of other countries gained nothing but relics and wounds, brought the rising commonwealth of the Adriatic and Tyrrhene seas large increase of wealth, dominion and knowledge. Their moral and geographical position enabled them to profit alike by the parbarism of the West and the civilization of the East. Their ships covered every sea

Their factories rose on every shore. ΄/Γheir money-changers set their tables in every city. Manufactures flourished. Banks were established. The operations of the commercial machine were facilitated by many useful and beautiful inventions. We doubt whether any country in Europe, our own perhaps excepted, has at the present time reached so high a point of wealth and civilization as some parts of Italy had attained four hundred years ago." Take some single city, in the very

heart of its Catholicity, as a specimen of what LOOK AT FLORENCE

mean.

in the carlier part of the fourtcenth century. Macaulay again says: "The revenue of the republic amounted to six hundred thousand Horins, a sum which, allowing for the appreciation of the precious metals, was at least quivalent to six hundred thousand pounds sterling; a larger sum than England and Ireland, two centuries ago, yielded annually and stopped until he came up. Hanlaw was to Elizabeth-a larger sum than, according to any computation which we have seent, he Grand Duke of Tuscany now derives from a territory of much greater extent. The manufacture of wood alone employed two hundred factories and thirty thousand workmen. The cloth annually produced sold, at an average, for twelve' hundred thousand florins; a sum fairly equal, in exchangeable value, to two

looking for work, and only asked food for themselves and teams as a compensation. The snow came on early in December, and there has been from one to three fect on a level since.

In Montreal the lumber business is sadly deranged. Six years ago, perhaps, there was hardly a place where the business was more flourishing. Lumber yards almost without number were established throughout the city, all of which seemed to do well, and nearly all of which were good for anything they desired to purchase. To-day I only know one, or at most two, in the city that I would care to sell on time. Real estate has also received a black eve of the deepest dye.

NEW YORK, April 7.-Fanny Barrett, who shot Nathan last week, has not yet been arrested. It is said she fled the State. Her counsel said she would turn up all right when everything was ready.

OTTAWA, April 7 .- Considerable excitement has been caused by the mysterious disappearance of Thomas Vincent, jeweller, of this city. He was last seen on Saturday night, apparently low spirited. This noon the door of his room was forced open ; his revolver was found with four chambers discharged and the bed clothes and floor covered with blood. His watch and \$16 in money were found upon his table. No traces of blood can be found on the stairs leading from the room.

TORONTO, April 7.- The Mail, this morning, contains the following special cablegram dated London, April 5th :---William Elliott, the champion oarsman of England, was given a benefit last night in the Victoria Music Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Responding to a call for a speech, Elliott, in the course of his remarks, referred to his past record, and then mentioned that on June 16th he had to row either Boyd or Hanlan for the championship on the Tyne. At this there were cries from the audience of " Boyd," and then " Hanlan." El iott said he was prepared for both and didn't care which, a remark that called forth tremendous applause. Elliott continued, and said, that if he had his health, and was fit and well on the day of the race, if Hanlan or Boyd showed himself a better man than he, the audience might be sure, which ever it might be, he was entitled to the championship of England. They (the audience) might guarantee that the man that won would have to be the best sculler. (Applause.) He would just say a word or two about something that had appeared in the papers about the beginning of the week. He (Elliott) had gone up the river like other people, with a wish to see the Canadian oarsman. He saw the latter coming towards him rowing about twenty-two and twenty-three strokes to the minute. He (Elliott) rowed with him a short distance, and it had to be in the papers. He could assure them that he had no desire to taunt Hanlan, and he distinctly wished his hearers to know that he did not go up the river for that purpose, and would not be guilty of such meanness (loud applause). He had seen Hanlan off twice; the last time the Canadian was going at a more paddle, as if to hide his true, form, but the they might know enough law to do their duty ' coined. Eighty banks conducted the com- man from over the seas might be sure that he Ache,' and publish all three together."

The Scottish American Journal says :-"The Canadian Government are wisely anxious to open up trade with foreign countries, and with this end in view negotiations are being begun with the representatives of foreign powers. It is announced that the Brazilian Consul now at Ottawa, has entered into arrangements with the Government to subsidize a line of steamers to ply between Halifax and Brazil. by which it is hoped to develop direct trade in sugar and coffee with that country. The Brazilian Government, it is also said, has signified its intention of granting a subsidy to the line similar to that given by the Canadian Government. This is undoubtedly an important commercial move, from which may flow great results."

DIPTHERIA SUCCESSFULLY CURED .- During the present winter diptheria has been very prevalent with Montreal citizens. Among other families who have suffered severely from this contagion was that of Mr. Christopher Sonne. In his family of six who were affected with t, the youngest, a fine little girl, was removed by death, recently, after a few days severe illness. The next youngest, a girl between five and six years of age, was attacked by the malady in such a dangerous form that for several days hopes of her recovery were doubtful. Dr. John Finnie, who was then their family physician, suggested that an operation should take place to save the child's ife. Accordingly, with the assistance of Dr. Roddick, he performed the operation, by cutting the windpipe and inserting a tube in her throat below the chin. The poor child suffered severely for about eight days, but this operation was the means of saving its life, and it is now well and running about as usual. Tho other four who were also attacked with the virulent disease are now convalescent. Much praise is due to Dr. Finnie for the attention he bestowed on these dangerous cases. Had it not been for his skill Mr. Sonne would now, no doubt, be mourning the loss not only of one child, but of several.

The best way to renovate kid gloves is to nay four-and-sixpence for a new pair.

A Chicago girl lost her overshoe while travelling through Virginia last year, and now some newspapers are writing up long articles about the discovery of a subterranean cave in that State.

During the recent sessions at Wakefield a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he hesitated for a moment, and then coolly replied, amid the laughter of the court, " No, I'se not married."

An exchange says : "We are in receipt of two poems, one on the "Throbbing Brain, and another on A Bleeding Heart?" We will wait until we receive one on the 'Stomach active building active

THE TRUE WITNESS AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

These hints are intended to suggest thoughts

tice, and not a list of orders to do this or that

at any particular time. A farmer who does not know his business would not be helped

in this wide country, cats are sown from Jan-

uary to May, and corn from March to June.

We desire to give hints that will help not only

the beginners, but the old farmer who must

live and learn, because something new is oc-

Top-dressing .--- An early top-dressing of arti-

superphosphate of lime may be used. Wood

A Caution .- Great damage may be done by

with seed or very young plants. A teaspoon-

ashes never come amiss for any crop.

curring in farm practice every day.

a rapid solvent.

which is harmless.

seed is doubly useful.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1879.

Italian Warehouse

AGRICULTURAL. Among the Hurons and Iroquols.

a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

Three in the Evening. 12.52 By Father Ryan. dina 1 O: Heart of Three in the Evening? You nestled the thorn-crowned Head, He leaned on you in His sorrow And rested in you when dead

Ah ! Holy Three in the Evening ! He gave you his tickest dower-He met you afar on Calvery And made you "His own last Hour."

Oh! Brow of Three in the Evening! Thou wearest a crimson crown, Thou art Prince of the Hours forever, And thy volce, as thou goest down

The cycles of Time, still murmurs The story of love, each day— "I hold in death the Eternal In the long and the far away."

Oh Heart of Three in the Evening ! Mine beats with Thine each day, Thou tellest the olden story, I listen, and weep, and pray.

HOME READING.

LYNN RICE CAKES.

One pound of ground rice, two teaspoonfuls ef Borwick's baking powder, the rind of two or three lemons finely chopped, one halfpound of sifted sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter beaten to the thickness of cream, and four cggs well beaten. Bake in a well-buttered mould in a moderate oven.

SOUP MAIGRE.

Four carrots, two leeks, one turnip, two large potatoes, and a handful of dried peas. But together in a soup pot with four quarts of cold water; boil four hours, pass through a sieve; add a piece of butter, pepper, and solt and a little more water. Boil for half an hour, and serve, adding a little boiled rice or sliced potato.

OMELETTE.

Break three eggs into a basin, add spoonful of cream, and a little piece of butter, pepper and salt. Take two ounces of butter in an omelette pan, and while it is melting whip the eggs thoroughly; faring man, "first father died, and then my when the butter begins to splutter, pour the eggs in and stir. As it becomes firm, roll the omelette, let it brown on one side, and serve.

WHITE TURNIP SOUP.

Scrape and peel and cut up turnips according to the quantity of soup required, and put them to boil in lukewarm water. When half done, add one-fifth as much of onion cut up, pepper and salt. When thoroughly done take off the fire, add a cup of milk and a picce of butter, stir well, and serve with a slice of bread fried in dripping.

BRITANY POTATO SOUP.

Take potatoes and half as many onions (say twelve and six), boil in a quart of water till quite in pulp. Rub through a sieve; add about two or three ounces of butter, some salt, pepper and a few chopped mushrooms (where mushrooms cannot be had a few pickles), then heat (not boil) with two quarts of milk.

SAVORY DISCUITS.

Take twelve eggs, and their weight of good crushed sugar, also take the weight of seven eggs of flour; beat the white and yolks separate, add in the flour and sugar; stir into them lightly the juice of two nice lemons, and the rind of one lemon carefully grated, or four tablespoonfuls of rose-water, if you have no lemons; stir this together, and bake on tins, if not too hot an oven.

PUFFS.

Roll out puff paste nearly one quarter of an inch thick, and with a small saucer or tin cutter of that size, cut it into round pieces; place upon one side raspberry or strawberry jam, or any sort or preserved fruit, or stewed apples; wet the edges, fold over the otherside,

11. That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled.

with salt. 12. That blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bedbug remedy, and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log-house.

13. That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

14. That kerosene will make tin teakettles as bright as when new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from the clean varnished furni-

15. That cool rainwater and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Wit and Humor.

What is the difference between a certain Roman Emperor and a drunken man? One's Titus an Emperor, the other's tight as a brick. "Talk about Vanderbilt's four tracks from

Albany to Buffalo," said a newly arrived tramp, "why, I've got as many as sixteen thousand between Syracuse and Utica."

Little Johnny says: One time a lion met an elephant and the elephant sed : "You better go and git your hair cut." But the lion it said : "Bah! I shant resent a feller's insults wich has got his nose tweeh his own teeths."

The politest man of the time lives in New Orleans. He went into a tobacconist's store, bought two cigars and said courteously to the proprietor, " If you do not object to the smell of tobacco, I will smoke one of these cigars here."

"See here, captain," said a sharp boy, who was seeking employment from and old seamother married again ; and then my mother died and father married again; and somehow or other, someway, I don't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor no nothing.

This naval joke is going the rounds. A middy who had recently joined his ship was interviewed by the captain, who made the trite remark : "Well, I suppose, as of old, they have sent us the biggest fool of the family." "No sir," replied the modern Percival Keen, "the fashion has changed since your day."

