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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.-NO. 26.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1879.

Faith.

shadows and in dust, a traveller wandered, e gleam of sunlight, sent, as mute he pon

dered ; dered ; A diamond sparkling on his pathway showed, Eager he seized it, aud was sad no more, Arin Poverty's dark reign forever o'er !

Soul, sadly struggling on Life's pathway dreary, Phy courage faint, thy heart with care bowed low, Finding the world a bitter lot and weary, Che diamond Faith, God's love to thee doth

show, follow its ray, and find that gem most rare; in thy heart set it ! Peace will enter there!

Short Fashion Notes.

The fashionable mask is the Lulu.

Coiffures tend to compactness, and are worn wer in the back.

Ceremonious dinner toilets demand elbow ceves and lace ruffles.

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

Ball and evening shoes must be trimmed with a flower or bouquet, but it must be very mall and flat.

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

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

A double cape of heavy silk chenille, with tinsel thread twisted in the same, is the latest novelty for the neck in place of a scarf.

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

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

Jewelry for the hair and imitation jewelled ornaments for this purpose are seen in great quantities and variety in the jewelry and of about 15,000 lodges. The number of Free fancy stores.

Birds of paradise, butterflies, and insects of all sorts in the form of gold filagree and Impergan feather ornaments are worn in the mir for full dress.

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

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

Musical lace pins are small bugles, cornets,

The Distress in England. The number of persons now being relieved in Manchester and Salford is about 77,000-19,000 by the Board of Guardians, 10,000 by various independent organizations, and the remainder by the Central Relief Committee and their branches. The total subscription to the Central Committee amounts to nearly £16.000.

Coffee.

Out of nineteen samples of coffee from New York and Brooklyn groceries sent recently to Dr. H. A. Mott, Jr., for analysis, seven were found to contain chiccory pure and simple, or chiccory and cereals. That some persons like chiccory in their coffee seems to be an established, although inexplicable, fact ; but, as Dr. Mott remarks, that is no reason why persons of better taste, who prefer their coffee pure, should be imposed upon. The most dis-quieting discovery thus far made is that blue clay can be so ground, moulded, and roasted as to present the perfect semblance of the coffee bean. Fancy beginning the day by swallowing a decoction of blue clay !

Free Masons. The following statistics of the number of

lodges of Free Masons which existed at the end of last year will be read with interest :— In Germany there were 34 lodges ; in Switzerland, 33: Hungary, 44! Roumania, 11; Servia, 1; England and Wales, 1,187; Scotland, 334, Ireland, 289; Gibraltar, 5; Malta, 4; Holland and Luxemburg, 46; Belgium, 15; Denmark, 7; Sweden and Norway, 18; France, 287; Spain, about ::00; Portugal, 22; Italy, 110 ; Greece, 11 ; Turkey, 26 ; Egypt, 28; Tunis, 2: Algeria, 11; Morocco, 2; the West Const of Africa, 11; African islands, 25; the Cape, 61; Arabia (Aden), 1; India, 118; Indian islands, 16: China, 13; Japan, 5; Australian islands, 4; Australia, 229; New Zealand, 84; United States, 9,894; Canada, 535; Cuba, 30; Hayti, 32; West In-dian islands, 65; Mexico, 13; Brazils, 256; Masons is about 5,000,000.

The Value of Church Property in New York State.

We do not vouch for these figures, but they are interesting, at all events. The total value of churches and the various kinds of church property in New York State is estimated at \$118,000,000. The Episcopalians represent \$24,000,000, the Catholics \$23,000, and the Presbyterians \$19,000,000. The sum annually paid for salaries of clergymen is \$5,-310,000, of which the Methodists pay \$1,140,-000, the Presbyterians \$952,000 and the Eniscopalians \$811,000. The largest "sittings" are put down at 619,800 for the Methodisst,

338,000 for the Catholics, and 335,000 for the

THE HALIGONIANS. THE HALIGONNANS—as the people of Halifax are called—are talking of erecting a memorial auch in honour of the landing of the Princess Louise, the first Frincess of the Blood Royal who ever came to Canada. What a brilliant idea! Build an arch-a triumphal archa sacred arch-let only Princesses of the Blood Royal pass under it. Call it arc de triomphe. Take a holiday and baptize it, loyal Haligonians; have you got good times down there?

After All, they are Men.

[From the National Quarterly Review.]

Were Gibbon still alive, his caustic criticism would find ample food in the fact that nearly all the great States of Europe are either partly or wholly ruled, at the present moment, by men of alien blood. The control of England is divided between a Scotchman and a Jew; that of France between a Jew and an Irishman. In Russia two or three Germans are the moving springs of the national policy. The Austrian helm of State is a legitimate way. Such was their testimony, contested by a Slav and a Hungarian, while and if the Poor House Ring have not been sellthe councils of Turkey are alternately swayed by a Russian, a Prussian, and an Englishman.

If This Happened in Ireland.

In court at Canterbury, England, the other day, an action for debt was brought where the plaintifi's counsel was so satisfied with the defendant's lawyer's statement of the case that he declined to address the jury, and the judge said it was so plain that he needn't sum up. The intelligent jurors then retired, and after a long consultation said they could not agree. Being sent out again they returned and found for the defendant, the court's surprise being when one of the twelve said the ury desired to be instructed which was the plaintiff and which was the defendant, this being the point on which they could not agree. Instruction being given, they retired and found for the plaintiff, the judge, well worthy to preside in such a court, kindly remarking that "if there had been a little want of understanding among them, they might console themselves by thinking they had given a very sound judgment."

The Reno Inquiry.

When the military commission now in session at Chicago investing the conduct of Major Reno at the fight on the little Big Horn shall have finished its inquiry, Reno will be acquitted. In the first place Maj. Reno is a particular pet of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and in the second place it will be shown that the most sensible thing he could do was to keep at the time of his Eminence's death-cash in out of the fight in which Custer and his com- bank £2,840; value of household goods, out of the fight in which Custer and his com-mand were massacred. The inquiry will develope the fact that Custer abounded in bravery, but lecked discretion, that the action on the little Big Horn was not a battle, but a challengin murder. The massacre of the with for each in his Eminence's residence. wholesale murder. The massacre of the with £96 cash in his Eminence's residence, instead of County battalions. brave fellows of the gallant seventh was a fearful sacrifice to Custer's vanity and rashness. The death of Custer saved him from disgrace. Had he lived he would have been court-martialed. Reno did as any sensible man would do. He refused to lead his men into a slaughter-house. Bravery is not the only qualification for a military commander. It is just as essential that he have good sense before the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. as it is that he have courage.

Death of General Tom Thumb.

The Liverpool Post states that the famous dwarf, General Tom Thumb, died on Thursday, the 16th alt., at his native place, Bergum, in the Province of West Friesland, in Holland, whither he had only retired, after realizing a handsome fortune from exhibiting himself in the chief countries of Europe and America The cause of his death was dropsy. The real name of the General was Haneman ...

Trafficking in Dead Bowies.

[Troy Budget.]

The Budget to-days :- Evidence has come to light tending to show that a traffic in dead bodies has also been going on in connection with the pauper burying ground at the House of Industry. The body of an old man having been discovered at Amsterdam a short time ago, an investigation disclosed the fact that Drs. Cullen and Ives had obtained it from the pauper burial ground of Rensselaer County in ing the bodies of the dead at the County House, then it is incumbent on them to show to the contrary. After the scandalous revela-tions made by the investigating committee, people will not hesitate to believe that the Ring have robbed the dead as well as the living."

Cardinal Cullen's Will.

The will of his Eminence the late Cardinal Cullen bears date 18th November, 1876, and s remarkable for the brevity of its contents. The document indeed may be said to contain two sentences only-one revoking all previous executed wills, the other devising an previous executed wills, the other devising and be-queathing "all the property of every kind, real, freehold, and personal," of which his Eminence should die, seized, possessed, or entitled "unto the Very Rev. Edward Canon M'Cabe, of Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, Roman Catholic priest (now Archleishop of Dublin); Very Rev. Mgr. William Meagher of Rathmines, in the county of Dublin, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assignces absolutely; and then appointing the three distinguished clergymen named to be executors of the will. The witnesses to the execution of the will are-The Very Rev. Dr. Tynan, 59 Eccles-street, and Mr. John O'Hagan, solicitor, No. 9 Harcourt street. The application for probate of the will is made by the executors, and the assets of his Eminence are sworn to amount to £5,882 19s. 6d., consisting et tirely of personal property, and comprising

The English Cathedrals.

Most of the English cathedrals still bear marks of ill-usage in "the troubles." Almost the only one which did not suffer at the hands of Cromwell's army, was York Minster. The famous Fairfax was in command there, and would not hear of the desceration of the pride of his native county, deeply to the chagrin of those who had vowed its destruction.

Independent Fournalism in England. (London World.)

"The press is now worked by the government as mechanically and as obediently as the wires are by a telegraph clerk, and when any individual journalist resents the process his ill-conditioned audacity produces quite a sensation. Still those who-whether they happen to be readers or writers of newspapers-like to know that journalism is not altogether an organized menial homage, and that there are newspaper correspondents

whose statements are not echoes of the mandate or anticipations of the wish of a dominant political clique, will consider it matter for satisfaction that to some quarters this arrangement does not apply."

The Princess Louise.

The Princess Louise, according to the Ottawa letter of the New York World, has intimated to the Secretary of State that this is Catholic, have been wrested from Catholic not an appropriate time for costly entertainments. He was deploring the shabbiness of the furnishings of Rideru Hall, and proposing to carpet it anew before the meeting of the House, when the Princess said that not a dol-lar of public money should be spent on the Hall so long as the present hard times centinue; that economy was necessary everywhere, and that she would see that Rideau Hall set a good example in that respect. The Princess looks after her household duties with the vigilance of a New England matron, and much of her spare time is devoted to charitable work.

A Rural Journal on a Rural Battalion.

The Richmond, Guardian, is reply to an article we wrote some time since, on Volunteer Militia reform, says :----

We concur in the main with the views of our contemporary ; but his propasal to abolish the country battalion we do not agree with-We think there should be a limit to the number of rural companies as the majority of them are merely ornamental and a source of useless espense. It is well known that practically unbodied on Drill days, and ceased to be a company at all a week afterwards ; so that for all practical purposes of service they are well nigh use-forwarded for publication :-

be sub-divided and one company only be au-

TERMS: \$1.50 per amun In advance.

Winter in California.

The present is the severest winter they have had in California for a long time, and it has increased the mortality, chiefly among persons of middle and advanced age, fully twenty per cent. At the same time, when their weather is compared with Eastern winters, its becomes difficult to understand why they should find it so trying. For about two months, with occasional rain, they have had a white frost every morning, but as soon as the sun was fairly up that has disappeared. A beautiful sky was overhead, there was only just wind enough to give motion to the atmosphere, and when the sun was up doors and windows could be left wide open, to let in sunlight, air, and the odor of flowers. At right, however, grate fires were pleasant, and extra blankets serviceable. The increase in mortality is attributed to the lack of precaution of old residents, who are not accustomed to find heavy clothing necessary.

Robbing the Catholic Indian Mission.

THERE is something startling in the manner in which the souls of Catholic Indians who desire none but Catholic missionaries have been turned over by the wholesale to the exclusive charge of Protestant sects. According to the present policy, for instance, the 3,010 Yakima Indians, 600 Chehalis, 14,600 Black-feet, 5,000 Mission, and 10,625 Milk River, ail of which tribes are either wholly or mainly missionaries by the Government and handed over bodily to the Methodists. In Washington Territory three tribes, one at least of which has a majority of Catholics, have been given to the Congregationalists ; and in Indian Territory three other tribes, numbering 4,000 souls, wholly Catholics, have been quietly appropriated by the Quakers. The Presby wrians have secured through Government connivance over 10,000 Catholic Inchans in New Mexico, and the American Mission Association 2,000 in Wisconsin, while in Minnesota 1,000 have been taken by the Episcopalians, and in Arizona, 4,000 by the D'atch Reformed Church. These are only so mples of the impartial workings of the lyaian policy inaugu-rated under President Grant, by means of which the rapacity c? the civil agents, the murderons course of 'the military, and the unscrupulous assumptions of the sectarians, leave little hope for the souls or bodies of the aborigines.

COMMERCE IN THE ARCTIC.

A NewField for American Trade-What May be Done From the Pacific Ports.

(By Cable to the New York Herald.) The following letter, from M. Sıbiriakoff, is

To the Editor of the Herald :-

flutes, clarionets, flageolets, guitars, horns of all kinds, and sometimes an open music book, with an enamelled bird singing on the lines of the bars of music.

The fancy of the moment in short costumes is a skirt and jacket of seal brown cloth, the wrap also of the same in English coat shape, tion is believed to be fully 500,000, and it trimmed with a collar, revers, cuffs, and must be at least half that in other parts of the pocket straps of fur seal.

All sorts of stones are set in cameoschalcedony, sardodenyx, topaz, amethyst, onyx, agate—and all sorts of translucent, opaque, and striated stones and shells of various kinds are used for these artistic gems.

Nacarat red and reseda are favorite combinations of color for full stately evening dress. That is, the under dress is of nacarat plush, satin velvet, or moire, and the over-dress of reseda brocade satin or gros grain, or a striped silk fabric.

The costliest pendants are made with one large jewel- a solitaire diamond, a sapphire, opal, emerald, amethyst, topaz, or cat's eyefor the centre, embellished with gold traceries or small diamonds all around, and fine gold or jeweled fringes or tassels.

Embroidery.

Just now, many of the ladies who have been cultivating a taste for and acquiring skill in pointing, are giving their attention to the kindred art of embroidery. Screens are made in original designs, and usually the forms and colors of beasts, birds or fishes, or of plants or flowers. are reproduced in these specimens of women's handiwork. Rich toilets are set off with bands or sprays of needlework, and garlands of flowers wrought in their natural colors upon sleeves, collar, sash or flounces are much admired. Black velvet and black satin are decorated with vines and trailing sprays in brilliant colors for reception and evening wear, and in plain black for more ordinary occasions. It is said that embroidered vests for gentlemen are soon to be revived again.

The British and Irish Peerage.

The whole body of the British and Irish peerage comprises at the present moment 580 members: 5 joyal dukes, 28 dukes, 33 marquises, 205 carls, 57 viscounts, and 252 barons. The creations of the dukes vary from Norfolk 1483, to Westminster in 1874, of the marquises from Winchester in 1551 to Abergaveny in 1876, of the earls from Crawford in 1398 to Cairns in 1878, of the viscounts from Hereford in 1549 to Cranbrook in 1878, and of the barons from Le Despencer in 1264 to Norton in 1878. But, inasmuch as peers of Scotland, although they have precedence of peers of Great Britain, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, rank after peers of England, the Earl of Shrewsbury and not the Earl of Crawford, has place as the premier earl in the peerage. Of the baronetage there are 862 members, of whose baronetcies 33 were created by James I., 81 by Charles I., 101 by Charles II., 16 by James II., 19 by Queen Anne, 10 by George I., 26 by George II., 406 by George III., 40 by George IV., 47 by Buller East have become extinct.

Presbyterians. 'The actual membership, however, is another matter, for the Catholics are credited with 552,000, the Methodists 181,000 and the Presbyterians 112,000. But the figure for the Catholics is alogether too small. In New York City alone the Catholic nonulamust be at least half that in other parts of the State.

Scotland Gone Mad.

Scotland has for the moment gone mad, says the London Spectator of January 11 :--The preposterous and immoral scheme of paying the debts of shareholders in the City of

Glasgow Bank through a gigantic lottery has taken hold of men's minds till it is actually to be tried, and on Thursday a "large and in-fluential meeting "with Sir R. M. Napier, of Milliken, in the chair, unanimously resolved, on the motion of Sir James Watson, to carry it out. The concern is to be called the " Bank Aid Liquidation Scheme," and its managers, 20 gentleman, are to issue 6,000,000 £1 tickets, which are in all but name lottery tickets. Half the 6,000,000 is to be paid to the liquidators, and half divided among the scheme share-holders in bonuses varying from $\pounds 5$ to $\pounds 25_{-}$ 000." The scheme is utterly absurb from a financial point of view, as it presumes that on an average every householder in the United Kingdom will give $\pounds 1$ for about the tenth of getting $\pounds 5$; or if 1,000,000 is devoted to heavy prizes, the one hundredth and fifty thousandth of a chance of a fortune ; but its immorality is even worse. The good folk of Scotland have, apparently, under the pressure or suffering, laid aside not only their rightcousness, but their arithmetic.

Another Released Fenian. [New York Herald.]

John Brady, another Fenian convict, arrived in this city yesterday from Liverpool, on board the steamship "Erin." He was re-leased from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, January 20, by an order from Dublin Castle, dated January 10, on condition that he should leave the United Kingdom. When notified he said he would go to France, but this was might soon return from there. He then asked the director of the prison, John Barlow, that in case he decided to go to America if he would be allowed to go and see his friends. Barlow replied that as he had a sister stopping in Dublin he might be allowed to see her, but as for his friends in the county Meath, no such permission could be granted, the grounds of country, as a reception was intended to be given him. Brady was arrested April 23, 1870, convicted June 9 of the same year, and sent to Mountjoy Prison to undergo a probationary period of eight months. From there he was sent to Spike Island, in Queenstown Harbor, and kept there at hard labor for six years and four months. From thence he was against him.

How Jesuits Are Made. [Boston Pilot.]

The St. Stanislaus Seminary, or novitiate, pear Florissant, Mo., is a remarkable instituion in many respects, and its daily routine of aresses of condolence forwarded by the Instiife is capable of furnishing tood for much astonishment to those who are unacquainted with the modes of life of the Jesuit Fathers. The institution holds in the neighborhood of forty students, who have devoted their life degree of LL. D. of Trinity College. The to study and religion. They enter the paper described in an interesting manner the place at an age when other young men natural features and the climate of Canada, are going out into the world to build and presented facts which the writer consiup reputations and fortunes for themselves, dered were almost sufficient to pluck from with the stern and uninviting fact staring the Dominion the character of intense frigithem in the face that it will be years, dity ibat it is generally understoood to bear. many long years, before they can attain the With regard to the products of Canada, Mr. summit of their ambition. They must, on entering, have already acquired the knowl-edge which a college graduate possesses, and be ready to take hold of higher studies. The manufactures, and minerals come afterwards. first two years of their stay is devoted to After describing the faculties which exist in vigorous discipline, the severity of which is | Canada for marine navigation, the paper mencalculated to wean them from all hope that | tioned that the Dominion stands fifth in the the life they are seeking is to be a gilded or maritime tonnage of nations. The fisheries luxurious one, and the other two years, while are very productive, the yield of last year of almost equally unrelenting and untiring year having been estimated at a value of \mathcal{L}_2 . discipline and study, are intended to prepare 000,000, over one-half of which found its way them for still harder and more undesirable pickled or preserved in tins, to this and labor, for when they have completed the foreign countries. Game is very abundant, course of study designated at the St. Stanislaus Seminary they are only on the threshold of their real studies. They are then sent to Woodstock College, near Baltimore, Md., from which institution the provinces of the United States receive their reinforcements. Woodstock College is the general supply depot for Jesuit Fathersin this country; here they finish their anteobjected to, as there was a likelihood he ordination studies, and it is hence they are anointed into their chosen profession. The number ordained each year does not exceed more than a dozen, but besides these there are many received from European seminaries, whither they have been sent by their respective colleges. At Woodstock the course embraces seven years of continuous application, the first three of which are devoted to the study of philosophy, and the other objection being that he might alarm the four to theology. Thus it will be seen that the young man of sixteen, who starts at Florissant to become a Jesuit, has actually eleven years of a novitiate before him, and frequently the novices are much older. There is a general impression existing among the public that a man cannot become a Jesuit priest under the age of twenty-eight, but there is no law of the order establishing such transferred to Mountjoy Prison, where he a contingency; still it is nevertheless a tact spent the remainder of the time up to the that few ever become priests under thirty, and period of his release. Brady was not pardon- the majority are many years in advance of ed. According to an Act of Parliament of this age when they are admitted. The aver-William IV., and 153 by Victoria. In 1878, 1864 a man sentenced to ten years' imprison-age attendance at Woodstock College is about repers and 33 baronets died. The barony ment was allowed a mitigation of two years contained and twenty. There are at preof Rossie, and the baronetcy of Sir John and four months in case nothing stood sent about one thousand Jesuits in the United with votes of thanks to the reader of the paper and the chairman. States and Canada.

Eccles street, and a small sum outstanding.

CANADA.

What They Think of Canada in England. A paper upon this subject, entitled " Canada :

its Progress and Developements," was read Caldwell Ashworth. The Duke of Manchester, chairman of the Council, presided. Letters were read by Mr. F. Young, the secretary, from the Home Secretary on behalf of the Queen, and Sir Dighton Probyn, on behalf of the Frince of Wales, acknowledging the adtute on the occasion of the death of the Princess Alice. A letter was also read from Lord Dufferin, excusing his attendance on the ground that he was in Dublin to receive the Ashworth stated that timber takes the first

and the writer sums up his description by say ing there is no lack of fur, fin and feather that the Dominion, in fact, is a sportsman's paradise, where a license to carry a gun is unknown. The emigrant who goes out with health, energy, agricultural knowledge and a determination to work, must be difficult to please if he finds not enough sport to give him food and recreation in a country which at the same time will well repay his agricultural labors. The aid of her paternal Government, Mr. Ashworth says, is hoped and looked for by many to induce the Island of Newfoundland to forego its isolation and become a part of Canada. In referring to a time when colonial separation was agitated, he says however, that the Canadians have at all times exhibited a strong desire to share in England's dangers and reverses, as well as in. her prosperty and triumphs. The act of replacing a Governor whose term of office had expired, and who was more justly beloved by the people of Canada than any preceding one, with a nobleman whose near alliance to the Royal Family entrusts the welfare of Her Majesty's daughter to colonial care, thus adding additional lustre and dignity to the position of Viceroy, lifts the country several steps higher in her own esteem, as well as in that of all the countries of the world, and binds ness and affection to the mother country which nothing is likely to sever. A discussion followed, and the proceedings closed

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thorised for each sub-division, with District

The North West Indians, Ottaw Free Press.

The alarm oreated some time ago by reports of coming disturbances among the Indians of the Canadian North-West, to some extent subsided on the publication of a long letter from Col. McLeod, the Chief of the Mounted Police Force, and now accounts come from Battleford which are even more reassuring. Big Bear, who threatened to bring in 10,000 of a following to interview Licut. Governor Laird, is now represented to be in a more placable mood, and it is thought he will be persuaded to remain at home-st any rate we are told that the people of Battleford can give a long furlough to fear and troublesome dreams. It seems, after all, that the Indian scare never amounted to very much, and that, at any rate, with wise and prudent management, anything approaching a serious outbreak may be prevented. The observance of the most absolute good faith on the part of the Canadian authorities will, we are persuaded, always avert mischief, and it will be their fault if we ever have an Indian war upon our hands, unless, indeed, new elements of disturbance from the other side of the border line are introduced to mar the good relations now existing.