When a Hartford woman patted her friend's seven-year-old youngster on the head and said, I should like to have such a little boy as you are," he looked up into her face, and replied : " Well, I guess you can. I don't believe God's lost the pattern of me."

The circus is coming and once more we will have the pleasure of witnessing the cheerful spectacle of seven church members taking one little two-year old child " to see the animals." "I didn't go into the circus department," said a good deacon, after the last moral circus was here, "but I dropped in to look around the menagerie a few moments with my grandson, and I do think the man who tied his legs in a bow-knot around his neck, and then crawled through the hoop, was alone worth the price of admission."

ACCIDENT TO A CANADIAN LADY .- The following will be read with painful interest by many in London. The Field says : "A painful accident occurred soon after the meet near Kilbride Hill (Co. Dublin, Ireland), where a carriage horse managed to slip off his bridle and injured one or two people, a lady sustain-ing a bad fracture of her leg." The lady in question was Mrs. Phipps, youngest daughter and press it round with the finger and thumb; of the Very Rev. the Dean of Niagara, who or cut the paste into the form of a diamond, married Captain (now Major) Phipps, formerly

Catholic Progress.

(The first half of the seventcenth century.) It was no easy task to instruct the Indians of Canada in the faith ; they were as ignorant of the name of God as of His worship and of the mysteries of religion. Few of us appreciato the happiness of having inherited the faith from our forefathers. In their nomadic it was necessary to induce them to adopt a much by reading that in April oats must be fixity of abode, and to effect this large subsidics were necessary; these were supplied by the abundant alms of the faithful, to whom Louis XIII. and his Queen, and the cele-brated Cardinal de Richelicu set the example of liberality. Gentleness of bearing and fortitude in no ordinary degree were required for the work of conversion. The hospital and the school for girls, both of them at Quebec, contributed greatly to success. The hospital, founded by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, was under the care of seven Hospitalier Nuns from Dieppe, of whom the youngest was have seen the effect in the changed color of twenty-two and the eldest not more than the foliage in twelve hours after an applicatwenty-five years of age. The girls' school tion, when a gentle shower has fallen imme-was under Ursuline Nuns, almost all of noble dintely afterwards. If the fertilizer can be families, who went under the guidance of their foundress, Madame de la Peltrie, from the convents in Paris and at Tours; the first Superioress was the Theresa of France, Mother Mary of the Incarnation. The example of these admirable women attracted not only the Indians, but also many of the French, to settle in those desolate regions, and the presence of the French at once afforded protection to the natives, and contributed much to wean them from their roaming habits. By the end of twenty years, notwithstanding persecution, famine, war, and pestilence, there was not an Indian family to be found in which some members at least, if not all, had not embraced the faith. We will, however, leave Quebec, and describe the origin and the destruction of the mission among the Hurons. The Hurons had fixed habitations, and were distant from Quebec some seven hundred miles. We must say something of the difficulties which stood in the way of their conversion. The first difficulty was the nature of the country. Missionary establishments are fixed generally in spots accessible by sea or river, and from these centres excursions are made into the neighboring districts ; but the Huron Mission was worked for sixteen years in a country accessible to no vessels but to canoes of cork of not more than 2,000 pounds burden, including the passengers. In the journey from Quebec travellers had often to carry on their own shoulders for four or six miles, their boat, their baggage, and their provisions without finding an inhabited resting-place the whole way, For years together we received no letter from Europe and Quebec, and were without human succour, without even the necessaries for the sacraments and the holy mysterics. The land produced neither wheat nor wine. These obstacles, and the great difficulty presented by a language entirely different to that of the other Indians, gave occasion to many to think that it would be impossible, or at any rate very rash, to undertake this mission. But as we had been informed that this nation was the key to many others in the far West, who were all, like the Hurons, accustomed to settled homes, we looked upon their conversion as a matter of the first importance. Hence it was that, in the year 1615, Father Le Caron, a Recollet, and in 1626 some of the Society of Jesus, undertook this heroic enterprise : their ignorance, however, of the language was a bar to their success. After the departure of

the English from the country the Jesuit Fathers again took up the task, and in the year 1634 they had put the undertaking on a pretty firm footing. The French were already acquainted with the Hurons, because the Hurons, having heard of the French ships that came to land each year, ventured upon the difficult journey to the coast in order to see them. The first of the Jesuits to visit the Hurons in their own homes (A.D. 1626) were Brebeuf and de were me. wh Fathers de

most profitable when its cost is considered. After much observation, the writer finds no difference in the crop from small and Hints for the Month of April. large seed. Of conrse there is a limit, and po-

tatoes as small as hickory nuts are not rewhich may be made helpful in the study of farred to be and but the and had be for and farm work and the learning of the best prace "Carrots and Parsnips, as field crops, are

Carrots and Parsnips, as field crops, are not to be recommended, unless for sale, when we can 'grow' sugar-beets and many varieties of mangels with half the trouble of cultivating and harvesting. If carrots are desired by dairymen for special purposes, they might try as a substitute, the yellow orange-globe or egg-shaped mangels, the red beets or the early blood turnin beets which come in for early fall and winter feeding.

Flaz.-This crop promises to become a staple, East as well as West, as flax. manufacturing is becoming established. Low, ficial manure upon fall grain and grass fields moist ground, newly cleared swamp or is often of the greatest advantage. The ground meadow-land suits flax exactly. In the West, is now moist and mellow, and the soluble fer- fresh prairie is suitable. I bushel of seed per tilizers are at once ready to be utilized. We acre should be sown this month.

have seen the effect in the changed color of Raisng Calves .- To purchase improved stock requires much money. But the same result tion, when a gentle shower has fallen imme-dintely afterwards. If the fertilizer can be sown during a shower so much the better, otherwise we choose the afternoon for the otherwise we choose the afternoon for the well when taught to drink from the pail work, so that the dew of the night may act as the third day. It is well for them to suck the cow and soften the udder, for three or four What Fertilizers to Use .- For grass, 150 lbs. | days.

of Rectified Peruvian Guano per acre is often Sheep .-- Lambs and sheep intended for sale useful, and so may be the same quantity of should be pushed as fast as possible complete grass manures made for this purwith safety. But most haste in this pose. Those who cannot procure these easily respect often secures least speed. Ewes can use 100 lbs. of gypsum per acre, with 250 that have raised lambs and that are to be sold lbs. of fine bone dust and as many wood ashes should be fed so as to be out of the way by as possible up to 40 bushels per acre. The June. German Potash Salts are a good substitute for

Cows .- There is no better feed as a steady ashes. For grain the prepared complete ferdiet for cows, than grass; but there may be tilizers, or Peruvian guano, bone dust, or cases in which some stimulating food may be used with benefit. Early grass is not healthful, being immature and two laxative. It would be better to follow the old English using concentrated fertilizers in close contact practice in this respect, and not turn cows to grass until May. May-day is an ancient ful of such a fertilizer dropped upon a seed or young sprouted grain will kill the germ, or farmer's holiday on this account in England, and we might well follow their practice. This, the tender sprout or "growing points" of the of course, refers to localities with the same plant. Any concentrated fertilizer should be seasons-earlier at the south, and even later well mixed with the soil or scattered very at the far north.

thinly over the surface, and unless it is rain-Horses .- As the coat begins to loosen, the ing at the time, should never be sown upon a skin is often irritable. This may be corrected growing crop while the leaves are wet. Comby giving in the food daily one ounce of an mon sense will guide a thoughtful man when equal mixture of sulphur and cream of tartar he knows that most of these fertilizers are for a few days. Good grooming with a soft either caustic or corrosive, excepting gypsum, brush and a blunt curry-comb should not be neglected. If the gums are swollen, rub them Harrowing Winter Grain is a practice now with a corn-cob dipped in powdered generally adopted, and there are many good borax. Cleanliness is a great preventive of harrows made especially for this purpose, with disease. As the weather becomes warmer, more teeth that slope backwards, or that may be reversed for ordinary work. Harrowing after oats, rye, or barley, and less corn may be fed. An occasional feed of cut ruta-bagas will be applying fertilizers or sowing grass or clover useful.

Brood Hares .- As foaling approaches, brood Sowing Clover .- From considerable expemares should be turned into a loose box. The rience the writer prefers to delay sowing cloextra exercise is beneficial and they rest ver until the ground has become settled and more at ease. Their work should be lightened. the weather warm. A warm spell earlier may The most gentle treatment should be start the seed and a strong frest alterwards exercised ; the temper of the colt often depends kill the young germs. Our present agricul-tural practice must be no longer carried on by "rule of thumb" or in the old bap-hazard upon this.

Pigs .- Pork is looking up, and pigs are worth more than they were a few backwoods fashion. We have "a hard row to months ago. While prices are low, the hoe" now and must make use of the very best cost of feeding should be reduced. methods by which every seed must count and Pigs can be kept most cheaply upon grass in the summer, and an orchard is a good place Fodder Crops .- No farm where animals are for them; they will do service in destroying kept can be profitably worked without a proinsects.

vision for some green todder, such as oats, Sundry Matters -- Poultry should be kept free oats and peas mixed, oats and barley mixed, from vermin; dig up the ground in the runs or other crops to be sown later. Earliness is and clean the houses and so escape gapes. indispensable, and the first work of this month Provide good coops for young chicks, and let them run in the garden or orchard. Clean should be to prepare the ground and sow seed for fodder. The leafiest kind of oats should up everything about the house and barns and be chosen: New Brunswick, Excelsior, and burn the rubbish; numerous eggs and Probsteier oats have a good stalk and leaf, and chrysalids of insects will be burned with it. answer well for this purpose. But two crops Put all the tools and implements in order, can be grown at once and a double yield seand whitewash pig-pens, poultry-houses and cured by sowing two kinds of seeds. Thus 11 sheep-pens. Look well to fences before bushels each of oats and Canada peas sown cattle find the weak places; if these are once

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HENCHEY'S HOTEL,) QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. ; MR. JOHN BURNS:-DEAR SHR,-The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recom-mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROLLER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en-ire appropriation. ire approbation.

bation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY. 12-28-g PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. (District of Montreal. S UPERIOR COURT No. 917. Dame Mary Larnay, of the Town of Lachine, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Charles McNally, of the same place, laborer, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaint(); versus

The said Charles McNally, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens, for separa-tion of property has been instituted in this cause, this day.

Montreal, 4th March, 1879. DOHERTY & DOHERTY.

then lay on the fruit, and fold over the paste in such a manner as to give it a triangular Mrs. Phipps, we believe, had her leg broken shape.

WAFFLE CAKES.

Quarter of a pound of butter, three eggs iwo tablespoonfuls of flour, and a teacupful of milk, or sour cream is better, and a little salt and nutmeg ; wash the butter well, beat it to a cream, then mix the yolks with it ; add the flour by degrees, and then pour on the cream at once; beat the whites of the eggs separately to a froth, and add them to the other ingredients just before baking; rub the irons with butter, or let them get saturated with fat in the dripping pan previously; pour in the batter, so that the holes are filled; bake them a light-brown. If the irons are pushed into the fire itself, a couple of minutes will brown them, and cause them to rise.

American and French Breakfasts.

American housewives have not studied the art of cooking the various kinds of meat in the most economical and palatable modes. French cooks far excel us in this particular. They not only gather up the fragments, as the Scriptures enjoin, so that nothing may be lost, but they make it a study to cook every part of the animal in the most attractive and nutritious mode. A hook bone, with their skilful manipulation, will make a delicious dinner for a large family, and they will save stock enough, with the addition of a variety of cheap vegetables, to make a nutritions soup for the next day's dinner. Americans want beefsteak for breakfast; a Frenchman is content with a boiled egg, a hot roll and a cup of coffee. The Frenchman's breakfast costs five to ten cents, the American's twenty-five to fifty cents, and the former is just as nutritious as the latter, and more easily digested. Dyspepsia, the fashionable disease of America, is seldom known in France.-Massachusetts Ploughman.

Things Worth Knowing.

1. That fish may be scaled much casier by dipping into boiling water about a minute.

2. That fish may as well be scaled, if desired. before packing down in salt : though in that case do not scald them.

3. Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk. 4. That milk which is turned or changed

may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

5. That salt will cnrdle new milk ; hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

6. That fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night.

7. That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. . Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

8. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.

9. That a tablespoonful of turpentine boiled ; with your white clothes will aid the whitening Drocess.

10. That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm or aged with surprising expertness and case.

of the 20th, but now of the 18th Royal Irish. in two places, but is doing well.

The Daily Telegraph says :-- "There is an ugly trait in the public opinion of Ireland at the present time. That there should be any subjects of the Queen who hail with delight the massacre of brave soldiers, their own fellow countrymen, by ruthless savages, testifies to a painful degradation of sentiment among presumably educated men. The feeling has even

roused some Irishmen to treasonable verse, in which the writer sings :---Then hurrah for our Zulu foes, For their solid and deep array,

For the whelming crescent's close, And the whizzing assegai. IMPORTANT USE OF NATURAL GAS .- The

petroleum product of Pennslyvania now reaches the immense sum of sixteen millions of pound sterling, while the exportation runs to about twelve millions. Until recently, or ed into either the open air or been burned in huge torch lights through the oil regions. In Beaver Falls, a manufacturing town of considerable note about thirty miles west of Pittsburg, one wall was put down about sixteen years ago for oil and struck gas at about 1,100 feet in depth, whence it poured continually until about two years ago, when it was leased, cased up and brought into use. The gas is now being utilized throughout the various oil districts.

AMERICAN HONEY .- American enterprise has discovered a means of getting yet more work out of "the busy bee." Sets of small boxes are placed in the upper part of the hives, which can be drawn out when filled and fresh boxes inserted, so that the poor insects never arrive at the end of their labours. But the great advantage of the plan is that the comb formed in these drawers, being in small compact piece, can be sold in its original state by the retail dealer, and it is stated that one hundred tons of such comb have been landed in London from America. The bee business appears to be carried on to an enormous extent in the United States. Boats laden with hives are floated up and down the Mississippi, so as to constantly visit fresh pasture of flowers according to the latitude and the season. About thirty-five million pounds of honey is annually made and sold.

The Empress and Mr. Kavanagh.

The Empress of Austria was filled with wonder on meeting Mr. Kavanagh, M. P. for the County Carlow, with the Kildare hounds. He was born without legs or arms. In place of legs he has six inches of muscular thigh stumps, one being about an inch shorter than its fellow, while his arms are dwarfed to perhaps four inches of the upper portion of these members, and are unfurnished with any termination approaching to hands. Yet he is a beautiful caligraphist, a dashing huntsman, an artistic draughtsman, an unerring shot, an expert yachtsman and drives four-in-hand. mouth, and guides its course by the arm stumps, which are sufficiently long to meet across the chest. When hunting, he sits in a kind of saddle basket, and his reins are man-

accompanied by a Recollet, Father de la Roche Dallion. Father de Brebeuf and his companions having been taken by the English were sent home to France. In 1632 the French regained possession of Canada, and were accompanied by Fathers Le Jeune and de Noue; Father de Brebeuf returned the next year (1633), and with the addition of six who were not priests, set to work vigor-ously for the conversion of the natives. The devil, fearing so recoubtable an adversary, tried every means to hinder his journey. In 1633 he was unfortunately quite successful, in spite of the wishes of the Hurons, who, in their little boats of bark, which we call, in the language of the natives, canoes, had, to the number of seven or eight hundred, come down that year to trade, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor-General of Canada and of Father de Brebeuf himself. It would, however, take too long to enter into the details. In the following year, 1634, he all but succeeded again in hindering the departure of at least within a few years, but little use has the missionary. The Hurons who came been made of natural gas, which has discharg- down to trade were fewer warriors among them. However, they would willingly have agreed to receive in their canoes a few wellarmed Frenchmen to help them in hunting and in war, but they made a difficulty of burdening themselves with men in cassocks. whom they regarded at least as useless, it not worse. However the time fixed in the designs of Providence had arrived. Father de Brebeuf writes as follows to his Superior : "No enterprise within my knowledge ever met with so much opposition, stirred up no doubt by the artifices of the devil. But the great St. Joseph, to whom I made a vow, gave us an easy victory over every obstacle. We were obliged to give the savages nine additional presents and to reduce our baggage to a minimum, so as to carry nothing but what was absolutely indispensible for the Holy Sacri-fice and for our support on the road." After

enumerating the ordinary inconveniences of this laborious journey, he continues : "As for ourselves there were other difficulties of a personal nature. We had to pull at the oar from morning till evening, just as much as the savages themselves, and we had not a moment to recite our Breviary till night-time, when we said it by the faint glimmer of a brasier. Wherever we were obliged by the rapids to transport our baggage overland, we had to make as many as four journeys on foot, so overburdened as to be completely prostrated. But God blessed us then with the consolations of Paradise. The savages once abandoned some of our companions on a rock; some other savages took them up into their cances, and so by God's grace not one was lost."

The Falk Laws.

LONDON, April 3.-Advices from Rome state that there is a general anticipation in clerical circles that differences between Germany and the Natican will soon be practically settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties. For many months no punishments under the Falck laws have been inflicted, although noncompliance with them has been frequent. In writing he holds the pen or pencil in his | The fact, that Prince Bismarck yesterday had a long private interview with Herr Winnthorst, leader of the Catholic party in the

bushels each of onts and Canada peas sown together, will yield as much fodder on good soil on one acre as the same seed sown separately on two acres. So with oats and barley mixed, and other mixtures which should be studied and experimented upon. Spring Wheat should be sown as early as

every hour's labor be made effective.

possible and so should oats. These grains need a long season to develop their full growth. Some new varieties of wheat are very promising, and should be tried in a small way as a test. No one should risk his whole crop on any new and untried variety. As wheat does not mix in the field, a new variety may be tried in a strip with other kinds, without risk of mixing the varieties.

Soft and Hard Wheats.-The millers are generally opposed to what they call "soft wheats," and refuse to pay full price for them. This may be a just discrimination, because hard wheats are more profitable to them. But it may be better to grow 30 bushels per acre of soft wheats, (which is generally more prolific than the hard varieties) at 60 cents a bushel, than 20 bushels of hard at 70 cents. So that the soft, prolific kinds may be the more profitable and millers and farmers both be satisfied.

Oats.—From 50 to 60 bushels of oats should be the least satisfactory yield, and the aim should be to have the ground in a condition to produce this instead of the 25 or 30 which is nowa usual harvest. The whole secret is in the fertilizing of the soil. 2416 Barley should not be considered as merely a

material for brewing. There is no better grain for horses, and barley-meal with corn or potatoes is excellent for cows and pigs. The tworowed variety yield more than the six rowed, but the six-rowed brings 10 cents more from the malsters. Two-rowed is the better for fodder purposes also. For a good yield of barley the soil must be fine and rich, otherwise oats should be sown.

Peas may be made profitable where the green pods can be sold in the market and the straw cut for fodder. As nearly all our native grown seed is half spoiled by the weevil, seed from Canada, or other localities free from it, should be procured. Peas may be sown with a grain drill by stopping every alternate spout, and may be cultivated with the grain horse-

Cultivating Small Grains .- The practice of cultivatingsmall grains, oats, barley, wheat and peas, will become general as soon as the advantages are well understood. The cultivator or horse-hoe made for this purpose may be used for corn, roots, and potatoes, as well as for the small grains.

hoe.

Plowing for Mangels or Beets.-Mangels and sugar beets should be sown next month. But the ground needs such thorough preparation that this work should be begun in April. A corn or potato stubble may be chosen, manure spread and plowed in and the ground harrowed and rolled if needed, until perfectly mellow. Two plowings are advisable, the first deep, if the soil is stiff.

Potatoes.-Experience with the Colorado beetle should prompt the early planting of potatoes; also abundant manuring and good preparation, of the soil. The latter often doubles the crop. An extra 100 bushels of

found, they are always dangerous. Pile up all loose manure: it may thus be make into good condition for corn or roots next mouth. As the weather becomes warm, use plaster freely to deodorize yards, stables, and pens; it does a double duty when thus used. Clear the outlets of drains, and repair washed roads.

Cattle Raising.

It is not easy to estimate the effect which the enormous additions to the grain producing and cattle-raising areas of the West will have upon the older portions of Canada, the Middle and Eastern States, and upon the markets bevond the sea. The depressed condition of English agriculture has given rise to a dis-cussion of its probable future, and in the statement of the problem American competition plays an important part. Assuming that Canadian wheat can be sold in Liverpool for \$1.25 per bushel, the case of the English wheat-growers is pronounced hopeless. As a matter of fact, however wheat can be profitably grown in the Red River Valley at a figure which would admit of its delivery to Liverpool for S1 per bushel.

The Murdered Actor.