Plearo-Pneamonis.

The Minister of Agriculture has moved with some promptitude in the matter of the cattle disease. He has written the following to the American Bureau of Agriculture :-

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, } OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 31, 1879.

honor to have an interview with you while garry men, Macdonalds to the backbone, were recently in Washington, has reported to me in Ottawa on business, and after much debate the prevalence of the cattle disease called resolved to pay their respects to the Marquis pleuro-pneumonia in several parts of the of Lorne as the Governor-General, not as the United States, at the same time that a cable message from the agent of this department Hall they talked the matter over again, and in Liverpool informed me of the slaughtering one of them suggested that perhaps the Maron their debarkation at that port of a cargo quis, being a Campbell, would refuse to receive of cattle afflicted with the same disease hought a Macdonald, in which case their position in the United States. In view of the very would be humiliating. At the gate they met serious consequences both for the farming intcrests of the United States and Canada, and taking them for servants the Hielandmen of the present and future of the cattle trade with Great Britain, I have thought it my duty Macdonalds," or if it would be etiquette for to inform you that, although such a step is entered into with a great deal of reluctance on our part, the Dominion Government is about to take measures to prevent the intro- John Macdonald being the first Minister it duction of this fearful disease in Canada, and I beg to be permitted to request from you the Campbells. "Forgiven the Campbells!" cried kindness of informing me of any measure one of the visitors, " forgotten Glencoe ! Sir adopted by your government for the stamping out of the said disease. The interests of the thousan' dollars a year for it; but the deil two countries being almost identical in the take me 'gin we forgie or forget !" and with question, and both countries having been ex- this the choleric Gaels turned their faces empted from the slaughtering clause of the towards Ottawa. The Marquis, however, dis-English, "Contagious Disease (animals) Act closed himself, and after a hearty handof 1878," you will see at once the advisability | shaking the feud was temporarily healed. The the inhabitants thereof with chains of kind- | of the two governments being made aware of each other's action in so important a matter. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, J. H. Pore, Minister of Agriculture.

• • 25.5

The success of Professor Nordenskiold's passage from the mouth of the Lena River to East Cape induces me to call your attention to a proposition which, if not new, has not received all the consideration it deserves. The experience of American whalers in the Western Arctic Ocean proves that navigation remains open in the waters north of Behring Straits until late in the season, whalers frequently returning through the the straits in October. Why would it not be practicable for for steamers laden with American merchandise to reach the month of the Lena River from San Francisco and discharge their cargoes at a point from whence they could be transported by other steamers to Yakutsk, an important point of distribution for northern Russia ?

THE RETURN VOYAGE.

The steamers could return to San Francisco the same season, as I am convinced that navigation is practicable long enough to make the voyage and return through the Straits before the closing in of the ice. Besides the transportation of grain from San Francisco there are many articles, such as sugar, which command sufficiently high prices at Yakutsk to secure profit, irrespective of return cargoes of fish, fat, mammoth ivor, &c., which could be obtained.

Yours, sincerely, E. SIZURIAROFF.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Gleve garry Men.

(Ottawa Correspondent N. Y. World.) A good story is told of the marquis and two Glengarry Highlanders who called on him the other day. Ever since the massacre of Glencoe, in which the Campbells did the bloody work of the Crown, the clan Compbell has been in bad odor with the clan Macdonald and other septs; indeed, it is a proverb that the Macdonalds and Campbells " canna eat Sin,-Professor Makachran, who had the oot o' the same same kailpot." The Glenson of the Callum Mor. On their way to the asked if the Marquis would care to meet "twa "twa Macdonalds" to call on the Marquis. His Excellency replied that the Marquis bore no malice to the Macdonalds and that Sir was clear the Macdonalds had forgiven the John is paid for that, mon; he has eight visitors were turned over to the Argylsbire piper, who is a prominent member of the household, and by him treated so handsomely that on their departure they frankly acquitted the Marquis of all responsibility for the mas-Bacre. and a star a The star and a star and

"The Baby,' A bald little head, A tiny, pert nose. Two tightly-closed fists, Two tightly-closed fists, Two bright hazel eyes To watch where mamma goes, And you have part of the baby. Two soft dimpled checks, A sweetly-curved mouth But not a tooth in, A safety pin, A safety pin. And there is the rest of the baby.

2

A TALE OF THE WEST.

LLOYD PENNANT

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued. "'Colonel Blake—six three-quariers loin— open an account—give a pass-book,' shouted Giubet to a fellow inside a small window, and before I had time to say Jack Robinson, he thrast this little green book into my hand. "'Trat's well done, anyway," says I to my-self, 'now for the potatoes. I'm blest, Miss, if Mr. Parsnip, who was one of the most particular little animals I ever met, hadn't just the same song, and here's his book." "How fortunate," elaculated Kate. "Ah, that's not the half of it," interrupted Tim; "I was passing by the butter-man's, when out he runs afther me, and proposes just the samo thing. Here's his book, and there's a pound of double Gloucester coming home upon trial. To make a long story short, Miss, the divil a mother's son of the whole iv them that's not trotting after me this blessed minute with their baskets full. It's a comfort anyhow that there's no stint now. Here they are," cried Tim, run-sing down stairs as the bell rung and the butcher's boy whisted at the door. The following day Lady Clifton called. by ap-poontment, to take Kate for a drive. She re-marked that her young friend was dressed in black. "Lam sorry to see you dressed in mourning,

Iam sorry to see you dressed in mourning. and hope you have met with no family afflietion

"Yes," said Kate, "we have lost a cousin, who, poor fellow, was dearly loved by us 21t." "Was he young ?"

"Was he young . "No." "Was his illness protracted ?" "No, his death was sudden and unexpected," and the latter part of the sentence was delisered with a degree of hesitation which Lady Clifton

with a degree of hesitation which Lady Clifton appeared tomotice. "Was he married?" "No. He Lad fallen in love with a lady when young. There was some misunderstanding and a quarrel with her uncle, which broke the affait off and that entailed a duel with his command-ing officer somehow or other, and then he lost his commission and ran out his estate. He lived with us, and often told me the story of his love, goor fellow. I think it occurred at York." "Poor tellow "" repeated Lady Clifton, and her oyes filled with tears. "When did he die?" "He died—it's a secret which my uncle would not wish to have fasown; however, I'll tell you, Lady Clifton, as I rinow it will be safe in your keeping—my poor sousin Michael was killed in the rebellion."

when required, letters came for Colonel Blake, | His attentions were undisguised, and his ultimwhen required, letters came for Colonel Blake, containing bank notes of considerable amount, which some of his correspondents informed him-that the money was his own, although extraor-dinary circumstances prevented' the disclosure of the sources from whence it was derived. As no addresses were given, those letters or their contents could not be retarned. All went on cheerily; Tim cessed to attend at casual balls, Mr, Fepper wrote, but still there was no positively bad news whee he did—things remained always in the same state—Pincher quiet, and he "resting on his cars, but always carefully attending to the interests of his client."

was no positively builting to the same state. Purcher quick, and he "resiling on his cars, but always churchily attending to the interests of his client."
 Maantime Colonel Blake's habors were prospering apace. His third article had been accepted, and an honorrium of £2) forwarded as its recompence. Norse of them had as yet appeared, though paid for. At this he was disappedited in the publisher must use his own discretion in this respect. As he succeeded and his circumstances became easier, he turned his thoughts to other and more profitable means of money-making. Our armies, commanded by Incapable means the commencement of every war—weredriven disgracefully before the forces of the French Republic, and the Colonel determined on submitting to the military authorities, under a cligned name, an improved mu-ket with coaleal buil and rifled barrel, which he had invented when in the Austrian service, but which his accession to the framity estates, and his divertion unsfortunes, had hitherto prevented him from turning to any account. If was, in fact, the Minnie rifle, now so much prized, and which has created such a revolution in the art of war. All the ready money which he could command was expended in preparing patterns and taking out patents. The manufacturer employed to make the must ket was supported of by the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of War, and ordered to be framediated.
 At this stage of his success the Colonel began to experience the undercurrent obstacles which still obstruct the course of superior authority. The manufacturer demanded terms more favorable then here along the was formal and even doubled the definition of the stilled of the formation of the rifts, not which its method and was formed the secretary of the along the average of the structure of the secret of the structure of and secret of the structure of the rest of the secret of the structure of the rest of the structure of the rest of the structure of the structure of the rest of the structure of th

His attentions were undiscuised, and his ultim-ate intentions could not be mist icen. Lady Clifton and the Colonel took every opportunity of pointing out to Kate the desirableness of such a connection. One urged the happiness of independence—the other, how delightful—it would be were they close neighbors. The gentleman's station in society, personal appearance, and private character were such as must satisfy the most fastilions, and prudence whispered that his suit should not be slighted. But, if the mansion, and the park, and the broad acress of her new admirer sometimes took possession of Kate's mind, and seemed about to sway her declsion, the remem-brance of Lloyd Pennant's maniy figure, his gallant conduct and doubtful fate, and the fact that her imprudence had ruined his prospects, quickly dispelled the truant thought and restored the influence of first love and solemnly plighted affection. Were she alone in the world, she would not hesitate a moment; but when her uncle's dependent position, their past trials, the indignities which they had suffered, and the miseries which they had escaped only through the providential interposition of a siranger, re-curred to her recollection, she was often sadly puzzled how to act—and then, so long a time had elapsed since Pennant sudden disappearance. Was he yet alive? Would he ever return? Was he still constant in his affection ? Mr Charlton continued his assiduities, but stiil Kate studiously avoided affording him the op-portunity of making a direct declaration. We nust, however, leave them for the present in care of the gossips of their neighorhood, who decided on their immediate union, while we follow Mike to France and trace Lloyd Pennant's path on the prairies of America.

path on the prairies of America.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PENNANT's time was passed principally in the chase. No backwoodsman had more skill in the use of the rille, or more success in the wild sports of the country. Having secured the services of a Canadian family, he took frequent excursions' to hunt, in company with the two young men, who were experienced trappers, while the father and daughters attended on his mother and looked to the management of the farm and care of the to the management of the farm and care of the stock.

Stock. Mrs. Lloyd (for Pennant, in order to avoid the possibility of being traced, had adopted that name) was more happy now than, perhaps, she had ever been--at least since her ill-fated hus-band's death. Blessed with the society of her child, her heart became open to the innocent pleasures within her reach; she indulged her taste for flowers, which the delicious elimate ena-bled her to cultivate with success. The log house was soon covered with roses and sweet-smelling creepers; the adjacent ground was carefully dressed and planted with ornamental shrubs. Land was dally won from the boundless expanse of forest, and magnificent trees left standing,

Land was daily won from the boundless expanse of forest, and magnificent trees left standing, singly or in clumps, gave the newly-created farm all the appearance of an ancient demesne. Often, as Lloyd returned from the chase, he stopped to gaze with admiration on his new abode, and then sighed, as he muttered: "Would that she were here to enjoy it." Providence scened to bless all his undertak-ings; his crops prospered, and his cattle in-creased; his mother, too, was so cheerful and so attentive to his smallest wishes; past occur-rences were never alluded to, and he began to forget the glory he had fought for and the honors he had gained in the Oid World, amidst the primeval scenery, and in the balmy climate of the new.

steeds could carry them. There was now but of the steeds could carry them. There was now but of little experiences of any further attack; then it whole body of the strangers builts primerity in a deal foosy and the strangers of the strangers

Se yet the

of making enquiries of her mistress, they inver-returned to the dead-letter office by the carrier, where they remained the whole time that Kate); and her uncle were suffering such mental anxi-ety, and there, too, they lay after the customary examination of their contents had taken place for, neither the name nor address of the writer. being given, there was no clue to enable the vost office-functionaries to apprise him of their inability to discover the lady to whom his letter were directed. "Well," Mike used to argue with himself, when his thoughts wandered back to the moun-hairs and the grouse shooting, or ranged over the plains of Koscommon, with their splendid sod and slashing walls, where, mounted on "Lightning," he so often led the chase amidst the exhilirating cheers of the peasantry, "Well, after all, doing what I did do was the best thing could have happened me—I should have sold poor Lightning as well as the annuity to support Maurice—then I couldn't hunt—I'd have had no-thing to maintain me; but now, so far as money matters go, I'm better off than before, and Kate and the Colonel have, at least, wherewithal to keep the wolf from the door until the lawalit's ended und the estate disposed of—and then, if all turns out well, we may pass the rest of our days together. One evening Mike sat in Madame Dalincourt's

turns out well, we may plus the resc of our days together. One evening Mike sat in Madame Dalincourt's salon, listening to the merry songs of France, while his thoughts wandered far away, and ho recalled to mind the touchlog melancholy of his native music. The Captain and some friends came in, and after the usual salutations were ex-changed, Dalincourt requested his sister to favor. them with the song of his imprisoned acquaint-ance.

changed, Daincourt requested insusted converti-them with the song of his imprisoned acquaint-ance. "For," said he, "I love its deep pathos and noble measure." The young lady took her harp, and Mike was roused from his abstraction by the soul-stirring melody of "Eavourneen Declish," "Erin-go-Bragh." The air was sweetly sung-although the words were pronounced with a foreign ac-cent. Who, when far from home and friends, ever heard the national air of Fatherland unexpect-edly burst upon his ear without experiencing the most lively emotion? Who can resist yielding to the remembrances which it calls forth, of the joys, or the sorrows, identified with its well-loved strains? It may be that those magio notes recall a happy home, and add brightness to the pros-pect of a speedy return to its enjoyments, or they may conjure up visions of past happiness never to be felt again. Mike was peculiarly sensitive to the influence of music-he sat speli-bound while the girl sang-hiseyes filled, and when she concluded he with difficulty avoided bursting into tears. "That's a song of your own country," said the

into tears. "That's a song of your own country," said the "That's a song of your own country," said the Captain, addressing him; "you should know it, Blake, for I often heard its ung by the Irish ladles, when the prospects of their country were brighter than they are now; but" (noticing Mike's emo-tion) "cheer up, my friend, the next turn of for-tune's wheel may restore you to your friends, and the Green Isle to its independence." "Excuse my weakness, but it is difficult to re-press one's feelings at an unanticipated pleasure. Did you bring the music from Ireland?" "Not at all; I have it from my captive friend, as my sister will call the poor fellow, who plays or sings if for hours together." "Who--and where ishe ! He must, of course, be Irish ?"

acted at a distance. The prompt and correct in formation which she obtained of every mortgas and every bill in Chancery which was filed, offer astonished the uninitiated. To gratify her pro-ponsities in this respect, she made it a point is be on good terms if possible, with all the post-masters and "post-mistresses in her neighbor hood; should her endeavors to conciliate fail, then she builted, and waged unreleating was considerable; and she exercised it chiefly in ob-taining the promotion or dismissal of such of those functionaries as were prepared to oblige or those functionaries to use it in behalt of those about to be injured or oppressed. If may ensily supposed that Mrs. O' Mahony was a friend such as every candidate or occupant of those would willingly conciliate, and an enemy whose wrath no one would unnecessarily incor-tion as night hereafter profit the real here informa-tion as might here after profit the real here informa-tion as might here after profit the real here informa-tion as might hereafter profit the real here informa-tion as might hereafter profit the real here informa-tion as might hereafter profit the real here informa-tion as might and an one protection which he afforded the Dunseverick tenantry when hereafter profit the real here informa-tion as might and an one protection which he afforded the appear and put forward his claims to their possession. Rory also, or rather "Mr. Mahon" (for 'o address him as for-now was considered rather *infra dig.*) had the arge estate, almost always from the Captaine extravagance, needed temporary supplies of two herself and Mahon was consolidated by the advances which the latter never hesitiated by t

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHAPTER XIX. General report had it that Mr. Malon was about to be appointed agent to the O'Mahony estate, and all the tenants sought to concillate his favor in advance by pulling off their "cas-beens" as he passed, and seizing every opport-nity to address him as "your honor.' Whether or not the negotiation for the agency, or as some supposed, for a loan, was actually being carried on, certain it is that Mrs. O'Mahony brought Mr. Mahon home with her in her own carriage, and (which caused much astonishment and not a few invidious remarks in the servants' hall) " that he was actually to dine with his feet under the same mahogany with her ladyship." on the very day that Pennant's letter arrived by the post. It came, therefore, in the nick of time. Nrs. O'Ma-hony opened the post-bag beside her drawing room fire, where she and Rory were comfortably seated. Demands from Dublin tradesmen for over-due bills constituted the principal portion of her correspondence. One of those persons had the audacity to threaten proceedings for recore-ing a three years' account, and the indigant lady handed the episte to Rory. "There, Mr. Mahon, there's an ungrateful ra-cal for you—to set an attorney at me aiter all I did for him. You know well what scum of the earth his family are, and I protest to you, sol-cumity, it was I got him the first place he ever had in Dublin- and I have dealt with him mr-self over since he set up business on his own ac-count-and now he's pressing me to pay my bill. Ah, Mr. Mahon, there's little grafitude in the world, and no one knows that better than year.

Ah, Mr. Mahon, there's little gratitude in the world, and no one knows that better than your' self." Mrs. O'Mahony had a sly way of doing busin-ess. It is not improbable that she wished to ap-prise Rory of her difficulty, without actually soliciting a favor at his bands. If such were her intention, the scheme succeeded, for Mahon had no sconer read the letter than he begged she would not make herself uneasy, or allow any one to annoy her for such a triffe; and taking the necessary sum from his purse, he requested her to make use of it, and repay him only when it should suit her convenience. Mrs. O'Mahony was in ectasles; she expressed herself in un-measured terms of gratitude, and the remaining letters being from other claimants whose de-mands were less uegent, or whose threats were less summary, she laid them on the table to be read on some future occasion. The suprecrip-tions and the virtual consents of cach were per-fectly well known to her, for she had long been favored with successive editions of the same im-port. The conversation, which the arrival ef its

favored with known to her, for she had fong been favored with successive editions of the same im-port. The conversation, which the arrival of the post-bag had interrupted, was renewed, and con-tinued until the builer, coming to remove the post-bag, asked, "if there happened to be any thing for Mrs. Reilly, the cook ?" Then Mr O'Mahony, glanced through the pile, and the English letter attracted her attention; her first look was always at the signature of unrecer-nized correspondents; she cast her cyes on the bottom of the page, and twisted and turned the letter about, but could not manage to decipher the name; and as she made it a point never to investigate the contents of a document, from precautionary motives, until she first asceriatined that it did not emanate from any of the nume-ous altorneys who continually worried her on Captain Jack's account, the transferred it to Rory, in hopes that he might be able to over-come the difficulty, and to, surely enough, he did. "It's Providence that has done all," faild Mrs.

"It's Providence that has done all," said Mr. O'Mabony, when she read the contents. "Only I happen to know, you Mr. Mahon, the peor boyning." remain a prisoner all the days of his life; and to think of you being here the very moment I received it! Why, only for that, it never would have been read; for the Capitaln ak-ways warns me against looking into my corres-pondence when I don't know who it's from, and I'd never have been able to make that out with out rour assistance."

I'd never have been able to make that out wur-out ; our assistance." So far as related to Colonel Blake's first ad-dress, Mrs. O'Mahony could have satisfied Pen-nant's inquiry on the instant, for she had re-celved a copy of the superscription borne by the first letter which followed him, and carried that her pocket with a multitude of other and similar communications; but she had yet to ascertain the fate of Pennant's letter, addressed to list Colonel at Dunseverick, and it was not ket, habit to loss time when any important object needed fightermant

them seemed to add much weight to his advice and insure its adoption. Mrs. O'Mahony and Rory Mahon reached the post-town at that particular hour when the great bulk of its inhabitants were engaged in their devotional dutics. It was not without design that the sharp-witted lady selected the special time; in the first place, her proceedings would be then less noticed; and in the nor, a general opinion prevailed that then was the "witching-time," at which inquisitive officials were accustomed to indulge their curiosity. Everything proved propitious. "The Mistress" therefore, did not appear at the office window, where lotters were sought for and delivered, bd passing through the yard-gate, which stood in vitlegly open, entered by the back door, and had been standing for some time in the passage on which the opened door of the office gave, be fore the post-mistress was at all aware of her presence. During this period Mrs. Lalor's busily occupied inspecting the different letters. There was one which she crumpled and formed into various shapes, evidently without being able to como at its contents. As a last recourses she took a tenspoon which has beside lost, and introduced the handle. This was the presen-she took a tenspoon which has beside lost, and introduced the handle. This was the presen-position in which Mrs. O'Mahony wished losur position in which did not suspend her efforts; bas

Scientific Notes.

The petrified body of a man is creating a ensation at Kauffman County, Texas.

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A thirty-two hundred pound snow plow has been turned out at a St. Albans, Vt., fac-

A tray full of quicklime placed in damp closets, etc., will prevent mildew. The lime should be frequently renewed.

The mining regions of Southern Arizona alone, it is thought, might supply the world with precious metals, if they were fully developed.

A French physician says drinking boiled water only will prevent yellow fever. It is a fact that those who, at the recent Centennial, rejected cold water and drank tea, coffee, etc., escaped the fever that attacked so many of the visitors.

Stephens, the Feman, [New York Herald, Monday.]

The arrival in this city of James Stephens, the ex-Ilead Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, was the subject of much comment yesterday among Irish nationalists. "What has he come for?" "What will he do?" "What will he amount to?" were the all absorbing questions. As a rule similar answers were given to all three by those who are interested in the matter, but some shades of difference existed, especially in reference to the amount of influence that the new advent would exerise on Irish politics. "He will have no perceptible influence on the current of affairs." Another, 41 am afraid he will do some mis-chief; old sores will be reopened and dissen-sions will be created." Several of those who knew him well when he was all powerful in

the movements at present existing, remarked, "His period of usefulness is at an end." WHAT STEPHENS' RESCUER THINKS.

Fenianism, and who are actively engaged in

A Herold reporter talked yesterday with everal prominent citizens who have given in their adherency to the "New Departure," and obtained from them some interesting statements in regard to the significance of Mr. Stephens' visit, as well as expressions of their opinion as to its probable effects. Among these gentlemen was Mr. John J. Breslin, who was the principal agent in the rescue of Stephens from Richmond Prison, Dublin, in 1865, and who is now one of the trustees of the "National," or skirmishing fund, and an advocate of the "New Departure." Mr. Breslin said:—"Well, you know Stephens has always refused to adopt the only course through which he could become useful. He demands to be everything or nothing. He had supreme power in the old time when he was at the head of Fenianism. That was a failure, and he was the greatest failure that was connected with it. But he showed abilities, and I think his devotion to the cause of Irish independence is unquestionable. He cannot, however, materially disturb the party. If he does anything it will, I fear, be mischief, for his day is over."

" SORRY FOR HIS SAKE."

"I am sorry he has come out," said Mr. T. C. Luby, one of the exiles and a trustee of the national fund. " He can do no good ; he will probably do harm; but in the end I think he will quietly die out of notice, and will exercise no more power or influence here than if he stayed in Paris. He says he represents the Irish branch of the organization, and I have no doubt that he thinks this is true. But it is not. He is deceived by some persons over in Ireland. As far as my information about matters in Ireland goes, I believe that he has no connection with the main and recognized body of Nationalists there; but has got into the hands of some fag end of malcontents. I will myself take no part in any demonstration against him, and I hope none will be made; neither will I have any connection with him, as far as I can now see.

"4 LET RIM PO GOOD OF HE CAN."

"He has no connection with the true or-

serve you," replied Mrs. O'Mahony; "and, na-turally, I'd rather help you than a stranger, Nelly, for there's an old saying, you know; that 'Blood's thicker than water.'' "Indeed, I have reason to know that, ma'am," said the post-mistress; "for what would I have done but for your kindness?" "And the poor. Colonel was always a good friend, Nelly; you shouldn't forget that, though he is in trouble." "Lord knows, ma'am, and that's the good truth; nor I don't forget it, neither. It 'ld be a bad day I would, often as he served me against int murthering villain of an impostor who used to have this district." "Well, I'm surel hope you don't; although all the country says you're cap-in-hand with that upstart Pincher, and that he can make you do just what he pleases." "Dear knows, ima'am," replied Mrs. Lalor,

upstart Pincher, and that he can make you do lust what he pleases." " Dear knows, ma'am," replied Mrs. Lalor, " whether that's true or not. Mr. Pincher's a very decent man in his way, and very civil to me ; but it 'de be abad day I'd even the likes of him to the O'Mahonys or Biakes." " Well, indeed, I thought so, Nelly," rejoined Mrs. O'Mahony, " although I was beginning to be very jealous that you never ask me to do any thing for you now ; but hever mind that. What's the news " and she passed her hand behind Mrs. Lalor and took up the letter, spoon and all. "There are so many new-fashioned ways of fold-ing now-a-days that it's almost impossible to make out what they write without tearing the paper or breaking the scal. Just let me see what I can do," and she proceeded with consider-able experiness to undo the fold, as far as was practicable, and then peered into the inside. " For Heaven's sake, ma'am, take care," cried

practicable, and then peered into the inside. "For Heaven's sake, ma'am, take care," cried Mrs. Lalor, in great alarm, "for there's no letters come to the office I'm so particular about as them. If the seal was cracked I'd be reported to a certainty, and may be lose my situation." "Ah, then, who does it belong to that's so very particular?" said Mrs. O'Maliony, as she looked at the superscription. "Well, I declare, it's for Colonel Blake; and, to tell you the truth, Nelly, it's just to enquire after this and some other letters written by the same gentleman, which never reached the Colonel, that I'm come to you."

"Well, main if the variable of the variable of

lated to them], Mrs. Lalor saw that she stood on dangerous

"Well, ma'am, all I can say is, that if it did "Well, ma'ant, all Ican say is, that if it did come, which I can't remember, it must be sent, where, of of course, it ought to be sent—to the Castle, where it was directed to—and I have nothing more to do in the matter." "But you know well enough, my dear, that the Colonei does not live incre now, and that Pin-cher has no right to get his correspondence."

"What could I do, ma'ant?" cried Nelly, quite . of her guard, "when he demanded them? I'm sure I couldn't be expected to refuse to send letter to the place where they were addressed to, and set a great man against me, that may be in be

In the party where where the set a great man against me, that may be in be my ruin."
Mrs. OMahony selzed on the admission. Well my dear, what's done cau't be undone; but I'll take this one myself, as I know where to send it to better than anyone else," and she transferred the letter to her pocket.
"Ma'ann-well, ma'an," said Nelly, "but save us; here's Pincher himselfcoming for the letters, as he always does after church, and if he asks for this one, what will I do ?"
"Not give it, of course,"
"Oh, ma'am, if he sees you here?"
"He shan't, my dear;" and Mrs. O'Mahony took up a position where she could not be discerned from the outside of the house. By this time, a showily appointed carriage drew up close by, and Pincher presented himself at the window.

window. "Any letters for the Castle to day?" "None, your honor." "Sure of that?" "Certain, your honor. I hope the mistress and the young hady is well, sir." "Very well, thank you. No letter those days for Colonet Blake?" "Not one your honor."

"Not one, your honor." "Because if any come, forward them as you dld the other, you know; I'll send them my-

Yes, your honor."

"I ek, your honor." "I'll do what I can as to that affair you wrote to me about; the Judge and 'Member' have top interest now, you know, and if it can be done, they'll do it."

"Long life to your honor!" cried Mrs. Lalor, evidently anxious to terminate the conversa-

tion. Whstever Mrs. O'Mahony might have thought regarding the post-mistress' duplicity, she did not allude to the subject when they were

CATHOLIC NEWS.

ASH WEDNESDAY .--- February 26th will be the first day of the Holy Season of Lent. DURING the Pontificate of Pius IX. there died 120 cardinals. The deaths of bishops

vary every year from 48 to 52. SUCCESSFUL FAIR .- The fair for St. Rose's Church, Meriden, Conn., which has recently closed, cleared the splendid sum of \$6000.

AN IMMENSE CHIME OF BELLS .-- The Church of the Visitation of the B. V. M., Ottumwa, Iowa, of which Rev. John Krekel is pastor, is to have a set of chime bells, the largest of which will weigh 3,600 pounds.

ARCHBISHOP PERCHE .- His Grace the Most Rev. N.J. Perche, Archbishop of New Orleans, has sailed for Europe. He is accompanied by the Very Rev. P.F. Allan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, New Orleans.

THE PONTIFICAL JUBILEE .- The expected Jubilce which it is customary for every occupant of the Chair of Peter to proclaim soon fter his elevation, will be ordered by the Holy Father, it is thought in Rome, for the first anniversary of his exaltation.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL .--- The 26th annual meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of Halifax, N.S., was held on the 26th ult., in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. His Grace the most Rev. Archbishop, Michael Hannan, occupied the chair.

In Baltimore, Md., the Pius IX. Memorial Church is progressing. It will cost \$200,000. In Joliet, Ill., in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, Ches-terton, Md., and La Crescent, Minn., handsome churches are under way. These are manifest tokens of progress.

TEACHING SISTERS WANTED .- Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, has been appealed to by the former Venezuelan Consul at Baltimore to ascertain whether any Sisters of Charity can be found in his country who are willing to go to Venezula as religious.teachers.

DEATH OF A JESUIT BISHOP .-- News has been received from China of the death of Mgr. Languillat, S.J. Vicar-Apolic of Kiang-Nan. The leceased prelate was consecrated Bishop of Sergiopolis, *i p. i.*, in 1857, and nominated Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Pe-tchely, and in 1864 was transferred to Kiang-Nan.

Catholic churches are being built in the folowing named places :- Medfield, Mass., Rev. Father Brennan, pastor; Wallingford, Conn.; Paterson, N. J., for the Franciscans ; Hartford, Conn., cost \$25,000. A convent in Jersey City, cost \$40,000, blessed, and a church in Hoboken, recently dedicated, cost \$150,000, and another in Jamesburg, N. J.

A college for the Christian Brothers is being built in St. Louis, Mo., cost \$200,000, and a convent and church in Philadelphia, cost S110,000; a church in Pittsburg, Pa.; cost 58,000, and a school-house attached. Also chnrches in Pawtucket, R. I.; in Lancaster, Pa.; a German Catholic hospital in Eaton, Ohio, and a church in Laramie City, Wy. T. The Bishop of Brooklyn has made the tollowing changes of clergymen :--Rev. John Hogan from St. Paul's to St. Anthony's, Greenpoint; Rev. William M. Giles from St. Patrick's to St. Paul's; Rev. M. J. Goodwin from St. Vincent de Paul's to St. Patrick's. The new Cathedral Chapel is attended from Jay Street Cathedral.

A NEW PAPAL NUNCIO .- It is reported by Paris as Nuncio Mgr. Roncetti was the bearer of McCloskey. Says the New York Catholic to the tenants. Review: "His promotion to the important post of Nuncio at Paris will be a recognition of great services to the Church in the two Americas, in Ireland and in Rome, which are a guarantee that his future labors will find him similarly successful."

The Miracle at La Salette.

LONDON, February 3 .- The Paris correspondent of the Times says :- 'The Bishop of stand that several other members of Parlia-Grenoble denies that the Pope has condemned ment will also be present. The conference

IRISM NEWS.

THE HOME RULE MEMBERS .--- It is understood that a meeting of Home Rule members will be held in Dublin on the 5th February, in acenteen attaches. cordance with a requisition .- Freeman.

The O'Donoghve has once more used the Kerry Farmers' Club-the only public body in Ireland, probably, he could use-to pro-mote his rehabilitations as a champion of popular rights. from American ports.

Mr. Thomas E. O'Brien, of the firm of Messrs. John Quin & Co., Limerick, and who filled the office of high sheriff of that city in 1877, has been appointed to the magistracy of the borough of Limerick.

HUNTING --- While the Roscommon stag hounds were hunting in the neighborhood of Boyle, the stag took to the ice on Cairtown Lake. The ice gave way, and 16 of the splendid hounds were drowned.

The Athenicum says :- " Mr. Fitzpatrick is writing a biography of the late Charles Lever. It will contain certain chapters of 'Harry Lorrequer' which went astray in manuscript, which had to be re-written from memory, and which were not recovered till long after the appearance of the novel."

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M.P., AND THE IRISH IN CREWE .- We are informed that the Crewe Home Rule Association are about to present Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., with a silver trowel and an address when he visits Crewe, on February 1st, to lay the foundation stone of the new Catholic schools.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned by a coroner's jury at Castlemaine, Kerry, against a woman named McKenna for going away with her husband, a hawker, and leaving their children several days without food, the result being that the youngest one, seven months old, died of starvation. The jury, for some reason, exonerated the husband.

THE LEAGUE OF ST. SEMASTIAN .- The annual general meeting of the League of St. Sebas-tian was held at Willis' Rooms. Sir George Bowyer, M.P., presided, and there were pres-ent, Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., Mr. Lewis, M.P., General Patterson, Mgr. Patterson, a number of the clergy, and many ex-Pontifical Zouaves. The chairman stated that the League had not given up the hope that they would see the temporal power of the Pope restored, and the report of the committee was adopted.

VALUE OF LAND IN COUNTY DUBLIN .- The interest in the lease of the land of Killsallaghan, near Ashbourne, containing 52 Irish acres, held for an unexpired term of 87 years from last September at the yearly rent of £110, was submitted to public competition at 98 North Brunswich street, and after brisk bidding was knocked down to Mr. Kehoe, of Wyanstown, county Dublin, for the sum of L850 and auction fees. Mr. Clarke, of Dro-gheda, conducted the case, and Messrs. Fay, McGough and Fowler had the carriage of proceedings.-Freeman.

The undertaking started some years since in Cork with the primary object of affording decent dwellings at a moderate rate to the working classes continues to be attended with success. The annual meeting of the Cork Improved Dwellings Company was held last week in Cork, and on that occasion the chairman, Alderman Daly, stated that the concern had been a financial success, and that, out of cable that Mgr. Roncetti is likely to be sent to a property valued at £18,000, the arrears of Australia, and Canada. He is looked on as a rent have not amounted to $\pounds 2$ -a fact which smart officer, though much of a martinet, like the scarlet beretta to His Eminence Cardinal he justly considered to be highly creditable his grandfather, the Duke of Kent.

ULSTER HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION .- A | Iowa. Dr. Slocum failed in business, and almeeting of the council of the Ulster Home | though his creditors were not heavy losers Government Association was held recently in to make arrangements for holding the annual conference of the members. It was resolved to hold the conference early in February. A letter was read from Mr. Parnell, M.P., prom-ising to attend on the occasion. We under-

Miscellaneous Items.

Why is a beggar like a barrister? Because -The Chinese Embassy in Paris has sevhe pleads for his daily bread. When does a shepherd double up a sheep -On Oct. 31 there were 194, 179 efficient

without hurting it? When he folds it. members of the British volunteer corps. Why is a thief your only true philosopher? -It is proposed that the Chaplain-General Because he regards everything from an ab-stract point of view, is opposed to all notions of the British Navy shall in future be a Bishop.

-Japan is now manufacturing boots for of protection, and is open to conviction. sale in the United States from leather brought -This winter there have been, for the first

time in thirty-five years, fourteen consecutive days of skating in Regent's Park, London.

-The Swiss Government has suppressed the French Refugee Communist organ, Avant Garde, as too obtrusively sticking up for king killing.

-Turkoman horses are said to be unsurpassable for endurance, and thus, although not handsome, are coming into high favor for military purposes. They are mainly of Arabian blood.

-Two women are training in San Francisco for a prize fight. They will wear thin gloves, in order not to violate California law, but otherwise the usual rules of the ring will be observed.

-A petition has been presented in the Alabama Legislature, signed by hundreds of Presbyterians, praying for a law prohibiting the running of railroad trains on Sunday.

-The Melbourne Exposition is to be oper October 1st and close March 31st, 1880. It is expected to do great things for Australian trade. January and February are very hot months in Australia.

-A bride in Beloit, Iowa, shot herself on the morning after the wedding, on learning that her husband had another wife; but the wound was not serious, and on recovering she took a less tragic course of prosecuting him for bigamy.

- Fossilized remains of what is reported as a gigantic pre-historic man have been found two hundred feet beneath the earth's surface in a cave recently opened in a mine near. Eureka, Nev. The lower limbs, head and neck are said to be clearly defined and natural.

-There are parts of California where the beasts of the forest exist in their primitive glory. Panthers and lions recently made a descent from their mountain home upon some fine and costly Angora goats belonging to a farmer of Carpenteria, and left only six out of twenty-two.

-A Nevada paper tells of a Chinese cook who was reprimanded by his mistress for not having cleaned the fish well that he had served up at dinner. The next time there was fish in the house she went into the kitchen and saw John carefully washing the fish with a fine piece of brown soap.

-Two little children went to church alone in Westfield, Mass. They became tired during the long sermon, and the older one, supposing that school rules held good in churches, led his sister up in front of the preacher and said: " Please, sir, may we go home?" He said "Yes," and they soberly walked out.

-The Duke of Edinburgh has been gazetted a Rear Admiral, and ere long his flag will be treet. ilying at the head of the largest ship in the British navy. He has been a good deal afloat enand has seen service in the Mediterranean, spouse ?"

well.' -Bankruptcy is dangerous in Dallas County, Kiln Club was one from a colored man in Chattanooga asking the club to aid him in his friends rescued him before he had been securing material to practice the art of whitewashing and stove blacking, he having had

—Since their accession to the throne King Humbert and Queen Margaretta have never once presented themselves at a gala night at the Roman Theatre, the King being unwilling how," said the president, as he filed the letter -Since their accession to the throne King

"I say, Jack, which would you rather that a lion tore you to pieces or a tiger ?" " Why, you goose, of course I'd rather a lion tore a

tiger in pieces." "Well," said an impudent tellow to Talleyrand, as he came out of the council chamber one day, "what has passed in council to-day? "Four hours," replied the Prince gravely.

A stingy husband threw all the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always " gives them their own way." "Poor things," was her prompt reply, 'it's all I have to give them !"

"Mamma, say, is it not polite to ask for enke," said a little boy. "No," was the reply. "it does not look well in little boys to do so." "But," said the urchin, " she didn't say I must not eat a piece if you gave it to me.

Swell.- "Well, yes, I was thinking of joining a volunteer corps myself, but it seems to me there is such a lot of fools among 'em." Volunteer .- " An' you have no desire to inrease the number. I shouldn't in your place." "Indy.

Charles Lavender .- " Now, my dear Jane, how do you think these spectacles become me? They are my own invention." Affectionate Wife .- "Oh, any invention that hides so much of your face must be very becoming to you.

"I must get married," said a bachelor to a married, friend " for I never can find a button on a clean shirt." "Take care." said the Benedict, with a sigh, "or you may chance upon a wife who will not find you a clean shirt to button.

Young Lady (just commencing lessons in painting).-"Look here, 'ma : see my paint-ing. Can you tell what it is?" 'Ma (after looking at it some time) .- "Well, it's either a cow or a rosebud-I am sure I can't tell exactly which of the two."

- e -Chinese Salutations.

The salutations of the Chinese, like everything else pertaining to this queer people, are peculiar. The salutation between two Chinanen of the better class when they meet consists in each clasping his own hands, instead of each other's and bowing very profoundly, almost to the ground, several times. A question more common than "How do you do?" is "Have you eaten rice?" It is taken for granted that if you have caten rice you are well. Etiquette also requires that in conversation each shall compliment the other and everything belonging to him, to the lowest point. The following is no exaggeration, though not the precise words :---" What is your honorable name?"

" My insignificant appellation is Wong.

"My contemptible hut is on Dupont

"How many are your illustrious child-

"How is the health of your distinguished

"My mean, good-for-nothing old woman is

Go West.

[Free Press.]

Among the communications to the Lime

"Where is your magnificent place "

" My vile, worthless brats are five."

when the not allude to the subject when they were again alone. "Well, Nelly, I must confess it was very bad and very foolish to give those letters of Colonel Blake's to Pincher, as he says you did, or to send them at all to Dunseveriek when you very woll know the Colonel's not living there. Now, if the writer was to make a complaint about it, what would become of you? You ought to bless your stars that the matter is in a friend's hands, like me, who'll say nothing. Now, for the fu-ture, my dear, be sure you let me know the noment any more such may arrive. If you don't I'll only be written to again about the business, and maybe then I won't be able to keep the gentleman who sent them quiet. Any other news, Nelly?'. (To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

Another Way of Getting Rid of Rats.

A man in New Haven, Conn., whose house was infested with sewer rats, tried the experiment of catching one of them in a trap, and leaving it to starve to death, believing that its cries would frighten away its old associates. Its shricks of rage and despair had the desired effect. The trial was made six months ago, and not a rat has been heard from or seen within those walls since.

Silver Discovery Near Ottawa,

OTTAWA, February 6 .- While reports from surrounding towns and villages speak invariably of general business depression, the little isolated community of Carp, near this city, is enjoying a return of that prosperity which left it long since, and which the oldest inhabitants have been wont to speak of with regret. The prosperity alluded to above has its origin in the discovery of an extensive deposit of silver, on the farm of Mr. Henry Mooney, about a mile from the village. The manner in which he first became aware of the presence of silver on his farm is somewhat singular. It seems that two of his daughters last summer collected a number of specimens of beautiful white stone, with which they decorated a what-not in the parlor. No further notice was taken of them until last week, when an American gentleman called, and, being shown into the parlor, was surprised at seeing so many specimens of what he unhesitatingly pronounced to be composed of at least 75 per cent. of silver. On leaving soon after, he secured a lump weighing about a pound, and submitted it to a practical analyst in Ottawa. The result of this test proved it to be scarcely equal to the expectations of these interested, but fully 45 per cent. of silver and 30 per cent. of lead was taken from this small specimen. It is con-sidered that even 20 per cent. of silver is a good paying investment. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the whole neighborhood is excited, and when spring opens, fully two-thirds of the residents of this township will be out prospecting, in the hope of discovering some equally rich bonanza. Mr. Mooney has sold a half interest in his mine to Mr. R. H. Walker, of the firm of Walker & Leggitt, of Newark, N.J. These gentleman are largely interested in mines in Passaic, N.J., Marquette, Mich., and Silver Islet, Thunder Bay. Ho also placed the remaining half interest upon the market in the shape of shares, at \$100 each, to be limited to 200, retaining some 40 shares for himself. The remaining shares were quickly bought up by leading business men, Messrs. Turner, Kidd, Ryan, Pew, Howard and Evoy being the purchasers. A meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of electing officers, &c, for the management of the works, and Mr. Wm. Evoy was chosen trensurer, Mr. L. Huot, secretary of the com-pany, Mr. Geo. Howard, manager of the works; hour." The first note of the song is dough. hepeg's manuscript to the stove.

the miracle at La Salette as an imposture. On the contrary, he has authorized the crowning of the Virgin's statue there, as approved by the Congregation of Rites."

ROME, February 3.- The Osservatore Romano says that the Pope has not yet pronounced judgment respecting the miracle of La Salette.

We Do Not Believe a Word Of It. [New York Sun.]

A report was current in Paris some days ngo of the attempted poisoning of the Pope by the Jesuits. The report was telegraphed by the Papal Nuncio in Paris to Cardinal Nina, and numerous inquiries were made of the Pope's physician on the subject. On His Holiness being informed of the story, he is said to have called his private chamberlain and I recently made in this column anent railway said : "Thank the visitors, announce also to brakes by stating that Mr. Sullivan, M.P., the to the antechamber that I am feeling well, inventor of the new brake, has received a and that the poisoning is only for the present a pious desire." According to the Pall Mall examined with scrupulous rigor. Speaking quietly of the matter, the Pope observed : The Jesuits are too wise. Were they to atmust be traced home to them, and that my successor would pay my debts to them. The Jesuits have, meanwhile, presented their ultimatum to the Pope, demanding to be reinstated in their old position, and to have their share in the government of the Church, pointing out the benefits to accrue from their support, and the damage they are still capable of doing. The Pope yields not an iota. He says: "Let friars act the friar, and not meddle with mundane affairs."

An Important Issue in New Brunswick.

[St. John's Freeman]

Some of the newspapers say that it matters ittle whether a Catholic be appointed to the seat now vacant in the Legislative Council, and others say that the best men should be selected for all public positions without regard to their religion or nationality, and some say that no one should be appointed, but the Council should be abolished as soon as possible. It is of much importance that the Catholics, who are nearly two-fifths of the population, should be admitted to a fair share in the legislation of the Province, and the administration of its affairs, and this they can not feel while they have only one representative in the Legislative Council composed of some twenty members. They would not feel satisfied even with two or three representatives, but the appointment of one now would at least evince a disposition to "show them fair play." The principle that the best men should be selected for such positions, irrespective of their creed or nationality, would be unexceptionable if, in the application of it, Catholics or others were not treated unfairly : but somehow or other it almost invariably happens that those who profess to act on this principle can not find a Catholic good enough to fill any important vacancy, or, at all events, can not see in a Catholic such eminent qualifications as render it a duty to appoint him.

public meeting in the will be followed evening.-Ulster Examiner.

Club, for the purpose of selecting a candidate days justice has its seat in a leaden bullet for the seat in Parliament vacated by the well directed." death of Mr. McCarthy Downing. Only two candidates put in an appearance-Colonel Colthurst and Mr. D. F. McCarthy-and after some discussion the former gentleman was unanimously chosen, Mr. McCarthy retiring in his favor. A better result might have been expected. Up to the time we write Colonel Colthurst continues in sole possession of the field. The Nation does not approve of the candidate.