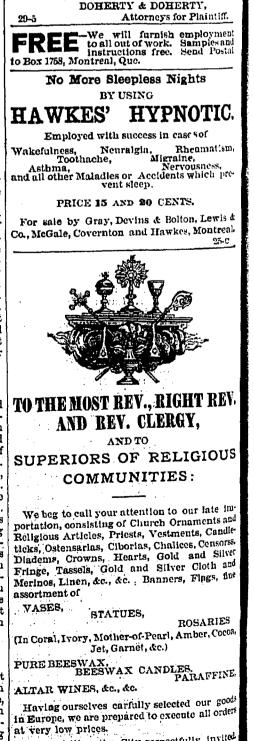
Boucicault said of Porter, the murdered actor, in an interview with a Cincinnati Commercial reporter :--- "He was not much of an actor; he was as stage manager, and a good one. Of course he could act-take a part if any one was sick, yet his forte was a manager. He was slow, but so good natured. A great big, casy-going fellow, gentle as a child. Porter would not harm a fly. Why, he dare not look at a child if it looked cross at him. Porter kick up a row! Ah, Barrymore, that's another affair. I can understand his taking

off his coat and pitching in, but not good-natured Porter. I first met Porter in this very room, two years ago. The Furbish Company had broken up. He was out of employment, and I engaged him. He was with me during last year, and when he left I gave him \$500 to start in something, but I felt sure he'd lose it and sure enough he soon did.'

Discontent.

London, April 2 .--- The popular discontent with the manner in which affairs are going on in Afghanistan has become unmistakeable, and is rapidly increasing. A great sensation was created this morning by the news re-ceived in a despatch from Jellalabad, stating that a squadron of the 10th Hussars, while crossing the river near that town last night, were carried away by the swift current, and 60 of the troopers were drowned. This squadron was a portion of a small force which was being sent as an advance guard of the projected expedition for the capture of Cabul. The Tenth Hussars is one of the crack regiments of the army, composed of picked men, and commanded by some of the best. officers in

the service. Its headquarters in England are at Canterbury. Its honorary, colonel is the Prince of Walcs; its lieut-colonel is Lord Ralph Kerr, and a majority of its officers are Reichstag, is cited as an indication of the potatoes per acre is well worth working for. good understanding which is reported to pre-vail. It does not pay to plant large seed. Small, well-ripened seed will be the London, but it is awaited with great anxiety.



Those visiting the City respectfully invited Correspondence solicited. Prompt attention 16 all enquiries or orders.

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WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1879.

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The

farmer. farmer. There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to Join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below. There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 8 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

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SHOW THE PREMIUMS

to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once. We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for 5 conta

75 cents. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

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\$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article. Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offlees. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 3rd. Send the names as fast as octained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium de-sired will be sent as soon as earned and ordered. ith. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Pre-mium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we offer Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used care-fully and economically, and where they will tell.

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Address: H. MANCEL MALOY, M.D.,

No. 205 East Fourteenth St., New York City. Jan. 15, 1879.



ROWING.

Edward Haulan's Prospects in England-Courtney and Riley-What the Coming

Season May Develop. [New York Herald.]

TORONTO, Ont., March 30, 1878. HANLAN CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Your correspondent has had several opportu-nities of perusing private correspondence from the champion. The tone of his letters is cheer-ful and full of calm confidence. He said before the event that Ross could not fall to beat Enu-met. I am not permitted to divulge Hanlan's estimate of his opponents, Hawdon and Elijott; but without trenching upon forblidden ground, I can say that Hanlan is more hopeful than I ever knew him to be before in any race, and I know how he feit before them all.

AN INVASION POORLY PLANNED.

AN INVASION FOORLY PLANNED. In a letter sent the Herald some time ago, I foreshadowed the effect of Hoss' preceding Han lan to England, drawing the conclusion that both would suffer financially. The result has more than justified your confidence in publish-ing the prediction. Ross wants to get on with Blackman, but it is of no use. His sphere is narrowed down to Boyd, Hawdon, Higgins and Elliott, and that is owing simply to his rowing too much with his hands and too little with his head. To go and beat Emmett by ten lengths, when the man was used up, was a piece of folly commensurate with Hanlan's dressing of Hoss in their first race. Ross had the making or marring of the financial success of the American aquatic invasion, and he has marred it with a vengennee. A letter which I have says:--- Courtney need not come over ex-cept to enter in the handicap that the Canadian friends are trying to get up, for we know Court-ney's iorm is so near that of Hanlan that whom Hanlan can beat Courtney can.'' in which case the Union Springs man will do well to go to Australia if he gets a chance.

COURTNEY'S FUTURE-HIS FRIENDS ANXIOUS TO BACK HIM FOR ANOTHER RACE-TRICKETT

WISHES TO TRY HIM IN AUSTRALIA. AUBURN, N. Y., March 30, 1879.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 30, 1879. Interest as to Courtney's future increases as the boating season approaches. Speculation is rife in regard to his plans for the summer; but, it is splite of his inclination to absolve himself from scalling, it is considered probable that his admirers in this city will endeavor to induce him to again resume the oar. Several have an-nounced their willingness to back him for a large amount against Hanhan, Trickett or any other scaller. It is a noticeable fact that many who were inclined to doubt Courtney's honesty in the Lachine race aro now his stanchest supporters. Courtney's explanation as printed in the *Horaid* and subsequent developments have caused a re-turn of confidence. No one but Courtney him-self can ever know the agony of mind that he suffered in consequence of the accusations. Ho is very sensitive about his sincerity in his contest with Hanian. In the has passed through the fire of public opinion and cones out unseathed, alt hough his experience was bitter. Should he be prevailed upon to reappear as an oarsman he will handle his affairs in a more rigid manner and not allow every meddler to take a hand in. He will conduct his inve-ments in a way that no one shall doubt his fair-ness. While Courtney does not so express himself,

ments in a way that no one shall doubt his fair-ness. While Courtney does not so express himself, it may be asserted that he does not fear defeat at the hands of any sculler on smooth water On such courses as Lachine, where there are eddles and currents a man unnecustomed to the track would stand a poor chance of victory whatever might be his powers. The friends of Courtney maintain that had the struggle occurred on the Emsence course, where the water is still, Court-ney would have won. It is reported in sporting circles that if Courtney will consend to resume his seat in the shell a party in Auburn will put up \$5,000 or \$10,000 to back him against any man in the world. Prominent gentlemen in this city will not permit him to reifre if an assurance of support will induce him to remain in the aquatic arena. With the coming of spring it is presumed he will be challenged by some of the American sculling men. The scullers do not wish to lose his name and company, and will use their en-deavors to change his determination and once more take hold of the car.

CHAT WITH RILEY-WHAT THE SARATOGA SCUL-LER THINKS OF THE PROMINENT PROFINSIONAL OARSMEN.

OARSMEN. SARATOGA, SPRINGS, N. Y., March 20, 1579.-A smart ride of three miles or so out on the Lake avenue brought us to the modest little col-tage of Saratoga's most famous sculler, James Riley. Appearing shortly, and welcoming us with hearty grip, he soon chatted freely about the prominent scullers, their possibilities and their prospects during the coming season. It will be remembered that in the recent interview between one of your correspondents and Couri-ney, the latter related Riley as the second best sculler in the country, the superior of such good men as Eph. Morris and "Frenchy" Johnson, Hosmer and John Biglin, Ten Eyck, Davis and Plaisted. As Riley has at various times raced with both Courtney and Hanlan, and has doubt-less gauged their relative ability with great ac-curacy, his opinion as to their comparalive merits cannot fail to be interesting. COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

these famous goers could not be breasted in the early summer and sent flying over three miles or more to settle where they belong and how far the estimate of this ratiting Saratoga sculler has shot wide of the mark.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Considerable interest is now being manifested considerable interest is now being mainteaced by all the city volunteers in the approaching celebration of the Queen's Birthday. Some of the local corps are drilling twice a week, so as to give our American cousins, on that day, some idea of what Canadian volunteers can do in the way of drill and military evolutions. As already announced,

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND PRINCESS LOUISE

will honor the city with their presence, and will witness the review. The officers of the district have requested the Government to provide a suitable appropriation so that the day may be honored in a manner befitting both it and the visitors to the city.

THE 13TH REGIMENT OF BROOKLYN

THE 13TH REGIMENT OF HROOKLYN will not attend as invited guests, but are coming on their own account. It is to be hoped that something will be done by the civic authorities to receive them in a becoming manner. Last Queen's Birthday nearly all the cost of attending to the wants of the visiting corps was borne by the volunteer officers of the city, and borne cheerfully too; but it will be a disgrace if such a thing is allowed to be repeated. The officers have often large ex-penses connected with their respective com-panies and regiments, without going to this ad-ditional expense of receiving and providing for visiting regiments. By all means, let THE CITY COUNCIL

THE CITY COUNCIL

THE CITY COUNCIL take the matter in hand, and show that it ap-preciates the compliment paid the city by its visitors. It is stated that the 2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," of Toronto, are negolia-ting for a cheap excursion down, in order to par-ticipate in the review. If the Government will give the necessary grant, it is expected that the Governor-General's Food Guards, the Ottawa Field Battery, Ottawa; the 8th and 9th Rifles, of Quebec, and the Shefford Field Battery, will be on hand to do honor to the occasion. The total number of troops to engage in the review and sham fight, will reach up to about 3,000, rank and ble. As the majority of THE CITY VOLUNTEERS

THE CITY VOLUNTEERS

THE CITY VOLUNTEERS will have new uniforms before " the 21(b." their appearance will, undoubtedly, be extremely creditable. The 1st Prince of Wales' Riffles will receive their new uniforms on Tuesday next, and the 3rd Victoria Rifles, and 6th Hochclaga Fusiliers theirs also at an early date. The 5th Royal Fusiliers are having all their scarlet tunics finished to correspond with those of the flank companies, and the whole are being fur-nished with new Lorne tarian trousers. With the exception of the "kilks" this popular corps will then have a dress similar to the 7sth High-Inders. The Montreal Garrison Artillery and Field Battery have altready received their new outfits. The ranks of many of the eity corps are nearly full, and recruits are joining each drill night, thus attesting the interest felt in the ap-proaching celebration. On the whole, the re-view is expected to be one of the most imposing seen in Montreal since the days of the military occupation. occupation.

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A Witty Frenchman!

Old Mayor Quincy, of Boston, U.S., was the officer deputed to extend the civilities of that city to General Lafavette in 1824. He tells the following anecdote of the General: The cortege had stopped in Tremont street near the Commons, to allow the Frenchmen to struggle for existence against their many shake hands with the General. Many greeted enemies, and never survive fifteen years. One him and for everyone he had a kind word. One old man grasped his hand and told him that he was the father of a dozen of living children. The general patted him on his back and said, "Happy fellow! Happy fellow !" The next man said : " General, I never married and have no children to incumber me." "Jolly dog! Jolly dog!" replied Lafayette in his urbane manner. He was always ready with his replies. If Lafayette were alive he might say to the man who assured him that he was always well, "Happy fel-low !" and to him who had been very sick and was cured by DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED FILLS, "Jolly dog." It is jolly to take these pills, they are so palatable. In all stomachic complaints, they are absolutely without a rival, and their extensive sales attest their popularity.