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN'S BRAKE .-- It gives me pleasure to supplement some remarks which A Convict's Life in a Siberian Quick-breently made in this column anont railway Silver Mine. brakes by stating that Mr. Sullivan, M.P., the communication from Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier, the largest railway plant manufactur-Gazette, the report, seems, however to have | ing firm in England, who have made the hon. made an extraordinary impression at the and learned gentleman an offer to go into the Vatican, and the food introduced and cooked is | invention, and that the board of directors of the Midland Railway, after preliminary inspection by the experts, are having some of their waggons fitted for actual trial on the tempt and succeed, they know that the crime | road with Mr. Sullivan's brake.-London Correspondent of Freeman.

A very forcible appeal for pecuniary aid for the Holy Father has been made to his people by the Bishop of Kerry. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy points out that the Pope cannot perform his many and varied duties without incurring considerable expense; that since the overthrow of the temporal power his Holiness has had no other resources than the alms of the faithful; that he has the same right to his support as every other minister of Christ; and finally, that if he has a claim on any of his spiritual subjects he has many claims on Irish Catholics, who have received so many proofs of the affection entertained for them by the successors of St. Peter. Of the result of such an appeal there can be no doubt. The demands made upon the Catholic people of freland are just now especially heavy ; but forcmost amongst those to be promptly satisfied is, and has always been, that put forward on behalf of the Holy See.

An Ancedote of MacMahen.

At a ball at the Elysee Marshal de Mac-Mahon noticed a young lieutenant, who had just graduated at St. Cyr, leaning pensive and timidly against a door. He went up to him and asked: "Do you not dance?" "Indeed I do not. I have no luck. I asked a lady to I was. These worked twelve or fourteen dance with me, and she refused point blank." "Point her out to me." When the marshal saw who she was, he said : "See here, young man, you must look around and find out people's standing if you don't want to stumble. You must not, unless you are acquainted with them, ask wives of marshals to dance with you. The lady asked is Mme. de MacMahon. She never dances, but for this once I am going to ask her to dance with you." The marshal went up to her, related this incident, and the next quadrille she danced with the young lieutenant, he blushing like a bride.

"Thus do we burn the midnight toil," said stock in the City of Glasgow Bank, and only the facetious editor as he consigned old Mum- one or two of the 270 public accountants in

to become a mark for a bullet of lead. Gar-

-Mount Etna, in Sicily, has varied its traditional habit of throwing up lava of late by discharging immense quantities of mud. The pieces would often drop upon each other and form columns of ten or more feet high, which with the rest. Much water, of a salt taste, is mingled with the earthy discharges, and contains also a mixture of petroleum and sulphur.

Before I had been there six months my beautiful auburn locks were as white as possible, when they were not smothered in the dirt of the mine. In another six months every hair on my body was gone, and I showed symptoms of salivation. There was no escape from the mine; the prisoners worked on there hopelessly entombed till they died. Five years was considered a long life there; some did not lived more than two years. It was my duty during fourteen hours to work with pick and shovel, at the extraction of the ore, and then carry it in baskets up long ladders to a platform, where it was broken into small fragments sorted and sifted by women who lived the same painful life as the men. After my day's work was over, having no books to read, I was glad to take myself to my bed almost as soon as I had finished my evening meal. My bed was hewn in a rock; it resembled a sepulchre. I had no bed clothes; I laid down in my working clothes, saturated as they were with the quicksilver. No changes of clothing were allowed. In this way I spent about three years and a half. Some of my companions died from the dreadful sore they got from the quicksilver touching the skin, torn as it was with sharp rocks in the mine. At last, on Sunday, I felt more than ordinarily ill, and was lying in my dismal hole reflecting on the happy days of my youth, and the apparent impossibility of escape from my wretched condition, when I heard the tramp of men, and was pulled out of my bed. Sunday was no holiday in the mines, but my illness was my excuse this day for rest. I was put in a truck, and was hauled up to the air, together with the minerals that I had collected. For about six months I was scarcely able to move with rheumatism and hours at breaking and sifting the ore. These wretched females were generally dead in a year, but their places were always recruited

on the hook behind him. "Why doan' dat A meeting of county electors was held in bildid wrote a letter a few weeks since to man take a tarm? Why am it dat people General T. F. Bourke. "We are in commu-Cork, under the auspices of the local Farmers' Alberto Merio in which he says : "In modern who live from han' to mouf in town or city, nication with the true body and we know he roastin' dar backs in summer, an' freezin' dar hoofs in winter, when dey can skip into the kentry, take a farm, an' lib like nabobs ob de valley ; why a poo' man will lib up-stairs

or down cellar, an' not see a sweet cake once a y'ar, when de fertile valleys ob de West am fairly aching to be ripped up wid a plow, am would finally fail and become amalgamated | a mournful conundrum dat I can't guess. De seekretary will write to dis man dat he'd better walk out an' take a farm, an' have some style about him."

Itis Coal Stove.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Coming down on the car the other morning they got to talking about their coal stoves, and one man said :

"Well, I don't want to brag, but I think I've got the boss stove. So far this winter 1 hav'nt burnt but three tons of coal, and the stove has kept three rooms warm."

"You must have a poor stove," remarked the second. I havn't burned but two tons of coal yet, and my stove heats parlor, dining room, two bedrooms and a hall."

"Well, when you come to stoves," quietly remarked the third, " I claim to have the best coal stove in Detroit. I have burned but a ton and a half of coal, so far, and we have to keep all the dampers shut and a back door open all the time."

Some men looked out of the window and some down at the straw, and no one seemed to doubt any of the assertions. At length a heavy sigh from heard from the rear end of the car, and a clerical looking man arose and said :

"Gentlemen, there goes a fire alarm. It strikes the box in front of my house. I have no doubt that my residence is at this moment in flames and the lives of my fumily in peril. It is all owing to my coal stove. I set up the stove last November and put in one peck of coal. Every room has been so hot ever since that the base-boards have warped off, and we finally had to move down into the basement. This morning the water in all the pipes in the house was boiling, the shingles on the roof were hot, and I just hired four men to form a snow bank around the stove. Too latealas! too late! That stove has accomplished its fiendish purpose, and I no longer have a home. It may not, however, be too late to save the baby. Good bye, gentlemen!"

He opened the door and got off the car and not a passenger spoke again for four blocks.

Mrs. Lyon Hunter : "How do you do, Mr. Brown? Let me present you to the Duchess of Stilton. Your Grace, permit me to present to you, Mr. Brown, the distinguished scholar.' Her Grace (affably): "Charmed to make your acquaintance—er—Mr. Brown." Mr. Brown (with effusion): "Your Grace is really too kind. "This is the night time I've enjoyed the distinction of being presented to your Grace within the last twelve months; but it's a distinction I value so highly, that without trespassing too much on your Grace's indulgence, I hope I may be occasionally permitted to enjoy it again." (Bows and absquatu-

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ganization at home, and I do not know whom they are that he claims to represent," said nication with the true body and we know he has no connection or power with it. He was one of the ablest of the Irish organizers, but his day of usefulness is past. He can never again take a place at the head of a movement."

" How does the mass of people regard him ?" "They would not accept his leadership, even if the other leaders would."

"Would any of the leaders accept him ?" "I would not have him as my leader, and none of those with whom 1 work would do so, f think."

"Would you be willing to accept him as a colleague ?⁵ "No. If he can increase one of the organ-

izations here, let him do so in his own way, as long as he does not injure the body at home.

"What effect will he have on your policy?" "He cannot disturb the set policy of the national party. The only thing he can do is to revive old discords, and I hope he will not get prominence enough to do that. He is bound to subside as he did in 1871, and I hope that will happen before any mischief arises."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. [New York Sun, Monday.]

Ex-Head Centre James Stephens attended e secret conference in the Fenian headquarters yesterday, and intends to start soon on a tour of the cities to examine into the cordition and sentiments of their Fenian clubs, and to organize for a unity of action. He claims that there is only one Irish Republican Brotherhood of any importance in Ire-land, and that he is its sole representative in this country. It is 1,800 strong in Dublin alone. Any other organization, he says, claiming the title there, is disointed and numerically weak. He asserts that Luby and Bourke, who claim to represent the Irish revolutionary cause in this city, are ignorant of the condition of affairs at home, and that the reports they receive are false. Luby, he says, wrote to him that he alone could save the cause. Stephens says he is possessed of documental authority from the united Fenian organizations of Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England to treat with all auxillary secieties in other countries. His

latest residence in Paris was for four years. Members of the Stephens Irish Republican Brotherhood met in Academy Hall, listened to praise of Stephens by Messrs. Desmond, Laffan, Welsh, and Brennan, and arranged for a meeting in the same place on next Sunday afternoon.

Disease Among Horses.

The Belleville Intelligencer reports that a disease similar to the "scratches" is alarm-ingly prevalent among horses in that section, a large number being disabled by it. In the vicinity of Napanee the discase is also very prevalent, one voterinary surgeon reporting two hundred cases last week. Several men are suffering from the effects of blood poisoning obtained while attending the infected horses. From Bridgewater the news has been received that the epidemic is very serious among horses employed in the shantles.

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lates)

but it merely hastened their end and intensified their sufferings.

the city lost money by the failure.

by fresh arrivals from Russia. The mine was a living charnel-house, the habitation of savage despair. Some chopped off their own they would be saved from this fearful labour;

The Shrewd Lawyers.

gnomes, who went about their work with a

hands and feet, thinking that if mutilated

Of 450 lawyers in Glasgow not one held

Lord Dufferin.

We learn by the cable this morning that Lord Dufferin has been appointed ambassa-dor to the Court of St. Petersburgh. The apbecoming the high capacity and statesmau-like genius of Lord Dufferin. But the re-A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE markable feature of Lord Dufferin's appointment is that he, a Liberal, has been appointed by a Conservative administration, thus prov-ing that Lord Dufferin is looked upon as a man who belongs to the Empire, irrespective of party. Placed in a position above party 761 CRAIG STREET, influences, he never descended to party reasoning, and his appointment to the mission By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. in St. Petersburgh is a proof that Lord Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance Dufferin's career promises to be one of the most successful of the age. And there is another phase of this question which ought MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12. not to be lost sight of. A Conservative Government chooses Liberal statesmen. Would a Conservative Government in Canada do as much? In England the best man is selected, and Canadians would do well to Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the remember that fitness is the first recommendation in all appointments made in Great Britain, and that party ties are often put out Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE of consideration when a question of interest WITNESS regularly should complain direct to to the nation is at stake. Here is an example our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can tor Canada to follow, and it is by following be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be

such examples that Canada may hope to see the true path to a distinguished future.

The Volunteers and the 12th.

dresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been re-It appears that the Volunteers were legally ceiving their papers, as well as their new adcalled out on the 12th of July, and the Cordress. When making remittances, always date poration will act prudently by paying them. your letter from the Post Office address at Whatever opinions people may have about the partizan or non-partizan spirit which the why, when they were legally called out, that expect to see one Irish Catholic in they should be refused their pay. But it will the Local Ministry. As for our part, Subscribers, when writing to this office, will occur to most people that a law which we admit that we would accept kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and enables three magistrates to override the thereby save us much time and trouble in atis a vicious one. The law by which this can be done contemplates an the low by which emergency. It supposes that there servatives assure as that the claims of the authority of one hundred other magistrates emergency. It supposes that there servatives assure us that the claims of the is no time for deliberate action. It Irish Catholics will be granted in this respect, JAMES WHITE, of Amprior, is duly authorized was framed for the purpose of enabling the | then we can bend with a good will to assist in authorities to call out the troops in case of reinstating them in power. But the question sudden riot. But the 12th of July had been We hope our lively little contemporary in discussed for months before it arrived. _____1t Quebec will do us the justice of quoting us was neither sudden nor unexpected. It had Sir John A. Macdonald sold us! But we been turned over in all its phases, and after fairly when it quotes us at all. In a recent issue it said that we "felt" that Mr. such deliberations, and the decision of the Joly made a serious mistake when he dis-banded the Provincial Police Force. Now, it so happens that we "felt" nothing of the that of partizanship. The sooner, however, kind. We are not aware that we gave ex- that this law is repealed the better. Provipression to anything that could warrant our | sion must, indeed, always exist to enable the contemporary in saying we "felt" angry with | authorities to call out the troops, but that Mr. Joly about the Police Force. Our quar-rel with Mr. Joly is for something else. Again, the *Telegraph* quotes just as much of our articles as suits its own purpose. It will Corporation will push on the question of a stop where it should have continued, if it de- reform in this respect, and the law is so sired to be fair. We have enough of evils to anomalous, as it stands, that a reform ought

"Struck He."

cial Police force, we have not given expression "Ile," in the shape of silver ore, has been to them; and on political questions we hope struck at a little community called Carp, near the Telegraph will give what we say of both Ottawa. The yield, it is said, promises to be abundant, and the fortunate possessor of the lot where the ore was found, has already "farmed" the property, and a company has been The "Cruelty to Animals" Society, of Monformed to work the claim. But, as usual, the treal, is a delusion and a snare. We do not discoverer of the existence of silver in the insiguate that there is any collusion to pre- village of Carp was a gentleman from across vent the bringing to justice of those who the border, and one-half of the mine is already treat animals with unnecessary severity, but in possession of a firm from Newark, N.J., we simply mean that this Cruelty to Animals Walker and Leggitt. Somehow or other Bociety has done very little good, that the these cute Yankees always turn up when report it published proves it to be inefficient, "Ile" is to be struck. They build our railand that the sconer it is reorganized the ways; help to dig our canals, and do a great better. In proof of this we refer our readers deal of our public works; work our mines, to a report we publish in another column, and and, when all are exhausted, they leave us. it will be there seen that the Society has done | We suppose this is all right. It is very difficult almost nothing, and that this "almost noth- to prevent the lowest tender from obtaining a ing represents the labors of gentlemen who contract or to prohibit an enterprising Yankee would have to restrict license, in order have taken upon themselves a work care i Company from working our mines, but after Quires the exercise of vigilance and the dis- all there is something wrong, when we see enplay of perseverance. And the truth of this terprises, which should be started with the money of Canadians, fall into the laps of are treated with brutal severity every day in American speculators. The people of Canada must either he behind the age or they must when they are in an unfit condition, carters be good natured, when they see strangers making harvests out of enterprises which should be Canadian, root and branch. Nor can we forget that every American company that may become established on this side of the boundary line draws Canada closer to annexation. Canadians are easily enough Americanized, but Americans are never made "Britishers." They see no "Ile" in changing their nationality."

that Canada will come in for some share of pointment itself is an important one and well the spoil. But vine culture is only in its enfancy in this country. Some success has, we believe, attended the efforts made at Pointe Claire by what is called the "Beaconsfield not blind us to the plain issue at stake. The Vine," The Canadian grapes sold in the Hon. Mr. Joly but followed in the wake of markets are by no means of an inferior quality, but that they possess the necessary richness of French grapes, we think no one will venture to say. However, thus much has been proved : grapes of a superior quality can be grown, and as vine culture is an art only acquired after long experience, it may not be unsafe to hazard the opinion that the cultivation of the grape may in a few years develope into an extensive branch of business.

The Local Government.

We hope the Conservatives of this Province will make a bid for the Irish vote. When we say "make a bid," we say it advisedly, for we think the Irish people will support the party that shows itself the most disposed to do justice. In the Province of Quebec our people are numerous enough to reasonably expect to see a representative of their own in the Local Cabinet, and they are strong enough to force the Conservatives to grant them such a representative, if they only use their strength to advantage. We hope, how-ever, that no such hostile attitude will be made necessary, but that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in whose good will we have some reason to believe, will give us reason to expect that the advent of the Conservative party to power will be the inauguration of a new cra in Volunteers display, at least there is no reason the Cabinet, and that henceforth we can why, when they were legally called out, that expect to see one Irish Catholic in the Reform party before the Conservatives, if the Reformers treated us better than their opis-How are we to find out whether they will do so or not? Perhaps they would sell us as think the Irish Catholics will be a little more cautious next time.

War on Low Places.

We are glad to notice that several towns in the United States have proclaimed war on low theatres, low groggeries and haunts of vice of every description. There is a society in the United States for the Suppression of Vice, and its labors during the past year are calculated to make people believe that it has done excellent work. From the annual report we learn that obscene books are surreptitiously circulated in thousands in schools and public institutions, and that over the Union there are hundreds of thousands of books of a degrading and demoralizing character. The minds of children are moulded for crime, and yet the law folds its arms, and, on the miserable plea of so-called liberty of the subject allows the youth of the country to move towards their ruin. Look at Montreal ! Can any reasonable man think that our local authorities are serious in their desire to root out corruption in our midst ? Can any one fancy that the public functionaries bend with a good will to the work of Reformation? If there are any who think so, then they are miserably deluded. The fact is our local authorities are not serious and take things as they find them. Crime is punished when discovered, but there is no attempt made to reach the sources from which crime emanates-low groggeries, low theatres, and haunts of vice of every description. We believe that the majority of the citizens would welcome a war

worth their while to place an Irish Catholic in the Cabinet. They may talk and talk as they like, but there is the fact, and if they his predecessors by refusing our people a re-Procession Act. He made a cover of the plea of "unconstitutional," and gave the measure all the opposition in his power. Nor is this all. Notwithstanding the cry of some of our critics that we should let the St. Henri shooting affair drop, we shall not let it drop; but we shall continue to hold it in memory, and shall make the most of it when the proper time comes. Again, the Gale farm business, for which the Hon. Mr. Joly is responsible but not individually blameable, yet it counts against his administration, and sums up the reckoning which we record against the Local Reformers. When the elections are approaching we think the Irish Catholics of Quebec and Montreal should meet and by public resolutions demand a representation in the Cabinet from the Conservatives. If the Irish Catholics do this, the Conservatives will not refuse, and another step will be made in the direction of placing our people in a position to which they are entitled. But do not let us loose sight of the fact that the Conservatives must be forced to do this. They have no more love for us than "t'other" ones. They will give us just as much as we can extract from them by sheer political force, and then, as they say in the old country-little

A Lesson from the Afghan War.

thanks to them.

According to one authority the Afghan war will cost England £10,000,000. Ten millions sterling is an enormous sum of money, and the results of the war should be beneficial indeed in order to compensate for the amount of treasure lost, and the lives that will be sacrificed before the war is over. But if the Government had waited another year, the war

might have cost as much as the Crimean war -£100,000,000. Russia would, in all proba-bility, have sided with the Afghans, and no one can tell how events would have turned out. Now, however, the Afghans will be subdued, and Hindostan will be relieved from the nervous twitchings of threatening invasions from the North. But the Afghan war has forcibly illustrated what we often pointed out, the fact that it is easier to command an army and win victories than it is to feed the same army for a given General Roberts found no serious time. obstacle in carrying positions deemed almost impregnable. Passes were forced and barriers surmounted with gallant case, and yet the troops starve, elephants and bullocks die and forage marks every step of the way. And who can inspire their troops with esprit, who can plan a compaign and can carry it to a successful end, fail to find other men who are able to supply the troops with the necessary contingencies that took place, still there must be a leakage. Men will always fight if they are fairly provided with food, but hunger de moralizes a soldier a hundred times more than a shower of mitraille. Suppose Canada was ordered to place 40.000 men in the field! We would, no doubt, be surrounded by plenty, but that is no reason why the troops would not be starving. A Canadian army would, no doubt, fight as iving as there was a biscuit

would be willing to restrict license, in order the semblance of a commissariat, and seeing in Canada, universative, the same. Canadians, like that good should triumph over, evil. If the powerful and most perfected organization in Englishmen, appear to be well disposed tothe semblance of a commissariat, and seeing powerful and most perfected organization in the world fail, we cannot help thinking that a campaign here would quickly see the haversacks of the men empty, and when that takes place demoralization begins.

far distant when the United States will servatives are just as bad as the to \$5 per day. If we understand the people of Canada at all, it appears to us that consti-be exporting wine to Europe. This may others. During their long term of of Canada at all, it appears to us that consti-be possible, and if it is we can only hope office the Conservatives never thought it tuencies do not send representatives to Parliament in order that those representatives should make a "good thing" out of their term of office. During the good times, \$1,000 they were talking until doomsday it would was not so much of a consideration as it is now; but we cannot see how the Government can consistently keep up an expenditure which is out of all proportion presentative, and on that score we have not to the services rendered, which is more than much to blame him for. But we have other an indemnity, and which is out of harmony We | with the spirit of the times. In the House counts against the Local Premier. We with the spirit of the times. In the House cannot forget that he was against the Party of Commons there are 206 M.P.'s. The indemnity these gentlemen get comes to \$206,-000. If we take ordinary sessions of two months, let us say ten weeks, this, exclusive of Sundays, gives us sixty days of parliamentary work. At \$5 per day this would make \$300 per session, or \$61,800 for all. If we reduce this \$61,800 from \$206,000 we have \$144,200 saved to the country. Add to this a reasonable reduction from the salaries of the Ministers and we have at least \$150,000 per annum saved to the national exchequer. This appears to us to be not only a reasonable but a just expectation. The only question that could arise would be—Is \$5 a day too much to pay our representatives. When New York is about to reduce the indemnity to S3 per day, and when so few States in the Union pay as much as \$5 per day, it will naturally occur to Canadians that our M.P.'s are no more worthy of being petted than are American law-makers. In fact, living in Albany, for instance, must be dearer than living in Ottawa, and if the Government is serious in its desire to benefit the country, if its profession of economy is not a sham, it will commence by cutting down the absurdly high indemnity which the M.P.'s now receive, and lop off a tew thousand from the salaries of Ministers as well. A great deal of good can be doue with \$150,000 per annum; and if M.P.'s are not willing to cut down the expenses incidental to their own services, then it will be sheer hypocrisy to cut down the incomes of civil servants, while the M.P.'s retain their own

Irish Catholics in Politics.

consistency.

share of the golden dross with unblushing in-

A correspondent expresses some surprise at our attitude towards the Local Government. The reasons for his surprise he does not give, but it is quite evident he has not been an attentive reader of the Posr. As, however, there may be some more like him, we might reasonably refer them to the back numbers of the Post, and they would see that from the hour the paper was started, down to the present moment, it has been true to one object-the interest of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. True, we have favored Protection, and to us it mattered not what party was prepared to carry it out, we would have given such party our support. We regard Protection as necessary for Canada, we rejoice that the country is pledged to it, but outside that we are free lances, licensed to from cold and hunger, and scarcity of food splinter a timber when we think it necessary. As to the Reform or Conservative parties, this appears to be the lesson of all wars. Men | they are both the same to us. We owe them nothing. As in the old country—so it is in Canada—both sides coquet with the Irish vote, and the Irishmen never get anything from either side of the House, unless when commissariat. And all this must arise from they can force it by number of balproper want of attention. There must be lot papers. Whigs and Tories alike something wrong. Even allowing for the oppressed Ireland; Reformers and Conservatives would, if they dared, alike oppress Irishmen here. In the old country Ireland suffered alike under the administration of Melbourne, and Liverpool, Russell and Disraeli. It is true, the Liberal administration of Mr. Gladstone made an effort, and not an unsuccessful one, to do "justice to Ireland," but the fact is, the English people are incapable of doing justice to Ireland, and simply because Englishmen never have in the haversacks of the men; but without understood the Irish question at all. Here in Canada, unfortunately, the state of affairs

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

may or may not be a valuable discovery, if it be not for the purpose of insinuating that there may be a good deal of truth in Tyndall's "form and potency" doctrine? Dr. Howard tells us that the most success.

ful cry that ever has been raised against the Catholic Church has been that she opposed free discussion, and that "she has everything to fear from trying to prevent such discussions."

I am surprised at such words being uttered by Dr. Howard. They are not the expressions which Catholics are accustomed to use, and simply evidence that insubordinate spirit which is peculiarly characteristic of nineteenth century "scientists.' Pray, what does Dr. Howard mean by "free discussion?" Heresy has reiterated this charge until it has become nauseous to all men who have studied the past, or who possess a grain of common sense. Dr. Howard ought to know that there are subjects comparatively indifferent, and subjects which involve the gravest interests of faith and morals. If a "scientist" take it into his head to publish a treatise denying the existence of God, must the Catholic Church sit down with folded hands and allow "free discussion" to destroy the faith of thousands and fill hell with souls? And, every case which heretics allege as a proof of the enmity of the Church to "free discussion" simply prove the wisdom of the Church and the want of faith in her maligners. Did the Church, for instance, in Galileo,s case, prevent "free discussion" as such? Our enemics say she did. Our enemies lie; that and nothing more. Here is a theory suddenly sprung upon the world, clashing with the teaching and traditions of centuries. We who have been educated according to that theory, consider ourselves sublimely superior to the dreadful ignorance that would not admit that the carth moves around the sun. Was Bacon inferior to the brawling donkies who to-day, in conventicle and base-ment, stickle for "free discussion" about matters of which they are totally ignorant? And yet Bacon laughod to scorn the "scientists" who accepted the teaching of Coper-nicus and Gallileo. Moreover, the Italian astromoner claimed that he could prove his theory from Scripture. He could do nothing of the kind; but suppose he attempted it, what would have been the result? Men's faith would have been shaken and the most disastrous results would have followed. He might theorize on science as much as he pleased, but the Church took good care he should not dogmatize at the same time.

Suppose, I go to England and publicly assert that I can prove that Queen Victoria has no right to the British throne, how long, pray, would the authorities of the land permit such "free discussion ?" Suppose I visit the United States, and begin to lecture on the necessity of establishing an imperial dynasty in place of the Republic, would I have to wait long for an introduction to Judge Lynch? And, moreover, who are the men who are continually charging the Catholic Church with having opposed "free discussion" This is an essentially English Protestant charge, and, yet, ask Mr. Tooth, ask Mr. Mac-onochie, ask fifty other Ritualistic gentlemen what they think of "free discussion" from a Protestant and Low Church point of view. The only difference in those cases is this :----The Catholic Church has a divine commission to correct the vagaries of proud human intellect, while the so-called Protestant assemblies have not. I shall make no apology for this digression, and shall merely say, in conclusion, that I am much surprised at Dr. Howard's sudden excursion into debateable regions. where there are many phantoms of the imagination, but no reality.

I must repeat, without any qualification whatever, that Dr, Howard's theory of body and mind being one is absurd, although, as he says, Catholic theo-logians, of very high standing, have accepted both his premises and conclusions. In speaking of the brain I distinctly said that that is the cgan by which manife its rational qualities. Entellect, soul, mind, spirit, &c., are indifferently used by the greatwards Irishmen, but when it comes to an est writers of the Catholic Church. Sylvius asks if it is of faith that the human soul be incorporal, and he replies that, although the point has not been explicitly defined, nevertheless the unanimous consent of theologians on this subject should carry a great weight for all men, and that we cannot advance a contrary opinion without great raspness. De Bonald has beautifully defined man as " an Intelligence served by organs." Intelligence is simply intellect, mind, and, therefore, cannot be body. But Dr. Howard says mind an l body is one, which is false. When I spoke of the faculties of the soul after separation from the body, I was merely using a reducto ad absurdum with respect to Dr. Howard's theory that mind and body are one, for, if so, the dead brain would think. In all its intellective, its higher faculties, the soul acts after death ; the sensitive faculties. exist, not actually but virtually, because they need their instrument, the body, with all its various organs. If mind and body were one, I repeat, the brain would not cease thinking. Will Dr. Howard admit this logical conclusion to this pet theory? What does Dr. Howard mean by manias, diseased brains, and the treatment thercof? Have I not said that the brain was the instrument for the mind's manifestation ad extra ? And does not his very argument prove the truth ot my position? He applies material remedies to the material brain. Why? Because the violin differs essentially from the faculty which draws exquisite melody from its strings, and it is the instrument, not the faculty which wants tuning. When you tune the violin you are not tuning the faculty to play; you are simply adjusting the defective instrument. So, when Dr. Poward is giving his bromoides, chlorals, gentians, &c., to his patients he is trying to tune the fiddle, nov the faculty. That is beyond his power. When the strength of his patient begins to return and the mind to resume its moral functions, he concludes that "mind and body is one;" but he is mistaken-the mind was all the time all right; the organ of manifestation. was bothered. About the weakest bit of argument I have ever met with is this :- " If the soul is intellect; then every idiot that ever was born had nosoul; because no idiot has any intellect." The latter italics are mine. Now, who ever heard of such a non sequitur? An idiot is a man whose brain is so abnormally constituted that t fails, almost entirely, to manifest exteriorly, the operations of the rational soul. His sour is the same immortal subsistance as Shakespeare's or Napoleon's, but the instrument is shattered up which it should play. Does not Dr. Howard see that he asserts too much. Because an idiot cannot reason it does not follow that he has no intellect, and; therefore, this objection falls to the ground. As to the Dr.'s remarks about animals and their possessing intellect-even intellect of a higher order-all I can say is that such a theory is perfectly in accordance with that queer fallacy which makes a man's body hismind or thinking principle. If material beconfounded with immaterial; why not the. purely sensitive with the intellective? Atthe risk of being written down "pedant," I

combat without being held responsible for so- to be an easy matter to obtain.

is evident every day in Montreal. Animals the week, beasts of burden are made to work unmercifully lash their horses and indulge in that vicious "chucking" at the brutes' mouths, cart horses are made to work while painful sores trouble them, and, altogether, there is as much indifference to the brute creation as if the Cruelty to Animals was a defunct Society, which it almost is.

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WEDNESDAY,

What Next.

The latest craze in ornamentation is, we learn by cablegrams, living beetles held by gold chains, and allowed latitude withthe limits of the chain's encircling area. That the practice will become general we hordly think, and the lady in question must have had some nerve in daring public opinion. But it is hard to say where fashion will lead us, or to what absurdities it will tend. Elegance is sacrificed, the feet are pinched and their shape contorted, pull-backs prevent casy walking, and yet fashion makes these a baurdities not only excusable but forces the people to accept them with good grace. But living beetles is something new, and if living ornaments become fushionable, then we may expect to see the animal creation, in all its varied shapes and colors, making our thoroughfares gay with song birds, chirruping beetles, mewing kittens and fireflies. Fashion is capable of bringing about absurdities against "Lien good sense revolis; and yet, somehow, fashion triumphs and good sense goes too often to the wall. But to people who live outside the whirl of London and Paris, and whose lives are thrown in quieter places, it will occur that there is only one living ornament that a woman should be seen with, and that is-her child.

Catholic University.

At last ! Catholic Emancipation promises to be perfected in Ireland. The Conservatives gave the measure called "Catholic Emancipation," but they gave it rather then face a civil They were, in fact, forced to give it, war. and it is the fact that it was given with such had grace that makes the Irish people what is called "ungrateful." But at present it is not the fear of civil war, but it appears to be a genuine desire to do justice that directs the policy of the Conservative chiefs. That "justice to Ireland " is possible, through the agency of an English House of Commons, we do not believe. It is not possible for English and Scotchmen to make laws in harmony with the spirit and genius of the Irish race. But that is not the immediate question at issue. We must look at the facts as they are without inventing motives, and these facts appear to exhibit a disposition on the part of the English Conservatives to do justice to Ireland, and that fact alone is a miracle. But the constant dropping must wear the stone. The hammering at the Irish question is moulding public opinion in spite of preiudices. Ten years ago such a measure of university education, as it appears is now proposed, would have been impossible. But the persistency with which the Irish people

France.

If the news we publish is true, France is in the commencement of an era of revolution, to be, in all probability, followed by a civil war, and then-chaos. The religious orders are to be expelled, the education of the youth of the country handed over to an infidel system of education, the Communists are to be released, and a blow is to be aimed at constituted society, by the triumphant enemies of God and man. Garibaldi rejoices! Ill omen for Order and for France. When men proclaim that human rights are concentrated in a bullet, winged by what they call "justice"-murder is thus declared good, and God is blasphemed. And let no one fancy that this state of affairs is a blow at the Church, and cull from that some sweet measure of joy. No, all these things are blows at Order; they are a declaration of war on constituted society as it is. If the news we publish this morning is true, we shall not be surprised to see Europe deluged in blood, and France once more made the the theatre of internecine wer. There are enough men in France to resist all actempts to trample on the religious liberty of the people. The army is still under the control of MacMahon, and unless the chiefs of the Revolutionery party get rid of the popular head of the army, they dare not attempt the impious policy it is now hinted they intend to pursue. The people of France may be, may, let us admit that they are, Republican, but no greater mistake was ever made than to suppose that the masses of them are infidels. The men of Paris may be communistic, but Paris of to-day is not France, as it used at one time to be. Looking at the future, from our present surroundings, it appears to us that the red signal of "danger" looms through the mist, and unless the brakes are put on a crash will take place, and then-well, then, we shall see what next.

Canadian Vinc Culture.

It appears that there are people who think that our Canadian winters are more favorable to the growth of vines than more southerly climates. The clearness of the atmosphere is said to more than compensate for the severity of the climate, and we are told that Canadian vine culture is likely to become an important and profitable branch of business after a little time. It is, indeed, well known that grapes will ripen here about the 25th of August, thereby avoiding all early frosts. This being so, we see no reason why vine culture should not be more extensive than it is. Bishop clung to their rights is about to receive its McQuade, of New York, who has been lately reward, just as a few years hence Home Rule, travelling through Europe, some time in some shape, will be recognized as a necessity, since remarked that the time is not Government. On that count the Con-

Corporation of Montreal followed the example set by corporate bodies across the line, and passed a law, strict and stringeni, giving the, police more power, and thus prove an entrest desire to reach the foundations of crime, we think there are few citizens who would protest. We are surrounded by crime. It permeates our atmosphere on all sides, and it is idle to be told that something cannot be done to reduce the calendar of detected, and to destroy the sources from which undetected, crime originate.

The Plague.

The Plague is likely to have a good deal of influence in the settlement of the Eastern question. When King Death comes along like a hurricane and gives his coal black wine to hundreds of thousands at a time, the affairs of the world stand somewhat aghast; and man being brought face to face with death, is at the same time, brought to his senses. There are, after all, iew ambitions that on ettre the grave. Roumania malies a coup, and at the point of the bayonet tells Russia to do her worst. Our Imperial troops and 'ne Afghans are, it appears, yet to measure 'swords at the Koord Cabul Pass. At the Cape the war makes times merry, and Zulu a handful of men move up to meet the most powerful of Kaffir chiefs. Germany passes penal laws for her subjects, and looks as scared as if 'ne rested upon a volcano. England is she ken by bursting banks, and commercial decay; France goes through a peaceful political crisis; America prospers and is ooking forward to an era of success; Canada (is sinking day by day and casts wilful glances towards the beacon of Protection, but what do all amount to, it that " rare old tellow," King Death sweeps over land and ocean and comes a knocking at our door. And it is travelling Westward fast enough. The other day it was in Astracan, and now it is at Odessa. It was brought to Russia, it is said, in a shawl which was looted by a Cossack, and Canadian furriers may bring it to Canada secreted in some of those choice skins which are so common in winter. It is, however, lucky that the plague did not appear during the late war, and then cordon militaires would have been perhaps impossible, and if possible, most likely useless. The black death which depopulated London in 1663 might occur anew, or such scenes as Kingkale pictured in 'Eothen," in his description of the plague at Cairo and Alexandria might occur nearer home. Just fancy bank notes being fumigated before they passed from hand to hand. During that time Christiansor rather men who called themselves Christians-walked trembling through the thoroughfares, but the fatalist Mussulmans cheerfully pursued the ordinary labours, taking fate as it came, and behaving themselves as men and women ought. But after all Western Europe has been but seldom afflicted with the plague, and the United States or Canada never.

The Hon, Mr. Joly.

During the time he has been in office, the Hon. Mr. Joly has given the Irish Catholics of this Province no reason to believe that he was their friend. It is true he had no reason to think that the Irish Catholics were entitled to a representative in the Local

The Manufacture of Iron.

The manufacture of iron and steel made England the greatest commercial nation in the world. Now that that article of commerce is being manufactured by other nations, England's commercial supremacy is on the wane, and it becomes us to consider whether or not the extensive manufacture of iron and steel is possible in Canada. If this country is ever in to become great it must manufacture all the mineral wealth contained whichin itself. But if we are to have Lanufactures we must have coal, and if The are to have coal for manufactures we must set about obtaining some new, means of carrying coal from Nova Scotia to Montreal and Toronto. Our present system of transporting coal from the Lower Provinces is faulty. It is costly and ineffectual, and one of the first requirements of the trade is cheaper transportation. The National of Toronto tells us that the General Mining Association of Halifax advertise coal at \$1.60 per ton of 2,240 lbs. This is certainly cheap, if the article is, as we are told, good. Now, the question is, How are we to deliver this coal in Montreal and Tor ronto at a proportionately cheap rate? This is the question that has to be solved before we can ever hope to see iron manufactures assume shape in Ontario. The Maritime Journal suggests that a fleet of colliers, propelled by steam, should be brought into requisition, and if this is done, the Journat tells us that coal can be brought from Nova Scotia to Toronto at one dollar per ton. This the Ottawa Cuizen thinks somewhat too low an estimate; but in any case it appears to us that coal can be delivered cheap enough, in any part of Ontario, to warrant the opinion that the manufacture of iron can be made profitable. There is, however, another phase of the question. Iron made with charcoal is the best, but the iron we would be obliged to manufacture would be made with coke. Coke being much lighter than coal, would be cheaper to carry and if the coking was made at the pit's, mouth, as suggested, a still greater saving would be made in the carrying expenses. There is no use in paying freight for useless hydro-carbons, and the coke would come prepared for smelting. It is calculated that iron can be profitably manufactured in Toronto f the coal can be had there at S5 a ton, and f the coal can be had at the pit's mouth at

How to Save \$150,000 a Year.

sold in Toronto at S5 per ton.

\$1.60, we certainly should be able to see coke

Economy is the order of the day. In prirate and in public life economy rules the expenditure, and public functionaries and private individuals look to see how the dollars and cents will balance when expenditure has to be incurred. This being the case everywhere, it is only right that the people should expect that economy will mark the doings of our new administration, and that the Government will set the example of cutting down expenses. We have before shown how this

issue, somehow that good disposition is not put into practice. We have often pointed to the late elections as an illustration to this. The Reformers in the Dominion Parliament were undoubtedly our best friends, but the Reformers in the Quebec Parliament appear to us to be inclined the other way The Hon. Mr. Jolv has made a few lrishmen J. P.'s, but that certainly is not going to blind our vision. It appears to us that Irish Catholics can be of no party, but that they showing assist those who assist them, and whatever party does the most for them, no matter which side ue u politics it is on, should have their sup-•port. On these grounds we think it not only consistent, but right, then a man should be a Conservative or Reformer in local affairs and anything else in Dominion affairs To the Irish Catholic who puts the interest of his people above the strife of party, this policy will be easy, but to the man who puts his own interest above everything else, so much Independence in politics is not to be expected. In a few years, as we once said before, the prejudices which exist against Irishmen may vanish, and the policy we advocate may not be necessary, but at present those prejudices unfortunately exist, and there is only one way of overcoming them, and that one way is Union and Independence in politics.

CORRESPONDENCE. The Dim Obscure.

To the Editor of the TRUE WIONESS and Post.

I cannot comprehend for the life of me what Dr. Howard means by his last letter. In a former article he had called upon me to discard the theological point of view and con-sider his peculiar theories scientifically. Does Dr. Howard imagine that there is any science independent of God? and has the world come to this, that we can only arrive at a true, scientific conclusion by ignoring Him who is the God of sciences? This talk of "independent science" is the jargon of the nineteenth century, which insidiously aims at the elimination of the Almighty from every point of human research. Let me tell Dr. Howard, with all due respect, that he is upon a dangerous track, where he will require the wisdom and sanctity of an Aquinas not to stumble.

The reference to Tyndall and his living organisms in the atmosphere is totally aside from the question. If that acute gentleman had stuck to his organisms and their influence upon life, wounds, &c., uo one living would have had taken objection to his hypothesis. But when he makes matter the intelligent cause of things, then I call him an atheist. In fact, he made matter rational intelligence, which is a most glaring contradiction in terms. Tyndall took a step further than Darwin, and, I am sorry to say, he seems to have carried the so-called "scientists" of the day along with him. Who objects to Tyndall's purely scientific theories? Can Dr. Howard not see that the whole opposition of the Catholic Church to him and his school is based upon the ground of his atheistic materialism and wild hypotheses concerncould be commenced, by cutting down the ing matter and its creative potency? Why the risk of being written down "pedant, indemnity of M. P.'s from \$1,000 per session bring in his system of organisms, &c., which beg to offer a few remarks on this subject.

There are in the soul five kinds of distinct powers, viz .: -- vegetative, sensitive, appetitive, motor and intellective. We may consider the spiritual part under these phases, vegetaand sensitive soul depend on the corporal or- THE TRUE HISTORY OF HIS CONtive, sensitive and intellective. The vegetative gans; the higher or intellective do not. The plant has vegetative life; the dog, vegetative and sensitive ; man, vegetative, sensitive and intellective. The intellective, the rational soul, the immortal form of the body, belongs solely to man here below. If the vegetative life be low, the physical is abnormal. If the sensitive be low, both vegetative and sensitive suffer. Hence, if the nervous system be deranged, all those mental faculties which depend upon the senses are perverted, for this sensitive life belongs to generation. If, then. our parents are depraved in these respects. we suffer the consequences. But the intellective soul, whether of the philosopher or the idiot, is immediately created by God; it is an immaterial substance or subsistance. This subsistent soul is the principle of our intellectual operations. It impossible, 1st. That that intellectual principle can be a body, and 2nd. That that intellectual principle comprehend by means of a corporal organ, because the particular nature of that organ would hinder it from knowing all bodies. For example, let a certain color exist in the eye, and also in a transparent vase; the liquor we pour into that vase will present a similar color. The intellectual principle to which we give the name of mind or intellect possesses, of itself, an action which has nothing in common with the body. Here are are the words of St. Thomas, Summa, Quest. 75, Art 2nd, "Ipsum, igitur, intellectuale principium, quod dicitur mens vel intellectus, habet operationem per se, cui non communicat corpus."

The soul of the animal is not subsistent and does not act of itself. Intelligence is the sole operation of the soul that acts without the organs of the body. Sensibility and all the other operations of the sensitive soul suppose a change in the body-a modification. Thus, in seeing, the eye is modified by the color it reflects; and so with other senses. It is therefore, evident that the sensitive soul has not, of itself, a proper action, but all its actions suppose its union with the body. Whence it follows that the living principle of an animal is not a substance, because it does not act of itself. Because the being of a thing is of the same nature as its action. The soul of man is rational. subsistent and the form of the body. It rather contains the body than is contained by it. It is created immediately by God. The soul of the animal is irrational, sensitive, nonsubsisting and transmitted by generations. To hold that the intellective soul of man is transmitted by generation is a formal heresy. The animal instinctively combines facts of experience received through its sensitive faculties. It acts by instinct, not by reason. It has no intellect.

Hoping the estimable Dr. will throw off the little tinge of materialism that clouds his judgment. I shall here make an end. G.

DESPATCHE^{*}.

LONDON, February 7.—The Right Rev. Monseigneur Woodlock, who has long been Rector of the Catholic University at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, has been appointed Bishop of Ardagh, now vacant by the death of Bishop Conroy, who had held the See since 1871. This Diocese includes nearly the whole of the County of Longford, the greater part of Leitrim and portions of King's County, Westmeath, Roscommon, Cavan and Sligo. It embraces 41 parishes, and has 72 churches, one ecclesiastical seminary and nine religious houses.

CAPETOWN, January 27.-On the 21st inst a British column, consisting of the 24th Regi-

GALILEO'S CASE.

DEMNATION.

COMPARED WITH GUSA AND COPERNICUS.

The Treatment He Received as a Criminal

and as a Prisoper.

Canon Walter Murphy, of Dublin, recently delivered a lecture on "Galileo," before the Catholic Union of Dublin. The following is a summary of his remarks :

The subject to which your attention is now invited is the question which is involved in the famous sentence of condemnation which the tribunal of the Roman Inquisition pronounced more than two hundred years ago against the renowned philosopher, (inlikeo. This subject has been chosen chiefly on account of the misrepresentations and of the gross falschoods which have systematically been propagated respecting it by almost every Protestant writer who has set it before English readers. It has been asserted, for instance, that this celebrated man was compelled to languish in prison during five long years ; that he was forced to undergo the tortures of the rock; nay, the shocking state-ment has been made that he was doomed to suffer the treatment of having his eyes savagely put out. No wonder then that in the hands of every fierce assailant of the Catholic Church—in the hands of every ignorant and rabid ranter—the case of Galileo should have been made the vehicle to bring against the Roman authorities the foulest and most envenomed accusations. But the increasing light of history has shown the absurdity of such revilings. It is gratifying to know that in this instance, as in several similar instances, by the patient research and erudition of Protestant Germany. But though it is true that the outrageous statements referred to regarding Galileo are rejected as the inventions of sectarian hatred by all who are tinctured with even a slight knowledge of the subject, yet it is to be feared that among many such persons there still linger some deep rooted prejudices very erroneous conclusions. They are apt to think that in the commencement of the seventeenth century the physical sciences were looked on at Rome with no friendly eye, and that it was in spite of the stubborn of ecclesiastical authorities that the system of astronomy which is now taught in our high schools was at length established. How unjust such views are, and how great is the amount of to you.