Canadian News.

ECONOMY THE ORDER OF THE DAY .- At a public meeting in Port Hope resolutions were passed in favor of letting the market by tender and of reducing the salaries of corporation officials ten per cent. on the amount of such salaries.

The new Allan steamer now building, it is said, will be the largest steel vessel in the world. She is to he 4,000 tons gross, and is to carry cattle and other heavy merchandise between Liverpool and Canada and the River Platte.

It seems now to be definitely settled that the Queen's Own, the Shefford Battery of Ar-tillery, the Ottawa Field Battery, the Gover-nor-General's Foot Guards, and the 13th Brooklyn Regiment, will be in line on the Queen's Birthday at Montreal. The Queen's Own are negotiating for transportation with the Grand Trunk authoritics, and the Militia authorities are reckoning the cost of transportation. It is expected that the Queber Field Battery and the Eighth and Ninth bat-talions will also be present, but that it is not vet settled.

NATIVE TALENT .- Mr. Maurice Ahearn, 8 native of this city and residing at the Chaudiere, is now engaged finishing an oil painting of the "Crucifixion," on which he has been engaged for the past six months, and expects to have it finished by Easter Sunday, when through the kindness of Dr. O'Connor it will be placed on exhibition in St. Patrick's Church for one week. The painting, which is 7 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 3 inches, is certainly an elaborate and artistic piece of work manship. It is taken from a very small and ordinary print. The different characters in the painting are most natural and lifelike. Maurice Ahearn has already the credit of being able to make any thing from a needle to an anchor, and play any instrument from a jewsharp to an organ.-Ottawa Paper.

> Rowing and Walking. [From Scientific American.]

Dr J. W. Ranney gave a lecture the other evening at Chickering Hall on anatomy and physiology, with special reference to athletic exercises. After giving a description of the human skeletcn, of the skin and its various glands and vessels, the doctor addressed himself to the muscular system, which was illustrated, first with histological micrographs, and finally with a general plan of the muscu-

lar arrangements, projected upon a screen. The most novel part of the lecture was the exhibition upon the screen of tabular statement of the amount of force required to carry on the various physical operations. Premising that a foot per ton is merely a symbol for the power required to raise one ton a foot high, the relative amounts of power expended in vital action, concerned in vital movements, and required for the production of animal heat for one day are, respectively 260,300 and 2,840 foot tons. To row one mile at racing speed requires an expense of 18.56 foot tons of muscular energy; to walk one mile, 17.15 foot tons; to walk one mile, carrying a knapsack weighing 60 pounds, 24.48 foot tens. The force expended in a day's work is calculated

at from 250 to 350 foot tons. Dr. Ranney took occasion in the course of his lecture to inveigh very severely against the mania for walking which is now prevalent, in which young women, without training and without proper preparation, attempt such impossible tasks as walking 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarters of an hour. Such practices, he said, were not athletic exercises in any proper sense of the term, but downright cruelty, and he hoped the time was not far off when spectacles of this class would ccase. Dr. Ranney regards rowing, when properly pursued, as a finer and more healthful exercise than walking.

Ocean Cable.

Though reposing in apparent safety on the bottom of the sea, ocean cables have a hard

23-13

Weak and Impaired Power,

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MONTREAL. 49-g. July 22.

COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

merits cannot fail to be interesting. COURTNEY AND HANLAN. When asked which he thought could whip, he sald, unhesitatingly, Courtney, and added with warmth that he believed him to be the fastest sculler in the world. When asked as to what distance, he said over any distance short or long. He (Riley) had met Hanlan at the Centennial races on the Schuyikil. One day he caught him out on the river and paddled up till within a length of him, then he turned on the steam and away he went, hard at 11, each evidently pulling all he knew. The crowd on the bank gave them cheer after cheer, and after a mile of it at a terrific pace Riley had not only drawn level but gono half length to the front, when Hanlan, seeming to have enough of it, stopped. Since them he had, of course, linproved, but Riley has met him at different times since and has good opportunity to get his measure pretty closely. Of course, too, Riley himself has not fallen off. He says he has improved very decidedly, and if looks go for anything he is likely to be in grand order when the season opens. Weighing to-day 185 pounds, bronzed and hardy from his long day's work with the axe, he says he will never again, as heretofore, row at the foolishly low weight of 145, but cal-culates to scale a good 160 when trained fine. When asked ff he would challenge Courtney, he laughed and so spoke that it was plain lie thought it would proves foolhardy undertaking, at least for some years yet. Still, he said, in his later bouts with him he was gratified to find that he was holding him better than formerly, and that although he could not "collar" him he could keep close enough to "hear him." But his admiration for him is unquestioned, and more than once he broke out in his praise. He says he is the the king of the whole of them. He shinks that Courtney will have no trouble with tricket; that the latter won his fame and place by a scratch, catching Joe Badler, the world's charmion, when old and stale; that some un-heard-of man

HANLAN'S CHANCES IN ENGLAND.

HANLAN'S CHANCES IN ENGLAND. As to Hanlan's chances in England, Riley thinks he can whip Higgins, but that Elliott will beat him. This opinion seemed to rest on the taste of Higgins he (Riley) got in a brush with him on the Schuylkill in 1876. While they did not cover a great distance, they had it hot for the time, and he found that he could do. El-liott beat him recently by some three lengths, so Riley thinks, judging from his experience al-ready named with Hanlan and Higgins, that Elliott can beat Hanlan. He added that he rather thought Hanlan would have no trouble with Boyd. In fact, he doubted if he would row more than two races in England, especially if he lives up to the intention he expressed when he sailed of returning in July. Hawdon, Riley thinks, will give Hanlan hard work May 9, and may beat him. Indeet, Riley inclines to think he will. He evidently has not an exaited opin-ion of Hanlan's powers, and professes to show it by challenging him to either a three or a fivo mile race at once on his return, of course trying hard to get it on his own Saratoga Lake. RILEY'S COMING MATCHES.

RILEY'S COMING MATCHES.

RILEY'S COMING MATCHES. He also intends to challenge Eph. Morris within the next few days, and evidently this will make a splendid race. Riley's pace and Morris's staying power offsetting each other well. As soon as he can get the Morris race settled he means to challenge Smith, the famous Halifax sculler, and counts on a good fight with him. After Courtney and himself, Morris is, in his judgment, the next fastest sculler in the United States, hence, if he can dispose of him, he has, he believes, no one else, save Courtney, to fear.

he has, he believes, no one else, save Courtney, to fear. The order in which he places these antagon-lats; then, and the first soullers generally, seems not far from as follows:—Courtney always at the head, and factle princeps at that; Eilliott next, then Hanlan, Trickett, Higgins and Haw-don all in a bunch, with Riley himself in among them; then Boyd, Kennedy, Smith, of Hallfax, Eph. Morris, Blackman, of England, Plaisted and Hoemer; while Frenchy Johnson, John Biglin, Faukner, Davis and the rest of the pro-fessionals follow in the wake. It seems a pity that on some one of our broad lakes a dozen of

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving away, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in Fellows' Hypophosphites Syrup the material to build them up and the tonic to keep them DR. C. ĈLAY. there.

CONSUMPTION .- Many say that this disease cannot be cured, but the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam will satisfy any one that it has been cured in very many cases of the worst description. They have hundreds of testimonials from thankful individuals who willingly admit it has saved their lives.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, TAKEN INTERNALLY, it relieves instantly the most acute pain. USED EXTERNALLY, it is the best Liniment in the world. Its effect is almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives quiet and rest to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be.

Special Notice.

Readers of the TRUE WITNESS will have noticed the advertisement clsewhere of Messrs. A. C. Senecal & Co., importers and dealers in Church ornaments, vestments, &c. This firm are strictly reliable, and the Reverend Clergy, and others interested, can rely upon getting good goods, at the most moderate charges, whenever they honor Messrs. Senecal & Co. with their patronage. As the firm in question imports direct from the manufacturers in France and other European countries, as well as being able to manufacture themselves many articles in demand, they are in a position to give better prices than many others in the same line ; moreover, as Messrs. Senecal & Co. are enterprising enough to seek Englishspeaking custom by advertising in the TRUE WITNESS, we bespeak for them a portion of the patronage of our friends.

A Chinese Funeral.

NEW YORK, April 1 .- The Christian Chinaman Lo Chung, who died from eating opium, had a respectable funeral at the expense of his countrymen. They ordered silver nails and a silver plate for the coffin, and had fine

of their dearest fees in the worm known as the terede, which has a marvellously effective boring apparatus and unnumbered minute cutting surfaces which enables it to bore its way into anything that promises food. The gutta percha on the cable has been a delicacy of which it has been particularly fond. Man has been at work to endeavor to circumvent this little animal. The hemp sheathing of the cable has been soaked in castor oil or oil of the andoroca nut, which repels the borers. The use of glass or slag wool has been patented as a substitute for the hemp sheathing, as has also a ribbon of fibrous material coated with a mixture of resin, resin oil, or marine glue to wrap around the core. One cable company is using an envelope of brass tape as a prevention against the borers of the

sea, Icebergs grating on the bottom of the sea have cut cables. Ships' anchors foul and damage them. In the Persian gulf a whale was snared to death in a cable. Fish and turtles and lightning have all damaged cables more or less, and the need of watching and repair is incessant.

A Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Go a little farther north than the Isthmus of Darien to the Lake of Nicaragua, says M. Blanchet, and you avoid all difficulties. The climate is good, the country comparatively well peopled. There is abundance of water in fine natural channels ready to your hand. You have only to connect the lake with the Pacific by one short cutting and to improve the communication between the River San Juan and the Atlantic. The main point in all these Nicaraguan schemes is the existence of the lake. Here is a vast sheet of water stretching half way across the neck of the continent; here in fact is half your work done by nature. Now M. Blanchet goes further, and says that with comparatively small labor you may virtually prolong this lake far down the San Juan Valley on the Atlantic side and the Valley of the Rio Grande on the Pacific side. Then as you approach the low-lying lands at the outlet (the lake being of a higher level than the adjacent ocean) you regulate the flow by a double series of locks on the Atlantic side and a single series on the Pacific side. There is another consideration. As most of the trade of the world is with the northern rather than the southern half of the American continent, there will be a considerable saving of time and distance by the use of the more northerly route. Vessels, for instance, sailing from the Gulf of Mexico for California, or the reverse, would gain over 700 miles by crossing at Nicaragua instead of at the Isthmus. In addition to this, they would get rid of the risk of the frequent calms of the Gulf of Panama, theoutlet of the Isthmus on one side, where salling ships are sometimes detained for months at a time. The salubrity of Nicaragua has already been mentioned—an immense advantage as facilitating the importation of labor and the general prosecution of the work. The canal of Selfridge, by Darien, taking its tor-tuous curves into account, would be 204 miles long ; the line of communication in the Blanchet plan is actually less-only 180 miles. The Suez Canal, it may be stated for purposes of comparison, is ninety-nine miles long.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:

The facts fully justify every claim put forth in behalf of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Testimony of the most convincing nature, to which publicity has been frequently and widely given, and which can easily be verified, places beyond all reasonable doubt the fact that it fully deserves the confidence which the people place in it as an inward and outward remedy for coughs, colds, catarrh, sore throat, incipient bronchitis, and other disorders of the respiratory organs, as a means of removing pain, swelling and contraction of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, neuralgis, kidney disorders, excoriation and inflammation of the nipples, burns, scalds, bruises, corns, and a variety of other diseases and hurts, and of at-normal conditions of the cuticle. It is inex-pensive and safe as well as prompt and thorough. Its merits have met with the cognition of physicians of repute, and vete nary surgeons, horse owners and stock raise administer and apply it for colic, gal affections of the hoof, sweeney, garget an troubles incident to horses or to cath Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25c. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN

8

Toronto, Ont. NOTE-ECLECTRIC-Selected and Electrize

Weekly Review of Trade-Wholesale Prices.

The wholesale trade of our city still r mains very quiet, the volume of busines being small in amount. The dry goods de partment has seen few buyers in the market and iron and hardware has been extremel hild hor halt halt where in a been extreme to the extreme barks, and 100% for counter sales. The present condition of Canadian stocks compared with that of a week ago, may be seen from the following the comparative statement \sim dull. Leather and its manufacture con week ago, may be seen from the following comparative statement :---

March 27, 1879. April 3, 1879.

	March .	7, 1879,	April	3, 1879.
	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montre		1381	ЦЦ.	112
Ontario Bank			••	• •
Consolidated B	t 461	467	461	47
Banque du Peu	ple, 47	51	50	52
Molsons Bank .		761	71	77
Bank of Toron	lo111	115	110	117
Jacques Cartier	32	34	31	32}
Merchants' Bar		81	81]	85
Quebec Bank.				••
Banque Nation:				
Union Bank		55	•••	55
Bk. of Commerce		101	105]	1011
Dominion Bank		••	• •	
Maritime Bank		2.5	• ·	· •
Exchange Bank	c59	59	• •	•••
Ville Marle Bai		6)	• •	üS
Federal Bauk.			• •	
Montreal Tel. C		103]	103	103]
Dominion Tel. C		60 [69
Rich. & O. Nav.	Co. 40	41	41}	42
City Pass. R'y C	0. 71	80	<i>::-</i>	78
Clty Gas Co	109	1095	109	109}

FLOUR_-During the week business has been dat and inactive; a small consumptive demand being the only movement. Prices, with the ex-ception of an easier resting, have remained without any material change. The receipts by rail during the week has been 10,658 barrels; shipments, 4,32 barrels.

Superior Extra	\$1	65	n	4 7ú
Extra Superáne	-4	50	ø	4 55
Fancy		30	0	4 35
Spring Extra		20	0	4 25
Superline		95	Ø	40)
Strong Bakers	4	35	Ø	4 60
Fine	3	35	Ø	3 50
Middlings		60	Ø	3 15
Pollards	2	60	Ø	2.80
Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs)	- 2	10	0	$2 17$ }
City Bags (delivered)	2	25	0	2 30
GRAIN There is no particular	fer	atu	re to	onote
the second second second	almi	he 4		rhoot

OILS.-Nothing doing in oils. There is some talk about the duty of 20 per cent on Newfound-land oils, but a, variety of opinions axist as to whether this will be enforced. In the meantime business is at a standstill. Cod, 40c to 45c per wine gailon; Steam. Bained. Seal, 45c to 49c; Pale Seal, 42c to 45c; Straw, Seal, 45c to 49c; Patroleum, löjc to 18c. WOOL.-A discouraging duliness provails in hits branch. Prices are nominally as follows:--Canada fleece, 50c to 22c; Pulled, 18c to 28c; Greasy Cape, nominal at 15c to 16jc. HIDES,-Nothing doing of any consequence; vory little coming in; no demand; prices un-changed: Green butchers' \$5.00 to \$7.00 for No. I, \$5.00 to \$6.00 for No. 2, and \$4.00 to \$5.00 for No. 3. Calf sains 9c to 6jc per lb. Sheep skins, 70c to 80c each.

ikins, 70c to 80c each. LEATHER.—Stocks of leather are still ample

re-			0 28
eri-			0 21
	Buffalo, No. 1		0 20
ers	Do. No. 2 0 10	••	0 18
118,		••	0 21
nd	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 30		0 36
	Do. do. heavy 0 29	••	0 31
le.	Grained Upper 0 32		0 36
	Splits, large 0 23		023
Ν,	Do small 0 20	(025
, " ,	Calfskin 0 40	(0 65
	Sheepskin Liniugs 0 20	(025
cd.	Harness 0 22 .	. 1	0 28
		1	023
	BOOTS AND SHOESBusiness ha	is J	been

been Finance and Commerce. Werkly Review of Trade-Wholesale io **\$2** 75

	Men's Kip Bools			
	" French Calf	. 8	00	to
re-	" Buff Congress	. 1	60	to
	" Split Brogans.			
156	Boys' "	. 0	85	to
le- i	" Ruff & Pah Congress	. т.	20	to
et	Women's Buff & Peb. Balmorals	1	20	to
	" Prunella Congress,	Ð	60	to
ly	Misses Buff & Peb. Balmorals	0	75	to
<u>n-</u>	" Prunella Balmorals	0	65	to

chants, who yet find it impossible to fix their prices. FUES.—Comparatively little has been done in furs for the past few weeks. The skins arriving at present are chiefly rats, fox and skunk. The latest mail news states that, at "the sule of raw fur seat skips held in London recently, the offer-ings comprised 20,000 Alaska, 20,000 Copper Island and 3,000 Robbins Island skins. The price ob-tained for them was an average advance of 100 per cent above that of one year ago, but there was an advance of only 10 per cent above that of hist November. The interest of shippers now centres around the April fair in Leipsic, but transactions there are only expected to confirm the recent sales in London." The local quota-tions are as follows:— Beaver, fail clear pelt per lb.......\$ 1, 25 to 1, 75
 Beaver, fail clear pelt per lb......\$ 1 25 to 1 75

 Bear, large prime
 5 00 to 8 00

 Skenk
 0 25 to 1 75

 Winter Muskrat
 0 12 to 0 75

 Winter Muskrat
 0
 12
 10
 13

 Fall
 0
 0
 10
 10

 Coon
 0
 25
 10
 0
 10

 Red Fox
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10

 Martin Pale (Canada)
 0
 75
 10
 25

 Mink, Western Canada
 0
 69
 to 100

 Mink, East, Can., prime small
 0
 75
 to 125

 Ottor, dark prime
 100
 to 10
 10
 10

Otton douls unline	Longe,			ā.	20
Otter, dark prime Fisher, "		3 00	10	<u>2</u>	50
		i w	10	:	<u>.</u>
Lynx		1 50	to	T	75

The Viger Cattle Market.

The Viger Cattle Market. The supply on the market in day comprised about sixty head of cattle and eighty calves. Business was moderately active at between S12 and \$39 for mileh cows, and \$1.25 to \$5.75 for calves, although \$7 was asked for some choice numais. Mr. Robert Meintosh, of Ormstown, P. Q., sold three mileh cows at \$25 cach, and one at \$40. Mr. S. Moffatt, of Beach Ridge, P. Q., sold an ordinary mileh cow for \$33, and auother of a better quality for \$25. Mr. Sannel Johnson purchased two cows for \$25 and \$31 respectively. Two fine spring lambs were offered for sale at \$5 the pair. There were no sheep on the mar-ket. There was a more than-usual demand for mileh cows. but, on the whole, business re-

-A number of stone bookers are already ply-ing between Toronto and other ports on Lake Ontario, -There is, a less number of woolien mills in the United States now than was in operation last year: (12 isno (12)) is the failed back of the faile

-A consignment of wargons has been shipped to Manitoba by Messrs. Plummer & Son, of London, Ont.

-Eighteen locomotives are being built by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Reliway at its Chicago shops. -If sufficient inducement be offered, the Ham-litan Clock Company propose opening a factory near Montreal.

-Great Britain imported 1,228,210 bales of wool last year, being a decrease of 40,000 on the preceding year.

preceding year. —Amorican coal is in great domand at Rome, a shipment of 100,000 tons now being made from the United States. —The Quebec merchants, so far, have not re-

ceived one quarter the number of charters they got this time last year.

-A large factory has been started at Brook-field, Conn., for the manufacture of corsets, and is to employ 250 hands:

-The stock of sales in store in Montreal on April 1st, 1879, were :--Pots, 1,373 barrels; pearls, 162 barrels; total, 2,035 barrels.

-It is stated that the Dominion Government has concluded to remove the duties on herrings imported from Newfoundland.

-The total bonded debt of New York City on February 24, 1879, was \$114,325,178.9), and on March 31st it was \$115,125,292.12.

-During the present sesson no less than 2500,000 tons of ice have been cut from the Hud-son by 14,000 men and 900 horses.

-The Hallowell Cotton Company, of Maine, is putting in thirteen new looms, making a total of 200 looms in its manufactory.

-Fifteen thousand busbels of oats have been ground into oatmeal at the Cambray Mill, in Victoria county, during the season.

Victoria county, during the season.
By a new bill introduced in the United States Senate, owners of salling vessels will be com-pelled to furnish life saving appliances.
The public debt of Newfoundiand is \$1,156,333, of which \$191,259 is repayable before 1892. The estimated revenue for 1879 is \$912,051.21.
The St Cloic and Changle Corts are open-

-The St. Clair and Chenni e Carts are open-ed to navigation, and the Dresden and Sarnia line of steamers have made their first trip.

-The Great Western Rallway traffic receipts in March were \$76,553.52; a decrease of \$9,042.25, compared with the same month of last year.

The cost of the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Darlen is estimated at \$53,000,000, but the actual cost may be double that of the cstlmate.

-The commerce of the United States with Great Britain and her colonies constituted last year 53 per cent of the entire commerce of the Union.

-The Georgian Bay Transportation Company is to have weekly trips to Thunder Bay, and a daily service between Collingwood and Parry Sound.

-A regular line of steamers has been esta-bliahed to ply between New Orleans and Liver-pool for the transportation of American cattle to England.

-The receipts of the Inland Revenue Depart-ment of Montrcul for the month ending March Mat, 1879, were \$75,704.36, against \$80,273.57 during March, 1878.