After clearly showing that no point of Catholic doctrine is insolved in the question which he was handling, the lecturer continued :

GALILEO'S EARLY LIFE.

It has been noticed as a remarkable coincidence, that the very day which saw the setting of one great luminary in the world of art saw February, in the year 1564, the shadows of then, must prove the efforts of those pigdeath gathered round the magnificent intel- mies." Now, was Galileo justified in using lect of Michael Angelo Buonarotti; on the this high-toned language? Had he really

nigh two centuries before Galileo, he boldly laid it down as his conviction that the earth. and not the sun, is in motion, and that the Cardinal Bellarmine, of a public notary, and true system of astronomy should be called, of two witnesses, he bound himself juridinot geocentric, but heliocentric. This opinion | cally, in January, to refrain from teaching, he maintained side by side with his friend, Cardinal Ceserni, before the assembled Fathers of the Council. What was the consequence? Was he summoned to Rome to answer for his bold speculations? Yes, he was summoned before the reigning l'ontiff. Nicholas the Fifth -but it was to receive the highest dignity | that to Galileo's cwn conduct, to his arrogance the Pope could confer on him-to receive the and obstinacy in forcing on others his philo-Cardinal's hat, and with it the bishopric of sophical opinions, this sentence is chiefly to Brixen, in the heart of the mountains and be attributed? The ecclesiastical authorities beautiful valleys of Tyrol. But the glory of had no wish to pass a sweeping censure on Cusa is cast into the shade by the transcendent | the doctrine in question ; they merely wished lustre of the immortal Copernicus.

THE FAME OF COPERNICUS.

This great man left early his native town of Thorn, on the banks of the Vistula, and journeyed to Rome, under the conviction that in no other place on earth could he display his talents more advantageously. Nor did he err. Already in the year 1500 he is professor in the Pope's University, and is engaged in giving lectures on his new astronomical theory to more than two thousand pupils.

During his long sojourn in Rome, Coperni. cus enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the highest dignitaries of the Church ; and when he was about to return to Germany a pension for life was given him. Nor did the liberality of his ecclesiastical friends stop here. When afterwards he was enabled out of his slender income, as Canon of Frauenberg, to give to the world the great work on which he had spent the labor of his life, Cardinal Schomberg, with princely munificence, came forward and undertook the entire expense of the publication. No wonder, then, when the great work appeared it should have on its title page a tender and grateful dedi- the philosopher resolved in the seclusion of cation to the reigning Pontiff, Paul the his villa to break through all the obligations Third. Thus you see how wrongful is the imposed on him. He wrote a book, under the charge that the Roman authorities showed title of a "Dialogue of Four Days on the Ptothemselves hostile to the cultivation of lemaic and Copernican System of Astronscience. Why then, you may ask, was the omy," and by practicing unworthy deceits on fate of Galileo so very different from the fate his friends in Rome, only submitting to them the truth of history has been nobly vindicated of Cusa and of Copernicus? This question parts of the work, he obtained the Papal samewe shall now endeavor to elucidate. In general terms it may be said that all the work appeared in Florence, and, to the amazetroubles which befell Galileo arose from his wilful and obstinate departure from the pru- of contempt and ridicule were poured out in dent course which had been pursued both by Cusa and Copernicus. Neither of these philosophers had ever claimed for his scientific In the mouth of one of the interlocutors, the opinions more than the arguments advanced which lead them, on the subject before us, to to support it would warrant him to claimthat is to say, a strong and very strong pro-bability in its favor. Again, both Cusa and Copernicus had kept the question of religion altogether aloof from their philosophical say that he had heard all those inaptitudes speculations. Now, these are precisely the very two points at which Galileo committed his capital errors, the one error being only himself. That the barbed arrow reached the more disastrous than the other. The dis- breast of the Pontia and rankled there we coveries which Galileo had made by the use wrong which is inflicted by them on the of the telescope, especially the discovery that centre of Christian civilization will, it is the planet Venus has changing phases like up Galileo's aflair as his own come propria. hoved, be made manifest in the course of the the moon, so convinced him of the truth of observations which are about to be submitted the Copernican system that he not only as-

serted it as a demonstrated fact, but treated with scornful disdain all who called it into question

GALILEO'S HAUGHTY AND IMPERIOUS TEMPER. As a specimen of his imperious and haughty

temper we may cite from his letter to Kepler the following passage: "You are the only person who has been able to fully comprehend me. I am, however, little concerned also the dawning of another great luminary in about the vulgar crowd. Giants of old battled the world of science. At Rome on the 18th of in vain against Jupiter Olympus ; how futile. same day, at Pisa, the rosy light of infancy proved the truth of his scientific views? All began to play for the first time round the modern philosophers affirm that he had done cradle of Galileo. When the gifted child no such thing. The celebrated Delambre, grew into boynood his education was entrust- who, under the direction of the French Conment, a battery of artillery and 600 native aux- ed to the monks of Valombrosa. In this se- stituent Assembly, measured the arc of the illaries, was utterly annihiliated near Tugita Wiver by 20,000 Zulus, who captured a valuable convoy of 120 waggons, 1,000 oxen, 2 cannon, tellect and his heart. He quickly acquired index by Reamur and the aberration of such a knowledge of the ancient classics as light was calculated by Bradley, and until the laws of gravitation were established by return to the parental home in Florence, hovator was attacked florcely. But the worst attack was made by two members of one of of age, he entered as a medical student the the most distinguished Orders in the Church. To defend himself from the intemperate zeal of these ecclesiastics he, of his own accord, went to Rome for the first time. Gardens mous Duomo, he observed the swinging of and places were flung open to him, and the highest dignitaries lavished on him every mark of respect. A commission of the ablest astronomers in Rome, appointed by Cardinal Bellarmine, declared that the discoveries of exactly the same. In this simple way he Gallleo were undeniable. After obtaining the blessing of Paul V., and bidding farewell GALILEO'S PRIDE, AND HOW IT WAS PUNISHED. After giving minute details of the correspondence between Galileo and several Carlinals, the lecturer observed that in consequence of letters written by him to show that ortions of the Scripture could not be satisfactorily explained unless his theory was admitted, a denunciation was drawn up against him by a number of the Order referred to, of vinced that the sun, and not the earth, was the cused of interpreting the Scriptures in a sense This denunciation was quashed in the very first stage of the proceedings. But letter after letter came to Galileo from his numerous friends in Rome conjuring him not to interfere with the Scriptures, and to confine him-You are, doubtless, aware that down to the self to scientific argumentation. Monsignor Ciampoli wrote: "I have been emphatically assured by Cardinal Barberini (afterwards Urbain VIII.) that you will be put to no limits of physics and mathematics." But nese and the Europeans. "For," says an emi-nent French philosopher, "all the researches his opinion as a philosophical probability, or which have been prosecuted with the most to uphold it on merely scientific grounds. He would have it acknowledged as an unquesight any other astronomy than that of Ptole- | tionable truth, and would have it declared by senses, is, of course, the language of Revelation. time, and was again well and warmly received. With great ability and vehemence "One generation passeth away," says inclusive astes, " and another generation cometh, but the earth standeth forever." Such being the the remotest anti-Tuscan Ambassador, in a despatch sent at this time to his Court, writes : "The Lord Cardinal del Monte and I, together with many Cardinals of the Holy Office, have tried to persuade Galileo to keep quiet and not agitate this affair, but if he wishes to hold this opinion to hold it in peace. He, however,' adds the Ambassador, "is so heated that he seems not to know how to govern himself." At a most inopportune moment Galileo forced the Pope to send his affair before the Inquisition. In a few days a Papal decree, founded on a decision of the Inquisition, was issued. compelling him to promise that he would no more teach that the earth moved ously written several works, and among them | round the sun, as such opinion appeared con-

miliating to an intellectually proud man, he submitted himself, and in the presence of quovismodo, in any way, the Copernican system of astronomy. Many bitter and vehcment invectives have been flung at this sentence, as a disgraceful attempt to proscribe scientific truth. But, taking a calm view of the whole transaction, can it be fairly denied to prevent its supporters from wounding the religious feelings of those who, in the absence

of any convincing proof, refused it their assent. Such were the circumstances under which Galileo returned to the fair city on the banks of the Arno. In his pleasing villa, called Segni, situated in the lovely suburbs of Bellosguardo, he passed seven years of undisturbed repose, when to his great joy, his illustrious friend, Cardinal Barberini, ascended the Papal throne as Urban VIII. He hastened to Rome to present his homage and congratulations to the new Pope. He was most graciously received and was loaded with honors. During his sojourn of two months he was favored with six long audiences, in which he was allowed to place in full array all his arguments. But Urban was not convinced, nor prevailed upon to modify the sentence passed upon Galileo. He would not, however, dismiss his friend without rich presents, and

would be provided for him. IN DREAFS THROUGH HIS OBLIGATIONS.

Two months had scarcely clapsed when tion for the publication of the book. The ment and consternation of every one, torrents parts of the "Dialogue" on all who were stupid enough still to cling to the old system. advocate of the old system, to whom the witless name Simplicius was given, the author put every absurdity, every anility, every platitude that could be heaped together. And, to intensify the affront, he made Simplicius from a most erudite and elevated personage. This sarcasm was aimed, it is said, at the Pope learn from a dispatch of the Tuscan Ambassador, Nicolini, who wrote that Urban now took

THE REMAINDER OF THIS HISTORY.

The remainder of the history is briefly told. He was compelled to appear in Rome in August, 1633, and was condemned in June, 1633. During these ten months, with, perhaps, the exception of three days, he resided in the palace of the Tuscan Ambassador. He was compelled to abjure as false the teaching that the earth was in motion, and to abjure it as heretical, as it appeared against the express words of Scripture. He was, moreover, sentenced to remain a prisoner at the goodwill of the Court and to recito the Seven Penitential Psaims once a week for three years. To this sentence Galileo submissively bowed : and, without ever uttering "E pur si muore" ("Still the earth goes on") words constantly attributed to him, he left the presence of his judges.

SUMMING UP THE CASE.

Our story (now drawing to its close) may he summed up in a few sentences. On three occasions the affairs of Galileo were brought under the notice of the Inquisition. On two of those occasions he was never cited by that tribunal. The depunciation against him was annulled without causing him any molestation. On the second occasion he actually forced the Inquisition to take up his cause and to pronounce judgment more on its Scriptural than its philosophical aspect. Lastly, he was arrainged before the Inquisition, but was to render an account of his flagrant transgression of an injunction laid on him by the highest tribunal in the land, a transgression, too, which was aggravated by circumstances of insult and contumely. In a word he was arrainged for a grievous contempt of court. The term "heretical," applied to what is now regarded as a scientific truth, has caused no little perplexity. To me, however, the solution so often given of the difficulty appears to be simple and satisfactory. It is undeniable that the term, as used in this sentence, cannot bear the strict meaning which now attaches to it. The Church never in any way tolerated, much less favored, a doctrine directly opposed to a dogma of faith; and to such doctrine only is the term heresy now applied. If Galilco had not published his "Dialogue," he might have continued to entertain any philosophical theory he pleased without forfeiting the favor and friendship of the Head of the Church. We know that in an indictment for high treason the accused man is charged with encompassing the life of the sovereign, though he would, perhaps, be the last in the community to hurt a hair on the sovereign's head. We may, then, regard this formidable word "heretical," like the ominous word "encompassing," as a bit of legal phraseology, and no more.

DINNER TO JOHN COSTIGAN, M.P.

Acomplimentary dinner was given Monday night at the Windsor to John Costigan, Esq., member of Parliament for Victoria, N. B., by his Irish fellow-citizens, in appreciation of the services rendered during a parliamentary career of eighteen years in the House of Commons. All creeds, shades of politics and nationalities were represented at the dinner, and the dinner itself was as one might expect from the Windsor Hotel; and the committee, composed as it was of Messrs. F. B. Mac-Namee, T. Patton, M. F. J. Quinn (secretary), D. McClanaghan, Hugh Dolan, P. J. Ronavne, J. J. Doherty and J. Cloran, arranged matters creditably, smoothly, and without a hitch. There could have been no less than one hunlred and fifty gentlemen present, among whom were Mayor Beaudry (in the chair). Captain Kirwan, Messrs, James Stewart, of the Herald, C.) Coursol, M.P., L. Lasolle, Minerre. M E Mercier, J C Wurtele, Q C, M P P, F B M E Mercher, J C Wurtele, Q C, M P P, F B MacNamee, J S McShane, M P P, F C O'Reilly, Alderman Thibault, M J F Quinn, E J Charlton, George Bury, J O'Flaherty, Ald Heney (Ottawa), James Cotton, John O'Neill, J Sheridan, J P, Dr Sheridan, Fred D Lawronce, B Me-Nally, R McKeown, H Bigelow, D H Henderson, A O'Donaghoe, Denis Coghlan, Jas Devlin, Edw Kenny, Ed Brankin, J T McNamee, Chas A Dufresne, Frank Brennan, John Me-Entyre, J C Gough, B Globensky, A Lacoste, John Murphy, E.R. Gunning, J. E. McEvenue, Denis Murney, Michael Hennessy, M S Lonergan, Col W McRac, R Arnoldt, H J Beemer W J Fraser, John Sullivan, PC Warren, Wm E Doran, Roland Kane, William H Steveneven notified to him that a pension for life Son, Charles McCarron, John Dwyer, Michael ('Rielly, Patrick Carroll, P J Coyle, P Doran, John Curran, Jos Dunn, W H Davis, M P Davis, J T Davis, C E Griffith, D McClanaghan, Simon

Lesage, Napoleon Lesage, P Wright, John P Cuddy, Thomas Styles, John Lynch, John W McGauvran, W W Halpin, Francis Dolan, Christopher Eagan, Edward Irwin, E James, Joseph James, W. A. Charlebois, William Ryan, Edward Ryan, L. Quinlan, President of St. Gabriel Young Men's I. R Society; T J Fogarty, E P Ronayne, M Arabill, P T Patten, J Cloran, J P; James Scullion, John Spring, James Stewart, Thos Patton, S J Quinn, P S Bonayne, James Carroll, Frank Gormley, John Eagan, James Dolan, Walter Edson, Thomas Patton, Jr; John Rodgers, M E Mercier, Dr Kearney, E Faye. The first toast proposed by the Chairman was the Queen, which was drank with the usual enthusiasim by the company standing. His Worship in proposing the toast remarked that the fact of the Queen sending her illustrious daughter to Canada amongst her loyal subjects, would have a tendency to make them still more intensely loyal if it were necessary (Applause).

The next toast was that of the Governor Seneral, after which came that of the guest of the occasion, Mr. John Costigan, which was received with great applause and cheersgain and again repeated.

Mr. COSTIGAN said that he need scarcely say ston. how obliged he was at the flattering manner in which his name was received by the assembled company, and he feared he could not tind words of eloquence to convey his thanks. He felt that it was suficient reward for the humble services he had been able to render his fellow-countrymen during his eighteen years of a Parliamentary record, to see around him the men of Montreal of all creeds, nationalities and shades of political opinion. (Applause.) During that career he (Mr. Costigan) had tried his utmost to act rightly, independent of party, and although he was and always had been a Conservative he took the course he thought the right one, even if it injured his party, for what cared he so long as he fought for the rights of his co-religionists, who were entitled to look to representatives like himself for the defence and maintenance of their undoubled privileges (cheers). He was not tied down to any party, and his con-stituents, Protestant and Catholic, exacted no promises from him, but left him free to act as he thought best (cheers). He had been more prominently before the public on the New Brunswick School question than any other, and though a free discussion of that all-im-portant question was liable to hjure the mern with whom he was accustomed to act, he thought it his sacred, his conscientious duty, to advocate an amendment in the laws which would give his co-religionists of New Bruns-wick what they were justly entilled to—sepa-rate schools for the education of their chil-ebildrop (great cheers). When he looked of their undoubted privileges (cheers). He theat children (great cheers). When he looked back at that time and asked himself if he had pursued a wise course, he felt the great responsibility of the position he had assumed, but his heart answered him in the affirmative, and he felt that he was right (cheers). He was proud of the position and he entirely accepted the responsibility, more espe-cially when he found his ideas endorsed by those throughout the country for whose good opinions he entertained the highest regard. (Cheers.) While he believed strongly in the right of advocating the claims of his citizen as John Costigan, who had so courageco-religionists, he was also ready and willing to assist in setting forth the claims of those who differed from him. (Cheers.) He felt he would be the enemy of his countrymen and co-religionists if he acted otherwise, or gave any ground for offence to those who might justly differ from him. They should be careful, while advocating their claims, not to raise the religious cry. No public man in this counlowed by try should do so, although it was only too frequently the case. The country is made up of all creeds and nationalities, who are wedded to their own faith and race, and who, one and all, should follow out the golden rule "to do honor to a distinguished Irishman (cheers), as they would be done by." (Cheers.) He one whose whole political career has met would sooner win the love and respect of a with the approval of both friend and foe. people among whom he lived, by acting Although he differed on political grounds justly and honorably, than by means of coer-cion. He felt a good deal embarassed in try-ing to make a speech to them worthy of the countryman and friend, to do honor occasion, but he could assure them that, al- to Mr. Costigan (cheers), for he knew though 18 years in Parliament, he of no representative Irishman who better dewas no speaker, it was not his forte, served the honor that had been accorded the and if he remained there 18 years longer he did not think he would be any better, still, what he lacked in talking he made up for in working. (Cheers.) Mr. JOHN FITZGERALD-We want you as our representative in the Cabinet. Mr. COSTIGAN resumed-He would always have respect for the opinions of others. He | the editor of the Post, present, he would did not believe in religious quarrels, except in that they were a curse, and a heavy curse, to the country in which they obtained. He (the speaker) knew what the Hon. Premier had, for his own part, received generous as-sistance from Protestants in all his parlia-not have spoken of the matter were it not that mentary efforts, and he need only mention | the Post has, for some time, been accusing Mr. Joseph Gough, of New Brunswick, to re- Mr. Joly of what is not right. He would also mind a good many among his audience what assert, notwithstanding the repeated charges material assistance he obtained from that of the Post, that the Quebec Legislature were gentleman, then a member of the House (ap- prepared to do ample justice to Irishmen. plause). The gentleman he referred to was at their festive board to-night, and he (Mr. Costigan) only regretted he was not still in the House of Commons, for which he was so | friends to be of the very best. (Applause.) eminently fitted. He never remembered the day in New Brunswick when he made a pro-in which he said Mr. C mise that the people hesitated in believing a seat in the Cabinet. he would carry it out to the letter, and of that fact he was very proud. As regards the "City Council," in a singularly brilliant his nationality, he was, as he need scarcely inform his audience, an Irishman. He had

never seen the Emerald Isle, it's true, but there was not a drop of blood in his veins that was not pure Irish, and he yielded to no man in his love for the old land, her history, her beauty, her associations and her aspira tions. (Great cheers.) "Never," concluded Mr. Costigan, "while living in Canada, and guarding it and loving it, never forget the old land, cense to remember the land of your birth or the land of our fathers, for we can all be good Canadian patriots and citizens and still cling with fond memories to the Isle across the seas. For my part, I shall not forget old

Ireland. (Great applause.) After once more thanking the chairman and gentlemen for their kindness, the honorable member for Victoria sat down amidst loud and protracted cheers.

The following letters of apology were then read by the Secretary :

QUEDEC, February 7, 1859. Mr. J. F. QUINN, ESG, Secretary Costigan Dim-ner Committee, Montreal: DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to the dinner to be given to Mr. Costigan, M. P., at the Windsor Hotel, on Monday evening the 10th inst., and, In reply, beg to express my regret that it will not be in my power to be amongst the many warm-hearted irlends of Mr. Costigan in Mont-real on the occasion of their well-timed demon-

warm-hearied friends of Mr. Costigan in Moni-real on the occasion of their well-timed demon-stration to him. I look upon the action of the gentiemen who will assemble at the Windsor on Monday even-ing to do honor to the member for Victoria, N. B., as eminently opportune, and the com-mencement for him of the fortune that almost invariably attends those who have a the courage to work, wait, and win."

Hoping it may be so, and sincerely thanking your Committee for the kindness extended to I remain. Yours faithfully, John Huans,

MONTREAL, 301 PEEL STREET, February 6, 1879, M. J. F. QUINN, Esq., Secretary, &c., 178 St.

M. J. F. QUINN, Esq., Secretary, &c., 178 St. James street: DEAN SIR,—I regret, extremely, that I an un-able to accept the kind invitation of the Com-mittee of Management to the dinner in honor of Mr. Costigan, a member of Parliament, whom I respect and esteem most highly, and whose conduct in the House of Commo'rs merits the highest commendation from those whose opin-lons he so ably advocates in that Assembly. lons he so ably advocates in that Assembly, Unfortunately, my engagements, on the eve of my departure for Oftawa, are such as to pre-ende the possibility of testifying my regard for Mr. Costigan in person. I have the anor to be, Your obedient servant, T. RYAN,

QUEREC, February 7, 1879.

QUEBEC, February 7, 1879. M. J. F. QUINN, ESG., Secretary &c. : DEAR Sig_-1 regret exceedingly that impor-fant business engagements will prevent my being able to avail myself of the very kind in-vitation, conveyed in your letter of the 3rd inst., to attend the dinner to Mr. Costigun, at the Windsor Rotel, on Monday evening next. Be pleased to convey to your Committee of Arrangements my appreciation of the honour conferred in my regard. And believe me, Dear Sir, O. MCREIV.

QUEBEC, Feb. 8, 1879, M. J. F. Quinn, Esq., See'y, Costigan Binner Committee, Montreal: DEAR SIR, -J regret very much that I cannot avail myself of your kind invitation to meet John Costigan. Esq., at dimer, on Monday evening next, but hope that full justice will be done both guest and dimer on this festive occa-sion.

Yours very truly, ARTHUR IF MURPHY,

Tokosto, Feb. 10, 1879. To Mr. Quinn, Sccretary Costigan Banquet :

Invitation received; thanks. Impossible to go; I am prouel of the spirit of our people in Montreal. My heart is with them in their pro-test through Mr. Costigan, against outrage on our nationality. I offer the tosst, "Resentment, of the insult put on the Irish Catholles in fram-ing the Government by a united exercise of their power at the polls."

PATRICK BOYLE.