-It is calculated that 210,000,000 feet of lumber have been cut on the Upper Mississippi, and at points tributary to Minneapolis during the present season.

-Whilby's forty-two street lamps cost three hundred and fifty-two dollars to erect, and four hundred and forty-four dollars last year for oll and lighting.

-The Dundas Screw Company, of Dundas, Ont, are now, under the new tariff, to com-mence the manufacture of all kinds of wire, in addition to screws,

-The stocks of grain in store in Chicago are: Wheat, 7,409,420 bushels; corn, 2,916,811 bushels; oats 501,254 bushels; rye, 269,103 bushels; bar-ley, 394,566 bushels.

-The receipts of grain at Montrea, during the past three years were as follows:-18,207,000 bushels in 1876; 13,428,000 bushels in 1877, and 12,855,000 bushels in 1878.

-The Canada Southern Railway evidently does not believe in encouraging home manufac-ture, having ordered 000 new freight cars from the Harrisburg (Pa.) shops.

- The Harrisoning (Fill) shops. - The Hand sales of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, during 1878, aggregated 315,000 acres, equivalent to nearly 2,000 farms of 160 acres each, at a low average of \$1.88; per acre.

-Chicago packers have slaughtered 2,721,261 hogs since the beginning of the regular packing season (from November 1, 1878, to date), against 2,874,810 during the same time last year.

-Loipsic has 246 printing offices, 291 book-stores, and 163 binderles. The value of books published in 1877 was \$7,0.0,000. Leipsic also does a vast business in furs. -The estimated number of hogs in the United Kingdom for the post four

Weber Pianofortes. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame JOSEPHINE TESSIER dit LAVIGNE, of the city of St. Henry, District of Mont-real, wife of Edmond Laffanme, painter, of the same place, duly authorised a ceter en fustice in this case, Plaintiff, T. These wonderful Planos are the favorite in-strummus of every Primes Domana very Singer, every Winlik of senown in a of every Musican or in the senown in a of every Musican or in the senown in the senown in the senown of the senown in the senown in the seno-cuial H Baad abschild with the senown in the leading musicfans of the day." If the seno-leading musicfans of the day." If the seno-centre Planos are undoubledly. The best in America, probably in the wonderful Plano I ever fouched or heard." t.s. EDMOND LAFLAMME, aforesaid, of said city St. Henry, painter. An action *en separation de biens* has been in-tituted in this case by said plaintif. ED. COUTLLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal 5th March, 1879 80-5 ever touched or heard." HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.—" For purity and richness of tone, with greatest powor and singing 'quality, we know of no Plano which counts them 'certainly, for sustaining the voice, or cultivating it, the Weber 'is superior to any Plano known to us." 'ITALLAN OPERA CO., NEW YORK.—" The tone of the Weber Planos is so pure and pro-louged, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is elastic, they have great strength, and stand remarkably long in tune. We not only commend them in the highest degree, but think them the best Planos in two wold." THERESA CARRENO.—" My use of the

\$5 to \$20 perdayat home. Sam-bles worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 4-g

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WEEKLY TEST.

Increase 540

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In drabs, greys, greens, &c., plain and shaded. Price, 48c per yard.

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Remember that S. CARSLEY is still showing a good assortment of Hand crocheted Wool Vests, suitable for house or street wear. Price only \$1.25
S. CARSLEY is selling Debeige Shawls for Spring wear, from \$1.95.
S. CARSLEY is selling Striped Wrap Shawls, for only \$2.25, worth \$5.
S. (LARSLEY is selling Black Cashmere Shawls, splend:d quality, from \$2.35.
S. (LARSLEY has got the largest and cheapest stock of Shawls in the Dominion.

SHOW ROOM,

S. CARSLEY'S Maniles arc known everywhere for quality, style and chenpness. Spring Jackets, newest styles, from \$275. Spring Ulsters, newest styles, from \$275. Spring Circulars, newest styles, from \$3.00. Spring Dolmans, newest styles, from \$6.75.

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S. CARSLEY sells more Costumes and Skiris than any other store in Canada Costumes from \$1.50 Skirts from 67c Ladies' Cotton Underclothing at very low prices

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Children's Bargundy Thread Hose, fine quality. Children's Cardinal Thread Hose, with silk Clocks. Children's White Lislo Hose, in the newest

children's white Liste frote, in the newsy styles. Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, splendid quality. Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose to suit all. Ladies' Fancy Liste Hose, by the best makers. Ladies' Hose in solid Colors, the new shades. Ladies' fine Cashmere Hose, in great variety.

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think them the best Planos in the world." THERESA CARRENO.—"My use of the Weber Planos, at over one hundred concerts, proves how highly I esteem them. They have a tone and touch which meets every require-ment of the most exacting artists, and I am not surprised that every great musician prefors them."

them." JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plano I ever placed my fingers on." EMMA C. THURSBY.—"The tones of the Weber Planos are so sweet, rich, sympathetic, yet so full, that I shall always rank him as the greatest manufacturer of the day."

NILSSON.—I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.

INELLOGG.—For the last six years your Planos have been my choice for the concert room and my own house. ALBANI.—I am thoroughly satisfied with your splendid Planos. They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained.

LUCCA.—Your Uprights are extraordinary in-struments, and deserve their great success.

struments, and deserve their great success. PATTI.—I have used the Pianos of every cele-brated maker, but give yours the preference over all others. STRAUSS.—Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any pianos which equal yours.

WFHLI.-Madame Parepa called your Planos the finest in the United States. I fully endorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

MILLS.—Among the many excellent planes made in the city, the Weber ranks foremost.

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CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cemetery Work a Specialty.

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50-g

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DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

М

HQLY LAND OIL Nature's own Remedy for 2001 Man² and Beast.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1879.

Prepared from the Gil found fashing from the earth at the base of the Mountains at the source

of the RIVER JORDAN IN PALESTINE,

The waters of which stream have ever

been celebrated for their Miraculous Corative Powers!

By bathing the Breast, Stomach and Spine with HOLY LAND OIL, it Assists Digration and Assimilation, it vitalizes the Blood, it restores tone and vigor to the whole Nervous System, it gives nerve and Muscular Action to the Live; Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals, and Power of Endurance and Concentration to the Live; thus curing Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indiges-tion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, dick Headache, Diziness in the Head, Mental De-pression, Nervous Prostration, Bronchilis, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, St. Vilus's Dance, thronic Diarthea, Fever and Ague, Palpitation of the Heart, Leucorthea, any discase brought on by Irregularities of Life. Overworked Mind, &c., &c. By bathing with HoLY LAND OIL the part of the body affected, it never fails to cure Rheuma-tism, Neus algia, Headache, Toothache, Aus-acke, Faccache, Colie and Cramps, Sore Throat, Sudden Cold, Lufanmation of the Chest and Bowels, Coughs, Croup, Colie in Children, and all painfuljNervous Affections, Sprains, Stillness and Swelling of the Joints, &c., &c., &c. By bathing Animals with HOLY LAND OIL it cures Bprains, Sweeney, Springhalt, Wind-galls, Foundered Feet, Cracked Heels, Lome-Back, Silyat, Ringbone, Swelled Ligs, Lome-mess, Weakness of heJoints, &c., &c., Broathing Animals on Distemper, Pall Evil, Mange, Fistula, &c., &c., &c.

TESTIMONIALS: TESTIMONIALS: The liev. FATHER DELANEAU, Catholic Priest and Missionary, writing from Bethelenem to Bishop Baltze, of Paris, France, says: "I have just returned from a few months' trip up the country to the source of the River Jordan, to which place I went with the view of examining the condition of the people, and the prospect of establishing a Mission, and especially to see for myself the so-much-talked of Green Oll found there, and used by the natives for the cure of many of their bodily ills. We passed many peo-ple on the way, and met more returning, all of whom told me the same remarkable stories re-specting the miraculous cares effected by this much-talked of Oll. On reaching the vicinity we saw many more Pilgrims suffering with all manner of diseases. We were shown a large swamp or marsh, like a lake partly filled with green reeds and bushes, flags and vines. The water was covered with a dirty looking greyish greon substance, which had a most skekening odour, in which the people were bathing; on examining the base of the mountain forming the east skle of the lake we saw oozing out be-tween the rocks the same unpleasant smelling substance that had settled on the waters. " We remained in the neighborhood nearly a week wataking the effect t had on certain per-sons, and we were compelled to admit that the effect was truly wonderful, and cannot be es-plained by me. I took some back in a bottle to Bethlebem. Finding on my return that Father Dubois was suffering with Rheumatism, I ap-plied some of it as I had seen the natives doing. He at first objected on account of the unpleasant short time ef all pain. I used the remainder on a poor native who had not been able to walk for months, and be was entirely healed in a few days. I would like some Medical men of science to investigate this to me most wonderful sub-stance." The Rev. Encer R. BRODEr, Missionary to the Holy Land, writing from Jerieho to the bardin

TESTIMONIALS:

during the week amounted to 31,000 bushels; the mileh cows, but, on the whole, bushess re-shipments to 31,678 bushels. Oats have sold at mained quiet.

shipments to 34,678 bushels. Onts have sold at ile; peas are held at 85c. PRODUCE.—Butter. — Receipts, by rail, 1,037 kegs; shipments, 355 kegs. The market has re-mained inactive and unalered. New butter is selling at 17c to 20c, while medium to good grades of old are quoted at 10c to 15c. Cheese— ficceipts, 1,030 boxes; shipments, 4.564 boxes. A retail trade has been done at at 7; to 8;c. according to make. Pork—Receipts, 375 barrels; shipments, 271 barrels. The market is firmer, and somewhat active at from \$i4 to \$14.25, ac-cording to brand. Land—Canada tubs and palls have been dealt in to a fair extent at 9c to 9;c. Outment—Some and firmer at \$i.20 to 4.30. Connucul—Searce and firmer at \$i.20 to 4.30. Connucul—Searce and firmers; pots, 1,806 bar-rels; pearls, 102 barrels, Diverles, pots, 1,806 bar-rels; pearls, 102 barrels, delverles, pots, 1,020 barrels; pearls, 104 barrels, Prices have do-elined to \$3.70 to 8.75 per 100 for pots. Pearls are inactive. Seeds—Moderate movement at \$1.60 to 1.70 for Timothy; and 64 to 7; for clover. GROCERIES.—Busines has turned out befor than was anticipated, duil times having been expected to result from the changes in the tariff. This activity was more particularly noticeable in sugars, in which business in she been much more brisk than last week. A few lots of raw sugars are commending to show themselves on the market. TEAS.—In teas, trade is a little better than last

sugars are commencing to show themselves on the market. TEAS.—In teas, trade is a little better than last week. Orders are coming in from the country pretty freely. Friees range about the same:— Young Hysons, 23c to 25c; Black Teas, 25c to 3°c for common; 35c to 67c for best; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 32c; common, 22c to 25c; Japans, low grades, 21c to 24c; medium, 25c to 35c; fine, 40c to 47c; cholcest, 48c to 51c. Cofficient, Coffices have advanced from 1 to 2 conts all round :—Java and Mocha, 30c to 32c; Rio, 11c to 21c. Sugars.—As before stated, business has been

Singappio, Le to Let, Ministro, in to Lapor Rio, 10: to 21c. SUGARS.—As before stated, business has been active. American yellows are becoming more scarce, and stocks of whites are getting down into better shape. Cuba sugars range from 64c to 7ic. The demand for Scotch sugars has in-creased, owing to the light stocks and high prices of American yellows, Prices are firm and steady:—Dry crushed, 10: to 10:; cut loaf, 10: to 10:; Granulated, 9c to 9:; Extra "C," 8: to 6:; American yellow, 7c to 8:; Fair yel-low, 7c to 7:; Raw, 7c to 7:; Scotch, refined, 7c 10 8:c.

10w, 7c to 7jc; Raw, 7c to 7jc; Scotch, refined, 7c to 8jc.
FRUTTS, -The market has exhibited much sluggishness. Valencias are scarce and firm at last week's quotations. Terragona almouts are cry scarce, and prunes are becoming so. Prices: Raisins - Valencias, 6c to 6jc; Lay, ers, \$1.50 to 1.55; Loose Muscatels, \$1.60 to 1.70; London Layers, \$1.90 to 2.00; Extra Black Crown, 3.75 to 4.00; Sultanas, new, \$1.25 to 5.55; Loose Muscatels, \$1.60 to 1.70; London Layers, \$1.90 to 2.00; Extra Black Crown, 3.75 to 4.00; Sultanas, new, \$1.25 to 5.75. Figs, small boxes, ald to 11jc per lb; Prunes, 4jc to 5c. Almonds, soft shell, 156 to 11jc per lb. Filberts, Sielly, Sjc to 9c; do Naples, 6jc 107 jc. Walnuts, Grenoble, lic to 12c; do Bordenux, 7c to 8c.
Suberts, Stan, and the state of the totage of the state of

io 7 jc. Walnuts, Grenoble, 11c to 12c; do Bor-deaux, 7c to 8c. SYRUPS.—Are quoted at: Royal Imperial, 50c to 52c; Sugar Loaf, 44 to 46c; Amber, 35c to 40c; Silver Drips, 37c to 39c. Rtcz.—There is no change in last week's prices:—Medium, \$4 25 to 4.30; best, \$4.37} to 4.50; Sago, \$6.00 to 5.75; Taploca, \$7.75 to 9.00.

Sago, \$6.00 to 5.75; Taploca, \$7.75 to 9.00. SPICES.—The movement has been very slow at quotations:—Pepper—Black, 9c to 94c; White, 18c to 20c; Allspice, 15c to 16c; Cloves, 40c to 45c; Cassia, 17c to 20c; Ginger—Jamaica, blench-ed, 23c to 25c; do. unbleached, 21c to 22c; Mace, 75c to 90c.

ac; Unsain, 176 to 20c; Ginger-Milling, Dielich-ed, 236 to 25c; do. unbleached, 21c to 22c; Mace, 75c to 90c.
TORACCOS.—A moderate business has been transacted in tobaccos, the prices of which remain unaltered:—Black chewing, 32c to 38c; Bright smoking, all kinds, from 38c to 55c.
FISH.—In this line, business has been very quiet, the sales being small in amount. There is no Green Cod in the market, and Labrador therrings are also scarce. Prices may be quoted the same:—Labrador herrings, No. 1, nominal; Salmon, No. 1, \$15.00; do No. 2, \$14.00; do No. 3, \$13.00; Mackerel, from \$3.50 to 8.00, according to grade and quality; Green Cod, No 1, nominal; white fish, per barrel of 100 lbs., \$3.76 to 4.00; Trout, 100 lbs, barrels, \$5.75 to 4.00; American dry cod, per quintal, 112 lbs., \$3.00 to 4.05.

4.25. SALT.—There has been a good demand for salt, which has sold at quotations: Coarse, 60c to 65eper bas; according to quantity; factory-filled, 95c to 1.10.

St. Gabriel Cattle Market. THE EASTER MARKET.

THE EASTER MARKET. April 7, 1879. The market to-day, as is usual on the Monday before Easter, was the largest held during the past year. The supply of cattle was very large, upwards of thirty car-loads being on the market, or in its vicinity. Business was comparatively brisk, at \$1 to 6.25 per 100 lbs., live weight, for ordinary to extra choice grades. There was some very fine animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals solid during the day. One of the pretitest animals offered for sale was a milk-white cow, weighting 1,000 lbs., owned by Mr. John McKinnon, of Guelph, who asked \$108, or about 5c per 1b. Some new throvers found trade rather duil, their elders having picked up most of the buyers on the market. The sales reported were as follows: Mr. M O'Grady, of Straiford, sold 45 head of cattle at between \$44 and \$120 each, or from 4c to 61 per 1b... It weight. Mr. P. O'Rourke, of Sinakespearc, Ont.. out of 16 head, only sold 4 steers, at about \$5.20 per 100 lbs. Mr. John McKinnon, of Guelph, sold \$6.21 the at \$160, and 3 more at \$5. Mr. Hugh Kelley, of Toronto, out of 21 head, sold only 2 for \$53 taud \$0.7. Mr. T.G. Conn, of Straiford, sold 15 head of cattle of fair quality, averaging 1,000 bs cach, to various partice at between 4c and 5c, and 4i live hogs, 200 lbs each, at 5c. Mr. Jacob Bougrad, of Port Perry, sold 2 steers for \$94 the pnir; 2 very fine cattle at 6c and one helfer for \$63.50 or 5c. Mr. William Roberts, of Granuby, sold 16 very ince cattle to different parties at between 4j.c. Mr. Jos. Fraiherstone, of Toronto, sold 18 head at from 5jc to 6c. Mr. R.J. Hopper, of Quebec, sold 11 head for April 7, 1879.

-Glass in close imitation of marble is now made in a manufactory in Hanover. -Sixty vessels in the Welland Canal are awaiting the opening of navigation.

-A \$25,000 iron rallway bridge is to be built over the main street of New Haven, N.H.

-The stocks of flour in London at present are between 320,000 and 340,000 barrels of flour.

-Belleville, Ont., is shortly to have a manu-factory for the making of sorghum syrup. -The Bank of New Brunswick has just de-clared its semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. -There is a stock of 200,000,000 feet of lumber at the manufacturing ports on Lake Michigan.

-The value of lemons and oranges annually imported into New York now exceeds \$2,000,000.

-The total failures in England in 1878 had liabilities amounting to £65,836,850; assets, £5,

-New York State annually produces about 111,878,801 lbs of butter, and 98,725,172 lbs of cheese.

-The stocks of pork at Chicago are:-New, 173,031 barrels; Old, 8,750 barrels. Lard, 228,320 tiercos.

3,752,588 hogs in 1878; 8,977,727 in 1877; 3,717,763 in 1878; and 3,479,153 in 1875.

-Mr. Crossen, of Cobourg, maker of flat and box rolling cars, is now to manufacture pass-enger cars. Additionsi buildings are being con-structed for that purpose.

TO OUR AGENTS.

Any of our local agents or other representatives of this paper having monies paid them as subscriptions to the EVENING POST and True WITNESS, will please forward the amounts immediately on receipt from the subscriber. We then can pass it at once to the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts to those who have already paid.

Palatable Castor Oil.

The subliguity of these words would naturally excite ridicule in the mind of the reader, as we associate with the name the most sickening unpalatable thing our minds can conceive. But it is a fact that in Scolt & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil the nauseous properties are entirely removed, and it is as sweet and pleasan^Las cream ; and in preparing it they have also eliminated all of its griping propensities, so that it is really the most delicious laxative and catharatic medicine ever administered, either for children or adults.

Special Notice.

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

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WASHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y. -The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Only Importers' Depoi, 212 Broadway, N. Y. St Faul Railway for last month show a decrease of \$30,6%. Goly Importers' Depoi, 212 Broadway, N. Y. April-8



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great pain. I used the oil upon her, rubbing it in as I had seen the sick persons doing at the water side; in a few days the skin loosened, the soreness was removed, and in two or three weeks' time she was as sound as ever. All cases seem benefitted by it, but in what the virtue consists is a mystery to me." The Rev. J. N. Markow, Missionary, in his report to the London Society, writes from Jerr-salem: "I hope next year to visit the source of the Jordan. There are many strange stories told of the miraculous cures made by the nullysi-using a sort of oil found in a swamp, which all, who are suffering with any malady, visit, and where they bathe, and are healed, in some in-stances in a most marvellous manner. Every one who has been there tells the same story. I talked with two English travellers who had bay returned; they sny there is no mistake about the effects of this oil on all disenses, and the lake being drained by one of the small streams or branches of the Jordan, and this oil in time working its way down to the river, has given rise to the supposed miraculous virtue in the water itself." The HOLY LAND OIL is now being brought to Europe, where it is put up for general use, and shipped to all parts of the world, and is quite as effective clsewhere as at its native source. BUY A BOTTLE AND TRY 1T.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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Tononto, December 29th, 1578.

Tononto, December 20th, 15%. Some three years ago I contracted a severe cold which sottled on my lungs. I had a dry hacking cough. I could neither rest by day of sleep at night. I became alarmed at my sime tion, but could get no permanent relief until tried Dr. Harvey's Koney Dew Extract, and after taking a few doses I felt great relief. I continued for a few weeks, and am now entirely recovered. C. M. CARTER.

C. M. CARTER

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1873.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1875. My little boy had the whooping cough last spring. Spite of all I could do the coughing cou-tinued. He lost fiesh and could not sleep, and I was afraid that my poor boy would never re-cover. I tried all sorts of things, and I have great ploasure in saying that it was by using three small bottles of Dr. Harvey's Honey Dev Extract that my child is now in health and get ting quite robust. MRS. REBECCA J. MOORE.

TORONTO, Ont., January 14th, 1678.

TORONTO, Ont., January 14th, 10th I had for some years been bally afflicted with an argravating and alarming cough. My friends as well as myself became afraid of ny condition. I found no rollef in any remedi until I commenced using Dr. Harvey's Honey until I commenced using Dr. Harvey's Honey weeks I consed to dorgh, and can how sleep will weeks I consed to dorgh, and can how sleep will at night, and an y pidly gaining strength and flesh. GEORGE K. NORRIS flerh.