MONTREAL, FEB. 10, 1879. M. J. F. QUINN, ESG., Secretary Committee for a Complimentary Dimer to John Costigan Esq., M.P. :

DEAR SIR,—I shneerely regret that, owing to a previous engagement, 1 find myself deprived from the pleasure of being with you this even-ing to homour a friend both personal and poli-

400 shot and chell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight of provisions, and the colors of the 24th regiment. It is estimated that 5,000 Zulas were killed tinguished. He manifested so ardent a desire mere probabilities. Hence we are told by and wounded in the battle. Among the to read a reasonable to read a killed on the British side are 2 majors, 4 cap- to clothe himself as a novice with the habit of the inductive school of philosophy, Lord tailes, 12 lloutemants, and a quartermaster of of the community. At the carnest solicita-the 24th Regiment, 2 captains of the Royal tions of Galileo's father the monks allowed score. The old system did not succumb at Artillery, the color captain, 4 lieutenants and the young novice to lay aside his habit and the first blow. The daring and insolent insurgeon major of the Engineers, besides 21 other British officers commanding native levies. Seven attacks subsequently made by by the Zulus have been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the utter consternation which at first prevailed. Natal, however, is in great danger, and disturbances are feared in Pongaland. Lord Chelmsford. commander of the expedition, has been forced to retire in consequence of the defeat. It is estimated that five hundred soldiers were killed, besides the officers enumerated above. Governor Sir Bartle Frere has sent an appeal to England and the Mauritius for reinforcements. The mail steamer for England was despatched a day earlier than usual, with a request for six regiments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. The men-of-war "Active" and "Tenedos" have been ashore. The "Tenedos" was seriously injured, and obliged to go into dock in Simon's Bay.

LONDON, February 10.-A despatch from Capetown says the British force was com-pelled to recross the borders. The force which was annihilated was attacked while guarding the camp of the headquarters column at Insandusada, during the advance of Lord Chelmsford with a strong force reconnoitring.

LONDON, February 10.-Details of the disaster to the British force show that the guns were spiked before they were captured. The Times says editorially :-- " The Government is bound to send ample reinforcements without an hour's delay, and spare no expense or effort."

NEW YORK, February 10 .--- Prof. Low, of Cornell University, who, by the direction of Governor Robinson, is inspecting the cow stables in Brooklyn and elsewhere, reports several cases of pleuro-pneumonia in distillery stables in different parts of that city and Long Island.

BERLIN, February 10 .-- The cattle plague, prevalent in the vicinity of Ekaterinoslav, Russia, the capital of the Government of that name, during the last few months, spread to 27 neighboring localities. Two thousand head were attacked, half of which perished.

LONDON, February 10 .--- An order of the Privy Council revokes, after March the 3rd, article 13 of the foreign animals order, so far as it relates to the United States. Under article 13 American cattle had hitherto been landed without slaughter or quarantine; the present order applies to ports of Great Britain only.

It is reported that the plague has appeared at a village ou the Kieff R.R. Great mortality is reported at Orsk from small-pox and another unknown disease. This unknown disease appeared in two villages of the Government of Tamboy. Four persons have been attacked with plague at Rostov. A large number of Cossacks who fied from Wetlianka were found frozen to death on the banks of the Volga.

gave him that elevation and beauty of style by which his writings in after years were dis. Newton, all the Copernicans were reduced to Very soon after, being only seventeen years University of Pisa. The young philosopher was only a few years in this seat of learning when, saying his prayers one day in the fathe lamp which burned before the altar, and putting his finger on his pulse, he ascertained that though the oscillations became shorter and shorter, yet the time of each swing was found out the principle of "Isocheonism." But it was by the astounding ability displayed to troops of friends, the philosopher returned in constructing the telescope and by the won- | to Florence. derful results which followed from the use of that instrument, that the fame of Galileo has become imperishable. With this wonderful instrument in his hand he gazed night after night on the celestial bodies, which shed their mild splendor down upon him; and night after night his mind was expanded and his soul was transported by the sights which came before him. When at length, in January, 1610, he discovered the four satellites of Jupiter him by a number of the Order referred to, of moving round that planet, he became concentre of the universe, and that, no matter at variance with the teaching of the Fathers.

what our senses may say to the contrary it is the earth, and not the sun, that is in motion. THE OLD AND THE NEW SYSTEMS OF ASTRONOMY

seventeenth century the astronomical system which had prevailed in the world was what was called the geocentric, or Ptolemaic system. This was the system received by the trouble provided you do not travel out of the Arabians, the Greeks, the Persians, the Chiscrupulous exactness have failed to bring to my." In accordance with this theory which the Inquisition as conformable to Scripture. is so strongly and constantly suggested by our | For this purpose he set out to Rome a second One generation passeth away," says Ecclesiquity, who does not see that, to have departed from a system rendered so venerable by age required an intellect of the boldest originality and independence of thought With such an intellect was gifted a Churchman of the humblest origin, Nicholas of Cusa. This celebrated man was born in a small hanlet called the Cusa, and was brought up by his father, a hardy fisherman, who earned his livehood in the waters of the Moselel, as they flowed on near the city of Treves. Having studied in the most famous universities in Germany and Italy, he became the Archdeacon of Liege, and in that capacity he assisted at the Council of Basil in the year 1431. He had previwas a treatise on astronomy, in which, well | trary to Scriptures. To this sentence, so hu- | lance "sheets."

GALILEO'S PRISON.

It was in the pleasing villa of Ascetri, about a mile from Florence, that Galileo was interned. At a short distance lay the Convent of St. Matthew, where his two daughters were cloistered nuns. To this convent the father used often to go in order to enjoy their sweet conversation and to be comforted and made happy by the many proofs of tender affection which his children gave him. Thus the last years of the philosopher were spent, not, as has been often asserted, moping about the gloomy precincts of a prison, but among the amenities of a charming villa. He was comforted and strengthened in the hour of death by the last sacraments and by the proper blessings, and his eyclids were closed by the hands of his affectionate son and of his cherished friends, Toricelli and Viviani. He was buried in Florence, in the Church of Santa Croce, which has, not inaptly, been called the mausoleum of many of the greatest men of modern Italy. In the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," Lord Byron has written of this famous church these lines :

In Santa Croce's holy precincts lie Ashes which make it holier; here repose Angelo's, Alfieri's bones, and lies The starry Galileo with his woes.

A Scotch contemporary, deprecating any sympathy for the imprisoned City of Glasgow Bank directors, said: "As they have made their bed let them lie in it." It did not suggest, as it might, however, that the only bed-clothes allowed them should be their misleading ba-

Joining heartily with you in whiching every access and prosperity to the "Tost of the evening," I remain, dear sir.

Very truthfully yours. A. DESJARDINS.

U. J. Coursol, M.P., responding for the llouse of Commons, said he expected to see senators and members present older than he to respond to the tonst, but he would do so in lieu of some one better. He was happy to welcome to Montreal such a distinguished ously fought the battle of religious equality for his co-religionists of the Maritime Provinces (cheers). He (Mr. Costigan) was the last link in the chain of Irishmen which served Canada with their abilities and genius, and he hoped he would live long to serve his country (applause). Mr. WURTELE, M.P.P., responded for the

Local Legislature in a very neat speech, fol-

Mr. JAMES MCSHANE, M.P.P., who said that his friend Mr. Wurtele had left him little to say. He had been invited that evening to do guest of the evening. (Cheers.) As a mem-ber of the local Legislature, he could say that, from close observation, he was certain that the members on both sides of the House were anxious, and are doing their best, for the interests of the Province. He did not wish to talk politics at such a meeting, but as he saw his friend, just say that no man is better disposed to (Interruption.) For his part he would again repeat he knew Mr. Joly and he knew his intentions towards his Irish Catholic Mr. Gougn followed in a very able speech in which he said Mr. Costigan was entitled to

Ald. THIBAULT responded to the toast or and witty manner. He loved and esteemed (CONTINUED ON EIGHTH FAGE.)

RICH WORDS FROM MANY They would come for the purpose of making WRITERS.

6

-Bor whether on the scaffold high, Or in the battle van, The fittest place whitreman can die Is where he dies for man.-M. F. Barry. -IT is faith in something, and enthusiasm

for something, that makes a life worth looking at.-Holmes.

-The heights by great men reached and kept, Were not attained by sudden flight; But they, while their companions slept, Were folling upwards in the light.-Long-follow.

fellow. -THE thing most specious cannot stead the

true: Who would appear clean must be clean all through.—Alice Cary.

-Six has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them .- Holmes.

-I LOOK upon death to be as necessary to our constitution as sleep. We shall rise refreshed in the morning.— \hat{F} ranklin.

-CIVILITY costs nothing, and buys everything .- Mary W. Montague.

—Do you covet learning's prize? Climb her heights and take it. In ourselves our fortune lies; Life is what we make it.—**-

-IT is well to think well. It is divine to

act well .- Horace Mann.

-ONE and God make a majority.- Frederick Douglass.

-ONE impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more of man, Of morni evils and of good, Than all the sages can.- Wordsworth.

IF Wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek.
Five things observe with eare;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when and where.
This is truth, the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering
hamber things — Tanguen happier things .- Tennyson.

-THERE is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there ; There is no fireside, howsover defended, But has one vacant chair.-Longfellor. -Boston Pilot.

AMUSEMENTS.

Backwood's Courting.

He sat on the side of the room, in a big white oak rocking chair. A long cared deer hound snapping at flies, was at his side : a basket of sewing by her side. Both rocked incessantly-that is, the young people-not the dog or basket. He sighs heavily and looks out of the west window at a crape myrtle tree; she sighs lightly and looks out of the east window-at a turnip patch. At last he remarks :

"This is mighty good weather to pick cot ton."

""Tis that-if we only had any to pick." The rocking continues.

" What's your dog's name?"

- " Cooney."
- Another sigh-broken stillness.
- "What is he good fur ?"

"What is who good fur?' said he abstrac-

edly. "Your dog, Cooncy."

- "For ketchin' possums."
- Silence of half an hour.
- "He looks like a deer dog.
- "Who looks like a deer dog?"
- "Cooney."

"He is-but he's kinder bellowsed, and getting old and slow now. And he ain't no count on a slow trail."

" Your ma raising many chickens?" "Forty odd."

Then more rocking, and somehow, after a while the little rocking chair and the large rocking chair were jammed side by side. I don't know how it happened. After awhile the conversation was resumed.

"How many has your ma got ?" "How many what?"

" Chickens,"

" Nigh unto a hundred."

their confession. Their sportive scalpings, their mirthful murders, the exquisite and lingering torture which they were accus-tomed to inflict upon their victims, all these things they told with an engaging frankness, and with a sweet anticipation of sympathy and immediate pardon; for were they not playing in their remote theatre, in the lonely woods and by the silent streams, the very drama of murder, and torture, and suffer-ing, that the Roman Church openly performs on a gigantic scale in those capitals of the world where it rules over the souls of men? Did I not, when I was a priest of that Church, regard the blood of heretics as sweeter than the rarest vintages of Burgundy? Could any living being, no matter how beautiful, be to me half so fascinating an object as a dead Orangeman? Was'I not taught to pray, morning and evening, that the soul of William of Orange should be more and more, each moment of time, through the eternal ages, familiarized with increasing warmth? Did not Charles of Borromeo, Francis of

Sales, Philip of Neri, and a host of other CRUEL, REMORSELESS, SENSUAL SAVAGES-

who live in rioting and cruelty and luxuryordain a special office of this Roman Church for this very purpose? And how could I recoil from these delicate Indian maidens, whose tapering fingers had dabbled in the blood of the enemies of the faith-and who came to me with the simple and touching ornament of their prowess (the jewelry of poor savages), the scalps and toes and fingers of their victims hanging around their lovely necks. But while it was easy to look kindly upon their bloody pastimes, it was quite an other thing when they began their confessional games with my poor soul-and when they came-two or three hundred of them-night after night, to itell me that they were head over cars in love with me! with the pure, immaculate Chiniquy! oly priest! Oh! the wiles, the fasciname, the holy priest! tions, the terrible sacramental flirtations of these dark damsels of the Shaycene, the Red River and the Assiniboine. Again, I had re-course to my Bishop, and asked him to explain to me how I, a poor Canadian French bachelor, was to be protected from the open worship of thousands of sensual seductive squaws. I told him that I was in perilthat all men in my position were in peril. I cannot tell you what he told me. It would shock you-make your hair stand on end." (Loud cries of "Go on, go on ! Let us hear all the Popish abcminations.") "I cannot ; but you can bey my little books at the door for half a collar, and there will find everything. The Bishop was, of course, a Jesuit. He was a thorough old sensualist, and his pelace was filled with French novels, champagne, and Strasbourg pies. He had passed his novitiate at the Paris Casinos, and knew every form of human wickednes. These are the instruments the Jesuits employ-the kind of men they lift up to dishonor the loftiest stations. I told him that I could stand this no longer, that I intended to get married at once, and to leave the abominations of Rome. The man then revealed himself and his faith to me in all their shocking deformity. If I could tell you the stories he told me of the depravities of his own sacerdotal and episcopal life-(cries of "Do! do!")-the curious and elaborate immortality which he has developed into a science. (Cries of "Tell us all; we are prepared to hear all!) No, my brethren; it is impossible. But it is all in

my books. PRICE ONLY HALF A DOLLAR

-and the proceeds are all to go to reclaim the squaws of Lake Winnipeg from the har-lotry of Rome. Buy my little books and you will read all-and you will be helping the glorious cause. There you will learn-perhaps for the first time-the true history of polygamic province is a Jesuit settlement. Yes, my brethren; the first founders of this abominable place more lamit and the first founders of this the Charlettatemy Hand the Montreal Post, Salt Lake City, and you will discover that this abominable place were Jesuit missionaries from Montreal, that city of abominations, with its glittering domes and splendid spires, and its debased French and Irish people. There as the junction of the picturesque Ottawa with the grand St. Lawrence, did the scheming sons of Loyola resolve upon laying the foundations of a city of absolute impurity, and

IRISH EDUCATION.

LONDON, February 6 .- It is said that Earl Beaconsfield is believed to be resolved upon crowning the edifice of his great public services by devising and pressing through Parliament a bill for university education in Ireland, which shall be wholly satisfactory to Roman Catholics, and at the same time not interfere with any reasonable claims of the Protestant minority of Ireland. With this purpose in view, he has, it is reported, had a confidential interview with Cardinal Manning, and has also consulted with a number of leading Catholic nobles and commoners in England, among them the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Denbigh, Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Howard, of Glossop, and has caused Lieutenant in Ireland, Duke of the Marlborough, to obtain the views of the Catholic bishops and principal laymen on the result. It is understood that the bill has been framed, and has for its vital principle the complete equality of Catholics in Ireland with Protestants in the matter of university education, and the Government is to grant a charter for a Roman Catholic university, with liberal endowment. This is to be the foundation for a cluster of colleges, with good endowments, and with the power of granting degrees. Reports concerning the precise terms of the bill are conflicting, buti t appears to be believed that its provisions will be wholly satisfactory to Catholics.

Assortions of Catholic Rights. (Irish Canadian.)

The present Prime Minister has opened with the Irish Catholics of the Dominion a political account to which they must hold him personally. To those of them in this Province he stands liable publicly for the flaunt in which he has made their usual representation in the Cabinet a mockery. And he stands to them in a further liability, one which, though not yet placed before the public, we shall bring home to him as a betrayal, unlike that fixed on the Grits, in so far as it is chargeable to him as an individual.

The Irish Catholics of the Lower Provinces have received from Sir John Macdonald an uppardonable snub. The "bluff" first, and the shufile afterwards, in which he refused to take Mr. Costigan into the Cabinet was a determined insult. That insult he made all the more outrageous by his failure to even acknowledge the receipt of the resolution in which a meeting of the Irish Catholics of Quebec had called for a representative of the Irish Catholics of the Lower Provinces in the Cabinet. And he repeated that gross affront in a still more offensive form when, referring a similar appeal of a delegation of the Catholics of Montreal to M. Masson, he treated it with what was more outrageous than peremptory rejection-evasive humbug!

Having given 60,000 Protestants of Prince Edward Island one representative in the Cabinet, and 170,000 Protestants of Quebec another representative in the Cabinet, Sir John Macdonald has met the demand of 250,-000 Irish Catholics of the Lower Provinces for but one respresentative in the Cabinet, with a series of gross and persistent insults which demand special energy in the resentment of what is in any event an unendurable

wrong. The Irish Catholics of this and of the Lower Provinces owe themselves the duty of settling their accounts with Sir John Macdonald. So far, his party has not become responsible for his acts; and this fact we wish to keep to the front so as to deal with him outside the sympathies of party. By unity amongst our people from Detroit to Cape Breton, the vengeance necessary in the teeth of his defiance to maintain the respect of even a political juggler for their constitutional rights can be taken through practical measures for opposition to his party until the close of the next Federal elections, unless it Herald for an interchange of opinion as to a basis of co-operation for carrying it into practice by organization throughout the several Frovinces. In the meantime we submit for the consideration of our contemporaries the following exhibition of the quarters in which the union we suggest may be established and of the powers it may be expected to exercise. The following table shows the seats and the degrees of the Irish Catholic strength in New Brunswick :-Percentage of the population. CONSTITUENCIES. Irish Catholic. Catholic Northumberland..... 45 38 33 21 18 34 $\frac{41}{85}$ Restigouche..... Gloucester 14 14 Charlotte..... 15 16 13 15 King's..... 69 13 Kent Sunbury 15 12 $\frac{10}{11}$ Carleton 12 71 Victoria Westmoreland 40 10 Queen's Albert

of the Caspian Sea, it has ascended the

Volga to the Provinces of Astrachan and Saratoff, and to-day is within a few miles of Moscow, in the heart of the Empire. It is believed it was brought from Bulgaria by two regiments of Cossacks, and would thus seem a consequence of a war that has already brought on Russia financial ruin, political disorganization and social corrup tion. The nations of Eastern Europe are deeply agitated by the neighborhood of such dangerous enemy. The appearance of the plague is a sceptre that blanches the bravest cheek. No country can flatter itself that it will escape the contagion. The ravages that it has made since the middle ages form one of the darkest pages in the annals of history. In 1663 it likened London unto a veritable charnel-house, and in 1720 it swept away one half of the population of Marseilles. Since then it became a stranger to western Europe, except in 1815 at Naples. Moscow was again stricken with it in 1771, and during that century there fell innumerable victims in the South of Russia. In the winter of 1828-20, 2,000 Roumanian Villages were infected, and it carried off army had re-crossed the Balkans. Russia has, therefore, every reason to fear this new manifestation of the scourge, which has so cruelly visited her. The multiplicity of means of communication serve but to render its spread more dangerous than in those days, and Austria and Germany are most anxious about pro-tecting themselves. We are assured that

the latter nation has taken measures, if the plague should assume threatening dimensions, to mobilize a corps of 80,000 men who will form a sanitary cordon at the frontier. Mr. Finkelnberg, the German delegate to the International Sanitary Commission, is awaited at Berlin from Vienna, he will present a report to the special commission, which will decide as to the precautions to be adopted. It is problable that imports from Russia into Austria and Germany, will be prohibited, and that this prohibition will extend to the Lower Danubian ports. These measures will inevitably strike a disastrons blow to German commerce, but it is justly estimated that no enough to cover the ground well. sacrifice must be spared to prevent an inva-

enemy's army. A Russian report thus describes the dis-

ease :--"A swelling about the size of a hen's egg appears in the groin. A general uneasiness, with violent headache, accompany the appearance of this primary symptom. This period of the disease, from the swelling to its full development, lasts at the most a few hours, often not more than two or three. Immediately afterwards violent internal pains are felt, copious vomiting takes place, and shortly afterwards black spots appear on the body; generally on the chest, forcarms, and the upper part of the back. One hour or

two after these effects, death supervenes. Generally the disease carries off its victim in about ten hours after its appearance, but there wore cases where death happened in less than four hours after the first symptoms.

The physician, who was sent, not to the spot, for nobody dares to penetrate the infected zone, but its boundaries, says: "It is in-disputably the Asiatic plague, otherwise known as the black plague." The following are a few statistical figures from the terrible report :---

The disease acts with lightning-like fatality. Few of the stricken survive. The cures are so few, and so rarely computed, that they are not appreciable.

The death rate is about 95 per cent. of the number afflicted.

The rare gleanings that I have been able to gather are heartrending and terrible. Vietlianka, a small hamlet, numbered 1,700 in-habitants. At present there is not a living soul in it; it contains 400 corpses, half of which lie 'unburied; its other inhabitants have fled in all directions, thus propagating the malady. The priest with all his family,

AGRICULTURAL. Hints For the Month of February.

[From the American Agriculturist.] Liberal Feeding is true economy. The aim should be to induce animals of all kinds to eat all they have a good appetite for and digest, by changing food and also changing the

methods of preparing it. Oil-cakes .-- Cotton seed and linseed oil-cakes re too much neglected as food for stock. When these are mixed with equal parts of corn, the food is perfectly adapted to the sustenance of animals, because there is a proper proportion of flesh and fat-forming substances; food that is deficient in either of these elements is neither healthful nor profitable.

Bran is a valuable food, and it is a fact that in feeding a ton of bran we can get back a large part of its cost in the extra value of the manure made.

The value of the Manure should be a serious consideration in feeding. - By using concentrated foods of the kinds above referred to, we are actually laying in a supply of the most valuable artificial fertilizers at the lowest pos-82,000 Russian soldiers before the invading sible cost. It is, in fact, making two profits from the same outlay; one in the shape of a useful food, and one in the extra quality of the manure; and the latter is frequently one of the most important points to consider in feeding.

The best way of Managing Manure depends upon circumstances. It may be drawn to the fields and heaped in a pile, or spread at once upon the land, or piled in the yards. But the worst management is to scatter it around in the barn-yard and permit it to be frozen or trampled into the mud.

Outs .- The earlier spring oats are sown the better, after the soil will admit. If not wanted for the grain, this crop will make valuable fodder.

Clover may be seeded immediately after oats and brushed in; a good dressing of artificial fertilizer will greatly help the clover, and prevent drying out when the foster crop is removed. The clover ought then to be stout

Avoid Exposure of the animals to cold when vasion more lamentable than that of an they are warm. If a horse is brought in, warm and wet with sweat, rub him dry before putting on a blanket. He will then keep warm; otherwise he will become chilled by the damp blanket and take cold.

Farm Notes.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Eagland has offered a large premium for the most satisfactory milking machine, and one is said to have been perfected that sucks and bunts like a calf. The milker simply turns a crank and milks four teats at once and two cows at a time, while the milk is conveyed by rubber tubes to pails seven or eight feet distant, so that there is no danger of the pail being kicked over or any filth getting into it.

A good remedy for lice on cattle is water in which potatoes were boiled. For every one of your cattle take two quarts of water and eight middle-seized potatoes cut in half. If you have ten cattle, you must take 80 potatoes and 20 quarts of water. When the potatoes are soft take them out. Get a large sponge and wash the cattle freely, choosing a warm day. Comb them with a curry comb, and you will be astonished to see the effect of the potato water. -Practical Farmer.

To make the hens lay, put two quarts of water in a kettle, add two small seed peppers, and when the water boils make a thick mush by adding coarse Indian meal, cooking it thoroughly. Feed hot. Too much corn has a tendency to fatten hens, and a suitable proportion of boiled potatoes or similar food should be given. A spoonful of sulphur stirred into their food occasionally will rid them of vermin and tone up their system.

Cold-frame plants are preferable, but these

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

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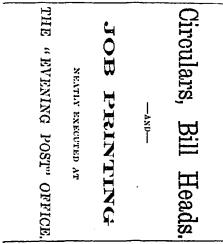


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OWEN MCGARVEY, MANUFACTURES. OF EVERY STYLE OF NETY PLAIN AND FANCY ENTRNITURE,

By this time the chairs had got so close to gether that rocking was impossible. " The mink has eat most of ours."

More silence, when he says : " Do vou like cabbage?"

"I do that."

Presently his hand is accidentally placed on hers. She does not know it—at least does not seem to be aware of it. Then, after a half hour spent in sighing, coughing and cleaning of throats, he says :

"I've a great mind to bite you." "What have you a great mind to bite me fur ?

- "Kase you won't have me."
- "Kase you ain't ax me."
- "Well, now I ax you."
- "Then, now I has you."

Then Cooney dreams he hears the sound of kissing.

Then the next day the young man goes to Tigerville after a marriage license. Wednesday, the following week. No cards.

Chiniquy on Celibacy—What the Protestant Papers say of Chiniquy.

The following report is from the Australian comic paper, the Sydney Punch. We submit that there is no exaggeration in its statements of the absurdities of apostate priests, such as this wretched Canadian. If anyone thinks there is they can refer to the farrago reported in the daily papers last week as the utterance of another apostate who now advertises himself in Methodist meeting houses as looking for a nice Irish girl with a snug fortune. That is the secret of an abundance of reformation from the days of Luther to the present. For the benefit of those not acquainted with Australia, we beg to say that the Sydney Herald is of the same school as its New York namesake :

The eloquent ex-priest lectured on this subject one day the week before last. The hall was crowded by an excited and enthusi-.astic audience: ladies of mature age, who appreciate a little impropriety when the Pope is the victim; carnal minded old gentlemen with a taste for strong malt liquors and alcoholic theology; and rowdy evangelical youth, loving noise and nastiness, mustered in considerable numbers to hear the champion of a pure gospel hold up in impure English the Babylonish amours of Rome. The ex-priest was rapturously received. As the Jesuitical Berald cannot be trusted (indeed, it is now affirmed that the gentleman at North Shore, supposed to have been brought here from Victoria by Dr. Vaughan for the purpose of founding and directing a Catholic college, are in reality members of the Herald's theological staff, introduced here by Mr. George, who knew them in Melbourne,) we give a verbatim report of this deeply interesting locture :--

" My Brethren and Sisters;-I have to speak to you to-night of a delicate subject-of my own experiences of the dangers of the profession of a Romish priest, and I will speak to you without reserve. Oh! if you only knew of my temptations among the guileless maidens of the savage tribes of the Sioux at Muskoka and La Jeune Lorette! These children of the prairie and of the wilderness would come to one of the forts accompanied by half-blooded young squaws of bewildering beauty. The Ojibbeways are remarkable-even among the beautiful Indian tribes-for rare and exceptional beauty. | keepin we've a storm every ither day."

THEY FOUNDED THE CAPITAL OF MORMONISM.

Of course, if they were charged with this they would deny it; but who believes them? They would disown Joe Smith, and be prepared to swear upon the Holy Gospels that he never belonged to their order : though he was known to have been carefully trained by the professors at Laval University in Quebec, for this very mission. Oh! the unspeakable depths of depravity of this Roman system. In the very city where I was for so long a time a priest of this religion of the grossest sensu-alism, there is a Convent of Ursuline Nuns, which a brutal, lying Protestant correspondent of the London Times-one William Russell-described, in 1865, as a home of angels, who blessed the city by their life and work. This Russell was, of course, a Jesuit. The Convent—but I will tell you in my next

what the Convent really was and is."

A Revivalist Surprised.

(Peoira Journal.)

The Rev. O. P. Sounds was engaged as a revivalist in Genntown, Ohio. He was a stranger to the people, but reputation preceded him, and handbills advertising his first appearance were circulated far and wide. A great congregation was drawn together. Brother Sounds had not uttered half a dozen words before a boy stood up and excitedly said: "That's my father." The interruption confused the revivalist so much that he sat down, and the meeting was soon dismissed. The boy's mother explained that the clergyman was her husband, and that she had separated from him because he was a drunkard; but he refuses to recognize her, and there is to be an investigation.

Fireside Sparks. (From JUDY.)

"Poor man," said Mrs. Partington, "and so he's really gone at last? Ninety-eight, was he? Dear, dear! to think how that if he'd lived two years more he'd have been a centurion.

Policel-One day last week a crowd collected outside the Reform Club, eagerly watching one of the windows, at which stood a respectable elderly gentleman plainly and neatly attired, who was evidently the object of the curiosity of the mob. On inquiry it trans-pired that the excitement was occasioned by its having become known that he had never, in a life extending over nearly seventy years received a post-card from Mr. Gladstone.

Johnny stole one pancake, and got six spankaches without stealing.

The harnessmaker's apprentice hopes to leave his employer a "saddler and a wiser man "

Jeems: "I sce, Robin, that the New York *Herald* says we're tea hae anither storm next Monday:" Robin: "Man it's terrible. Since the Yankees hiv gotten the weather inta their

The Cities, Counties and Divisions of the subjoined table are the chief seats of the power of the Irish Catholics of Quebec :

CITIES AND COUNTIES.	Percentage Irish Catholic.
Pontiac	34
	27
W. Huntingdon	
C. Ottawa	22
W. Ottawa	21
Montreal	20
Quebec	19
Gaspe	17
Compto de Quebec	15
Bonaventure	11
E. Ottawa	11
Lotbiniere	11
•Dorchester	10
Megantic	9
Hochelaga	8
Richmond and Wolfe	8

Promising to follow at the proper time their lead in working the matter into practical shape, we must dismiss it in reference to this Province until the pending interests of our people in the Local elections shall have been placed beyond the reach of injury.

We learn by cable that Russia is at the present time afflicted by a scourge, the extent and effects of which it is as yet impossible to judge or to foresee, but which threatens Europe with dire calamitics. The Russian authorities endeavor to conceal its nature, and affirm that it is typhus, and not the plague, as common rumor will have it; but plague or typhus, it is certain that the disease has already made sad havoc and is spreading confined at Annestria, whose pardons were rapidly. Appearing at first on the coast lately signed by Marshal MacMahon.

three doctors and six nurses, are amongst its | have to be prepared in the previous fall. In dead. At Prischilie, with 830 inhabitants, in less than two weeks 520 have died. the absence of these, the next best aro pro-perly treated hot-bed plants, and if these are The following short but eloquent remark,

closes the report : "What is most disastrous fected localities. In four days, for example, I have been able to ascertain that it advanced in one direction (towards Enotaiesk) more than thirty versts."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The following telegrams were received last

week, after we had went to press :--LONDON, February 5.—A despatch from Paris says the weight of opinion in commer-cial, financial and conservative political circles in Paris is said to-day to be somewhat against the new Cabinet. It is generally said that, with the exception of M. Waddington and Jules Ferry, the new Ministry is made up of men who are quite destitute of any public celebrity of commendable character, and it is to be hoped that the new Cabinet will be one of transition, and will ere long give place to one of greater weight. On the other hand, in Radical and revolutionary

circles in Rome, Berne and Paris, there is much exultation at the downfall of MacMahon and the election of M. Grevy. This is not expressed very loudly, but it unmistakably exists.

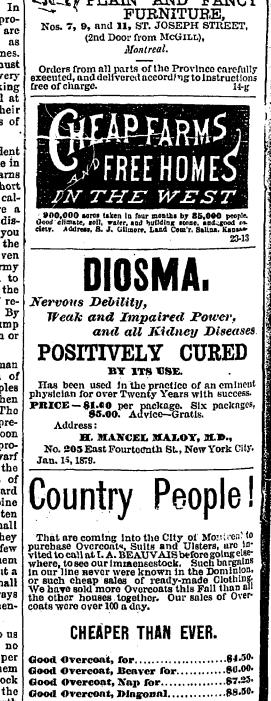
Garibaldis assertion, that M. Grevy's election is a humanitarian triumph, is only a very mild expression of the hopes which Radicals and Reds now entertain respecting France. They profess to have pledges which they say are certain to be fulfilled, from M. Gambetta and M. Grevy, for a gradual but not very longdeferred revolutionary programme. The changes in the Constitution which this programme embodies are aimed alike at religion and property and absolute and complete pardon of exiled and condemned Communists, with even provision for compensation to them, in some instances, is included in the list of pledges which they say have been made. Among the things to be accomplished as fast as possible are the revival of the long since virtually abrogated edicts respecting religious orders, the expulsion of members of the Society of Jesus ; concentration of the legislative power in the hands of a single assembly, the members of which are to be chosen by universal suffrage ; wholesale transfer of primary, secondary and university education from religious organizations to the State, and the transfer of the Legislative Assembly from Versailles to Paris by some of the revolutionists. It is said that M. Gambetta has served a good purpose thus far, but has now become too conservative, and that he must soon be pushed aside to make room for more progressive and advanced men. This is an unexaggerated resume of the statements made by the leaders of the revolutionary party in the capitals named; but it is to be noticed that the capital has not been at all alarmed by the recent events in Paris, and that probably the revolutionists are wholly without authority for the statements they have made respecting Gambetta and Grevy. PARIS, February 5.—Five men-of-war are being fitted out to bring back Communists

perly treated hot-bed plants, and if these are well managed, they are almost as good as those that have been wintered in cold frames. is that the disease spreads very rapidly, and Of course to get the plants early, there must appears simultaneously at several places, be hot-beds. We are not able to give every often distant ten or more versts from the inthese important aids in gardening, and at best, we cannot give a full description of their management as one making a business of raising plants requires.

> A WELL IN THE BARN .- A correspondent writes us; " I tell you we do not calculate in this climate enough for winter. Our barns should be erected for winter and let the short summer months remain outside of the calculation. It may be convenient to have a well at the corner of several fields some distance from the barn for summer, but if you can have but one well, let that be so the water can be drawn into the barn and given to the stock during a good many of the stormy days of winter, without requiring them to stand in a driving wind. Often times the cattle will not drink what they need if required to brave a storm to get the water. By all means in arranging a barn have the pump in it, either to draw water from a cistern or from a well."

ROOM FOR TREES .- It is rare to find a man setting out trees who has any conception of the size that his will attain some day. Maples are placed sixteen feet apart in the road, when they will soon require forty feet of space. The excuse is often made that it is merely for present effect, and each alternate one will soon come out; but not often is the thinning process adopted, and the trees soon crowd, dwarf and injure each other, to the detriment of the landscape and permanent disfigurement of the highway. This is no less true of yard planting. A Norway spruce or a Scotch pine will be planted in a yard having less than ten square yards of space. The trees are small when planted and look pretty, but soon they stretch up, occupying the whole yard, and few have the decision of purpose to remove them before they become not only inelegant, but a a miserable blot upon the premises. Small shrubs might be selected that would always remain dwarfed and appropriate to the dimensions of the place.

the other day; "There is apparently no money in the production of pork at \$3 per hundred, and the way men ordinary feed them is new, but it is a shame to see so much stock food wasted. Men shovel the corn to the hogs, and they tramp it about in the earth and waste a large portion of it. I believe a a man, by growing his hogs upon the farm in the pasture, and feeding them the ordinary waste products up to a certain age and then feeding grain economically, can make money raising pork at \$3 per cwt." There are se many ways to waste stock food that one needs to look sharply in order to save everything. Cattle will pick up well after horses, and hogs will save what the cattle leave, if well managed, and although produce of every kind is cheap, it is through the saving in these common avenues of waste that the farmer makes both ends meet. A liberal feeder is by no means a wasteful man. It pays to feed well, but the economy lies in allowing nothing to be thrown away.



ULSTERS.

> SUITS.

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The Loretto Convent Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad-vantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, in-valuable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance. Board and Tuition-only ONE HUNDRED DOILARS A YEAR-including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

blot of ink had fallen on the figures. 1-tf.

There are also several churches, convents, and an hospital conducted by a cloistered A LEAF FROM 1HE PAST OF order of nuns, from France, and what lends a brightness and life to the panorama is the Strolling through the City of Montreal, durmilitary, with the dashing uniform of the ing the long summer evenings, one shop in-British army, and the music of the different variably attracted my attention, and caused

MONTREAL.

articles it contained.

spect behind the scenes."

to be auctioned.

flower.

hand.

purchases were forgotten.

mention. At last came a break in my friend's

establishment, and all unclaimed goods were

Among the rest of the queer old things

that were brought to light, was a great clumsy desk, or writing table, that is, if

its legs still remained, but, alas, these were

bands, as you chance to meet them when out me to linger, more in curiosity then admirafor a march through the city.

tion, before its dusty untidy windows. Piled up, without any respect for order cr Through the kindness of one of the Father's up, without any respect for order of show, was the heterogeneous collection of of the Recollet order, who, by the way, have a beautiful little church on Notre Dame street, It certainly was not in the style of the we have been introduced to some fine French Colonial House, kept by our respected townsman, H. Morgan, or that of his co-temporaries Merrill, Beaudry, Mussen, Carsley, Murphy and the Recollet House, families in Canada, that date their settlement as far back as Champlain's time; the hospitality we have received through the kindness of the good father is more than can be told.

The Derocheblanche, Desrosiers, Vaudreuil, although the goods on display were once Lavaltrie, Berthier, Grandville and Lon-gueuil's, and many others, are the seigneurs treasured by their owners, as household gods. Dearreader, it was a pawnbroker's establishor owners of a large part of Canada. Some of ment. The owner had seen me so often them live in old baronial style, have town | came on board at Brest was l'ere Francis. I lingering at his window that quite a friendly acquaintance had sprung up between us, a nod and country residences, to which the profesof the head, varied by an occasional remark sor and myself have a standing invitation, on the weather, gradually grew into a little and of which we gladly avail ourselves.

chat on the topics of the day. At last he vo-luntcered the question, "Without being im-pertinent, might I ask which article is it Close to the shores of the majestic St. Lawrence stands the chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. It brings to my mind our own that attractsyou to my windows ?" "Each and dear St. Joseph's in the everglades ; it seems every one" I replied, "they have all a story that will never be told." "That they have" he reto be the particular chapel that sailors and voyageurs venerate, for frequently I have met turned, "a pawnbroker's shop sees life in all numbers of tired, travel-worn looking pilgrims its variety, but since the collection in the on the different streets, all wending their way window gives you pleasure, come in and into the same shrine. I think what I witnessed in the above

Nothing loth, 1 accepted his invitation, mentioned edifice will interest you, and 1 and, although you may smile at my Bohemian tastes, dear reader, I assure you I never lacked wish you to read it slowly to our mother, for she will enter into the spirit of devotion, that animated the principal characters in the variety, for the front shop was only a vestibule to the larger premises in the rear, which little drama. was full of every imaginable article you could

Two stalwart, wayworn mariners,

That had journeyed over sea and flood, Bowed down to pray, and their vows to pay,

In the chapel of refuge good. One of them hailed from England's shores,

With his free and fearless glance, While the olive hue on his comrade's brow

Told a tale of sunny France.

broken cff; the hinges were almost eaten Our hotel kept by mine host Rascoe, who through with rust, inside and outside, it is the prime of hotel keepers, in his originality, showed unmistakeable signs of hard usage. stands not many paces from the chapel, and I Old and useless as it was, I bid.on it, and it generally attend the carly Mass and make my was knocked down to me amid a general devotions, to thank our God for returning laugh at my antiquated taste. "I assure you," health. It was while there that I observed said the auctioneer, who, by the way, is more remarked for his witty, but rather impertinent the following occurrence :---

jokes, than for politeness to buyers, "you can Two sailors came in with the tread of men boast of a very ancient piece of furniture, for accustomed to walk the deck, which, I need certainly that desk came over in the 'Maynot tell you, is different to landsmen's gait. Wayworn, gaunt, almost in rags, which, by the way, was not in accordance with this cold "Hilton could not make it" said one of the bystanders, "nor Morin," chimed in another, "nor McGarvey," added a third, "Jacques and climate, but with the distinctive character of the two nations, in every move and gesture. Hay might possibly make an imitation," The Englishman stood fully six feet, if not chorused the last of the chaffers, and then more, his great broad chest and muscular something else caught their attention, and my frame would have passed for a model in size and symmetry, the face and eye was my beau I carried it home, and was met on the ideal of an English seaman. The other was threshold, with "Have you been searching through Father Noah's Ark?" But all the the slightest of the two, more supple, more clastic in build, dark in complexion, with an raillery I endured on the subject made me eye like an eagle's, stamped him in my mind more than ever determined to restore if posas a son of La Belle France. Neither looked sible its ancient beauty, for here and there they to the right or left, took no notice of the few worshippers that lingered around the when the dirt and grease were rubbed off, was visible, a surface of veining, or natural shades in the wood, that was as new as it was altars, for it was past the hour for service and the people had dispersed, but walked up to the centre altar, and began to chaunt the "Litany of our Lady." The Frenchman gave beautiful in my eyes. In turning it over, I noticed, that one side was either a solid block, it out, and the Englishman answered, his or that part contained a secret receptacle, which I possessed no means to open. Day voice was deep and rich, but it was easy to after day I spent hours, trying, fumbling at observe the office was new to him. The and examining it; at last my patience was re-warded; the apparently solid block flew apart litany over, they both arose to their feet, while from his breast the Frenchman took a well worn book, and holding it so that his comand revealed, neither jewels nor golden store, but a pile of manuscript, yellow with age, rade could look on with him, began to chaunt the "Ave Maria," in the old gregorian tones we used to sing in our own little chapel at well preserved, written in a free dashing I took it out of its receptacle or niche, with home. I cannot describe the effect of their reverent touch. Perhaps the hand that placed voices, sweeter and richer than any musical instrument, soul-stirring in earnestness, it it there was mouldering in the grave; it bore the date of 1809 or 19 for a heavy seemed to mount at once to the throne

above. At once, I understood those men were per-Glancing my eye at the top of the first page, forming some vow they had made, perhaps when in dire extremity they called upon Our dire extremity they called

is Etienne Normandin; my comrade is an Englishman, his name is Tom Pringle." "Aye, aye, 'Tom Pringle, your honour," responded the tar. "When my comrade winds up his yarn, I suppose you will be able to take Tom in tow."

"Certainly," was the reply in good English, which an observer could see, gave Tom no small pleasure.

"Henri Lecour is mine," I said in reply to an enquiring glance from the priest, "I merely showed these strangers where to find you, and will take it as a special favor, reverend sir, to be permitted to remain so that I may hear their tale.'

With a graceful acknowledgment he turned to the Frenchman, who spoke as follows :---

"Bon Pere, I was first mate on board the L'Orient, sailing between Bretagno and the different scaports. Among the passengers that cannot tell how insensibly his gentle influence stole over the hard, rough element that is

only too often found on shipboard. The men that could not open their lips without an oath or a curse began to look around, to see if Pere Francis was near, and the imprecation would die off in a whistle. Our captain was a hard swearer and drinker, not a bad sort of a man to his men so long as they did their duty.

" "Pere Francis, who seemed to know everything, even navigation, was often discussing walking the deck and in the cabin. Well, Mon Pere, the change came to our captain first; he called us all on deck and there he told us that for twenty years he had not bent his knee in the confessional until that morning, and that it was his carnest wish and advice for all his men to have the like blessing. Some of them hung back for a time because old and had habits are hard to conquer, but Pere Francis gained them at last.

"Well, Bon Pere, one fine morning he was sweeping the horizon with the captain's glass. to what seemed a speck on the ocean, a We picked him up and for a week he did not the elements had almost done their work. Pere Francis had him placed in his own bed, waited on him night and day, gave him his medicine, measured each drop to support the worn-out frame, and in three weeks he was able to thank his kind nurse.

" Mon Pere, there he is, and he laid his hand on his comrade's shoulder. The kindly gleam in the priest's eye told that the stalwart sailor before him was a link between is departedh brother and himself. "One night we were started out of our

hammocks, with what has often happened the poor mariner, and his vessel goes down, taking, perhaps, her living freight with her, and there send a farewell message to the watching hearts that are waiting in tearless agony for news of the missing ship.

"She struck on a rock, in mid-ocean-in a captain and Pere Francis worked like giants to get the women, children and all the pasthem, the sick man and myself, for whom offer made by one of the crew to give him his taking the sick man beside himself when our last a vessel picked us up, but our captain died first as he was lifted on board, and Pere Francis lived two days longer. He gave us this cross to bring to you, that is, if we were able to accomplish the journey, if not we were

to give it to some one that charity and the love of God would prompt to do so. "Care, good food and clothing was given us

as a little child's, but mayhap you can show a poor fellow how to make up his log. I want to meet Pere Francis aloft, and I don't want him to be ashamed of his great rough Jack Tar, I want to make a clean breast of all that lies heavy here," and he struck his broad chest with his great brawny fist. "Pere Francis gave his life for me, I know he did, for you see, your honor, he was well-nigh run out of all strength, nursing and doctoring me, when the vessel struck and the blessed soul kept thinking of my comfort instead of his own, when we were drifting about at the mercy of winds and waves. He told me if I found you, I would find his twin brother, his second self, that here in the little chapel of Good Refage I would find the grace to begin a new life, and that if it were allowed him his spirit would be near me, to help me to do what was right. Now, your honor, the sooner I am entered on the ship's books, the better."

TAKING THE VEIL.

Reception of Novices at the Guy Street Grey Nunnery-Solemn Ceremony. As early as half-past seven o'clock Thursday

morning last the solemn and interesting ceremony of receiving eight novices into the full dignity of the Grey Nun Sisterhood took place in the beautiful Church attached to the Convent on Guy street. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Camboreau and Gibord. Father Caisse preached the sermon of the occasion. Among other elergymen present were the Rev. Fathers Dowd, Trudel, Hogan, Aubrey, Bonnissant, Leclaire, Ryan, Dugas, and Duprat. The different orders of nuns in Montreal were also represented, and singular enough two of the sisters of Mount Carmel, all the way from Algiers, in the habit of their Order. A great many of the friends and relations of the novices were present to witness the cerewhen he directed the attention of the lookout mony, and these, together with the Grey Nuns themselves, nearly filled the little man lashed to a hen coop apparently dead. church. Beside the eight novices there were sixteen postulants present in full habit, exknow anyone. Hunger first and exposure to cept that their gowns were purple instead of grey. The eight novices occupied seats in the front part of the left centre aisle, and the postulants on the right centre, all holding lighted tapers, emblematic of the wise virgins who kept their lamps burning in anticipation of the coming of their Heavenly Spouse. The altar, which is surpassingly beautiful, was decorated and lighted to suit the occasion, and all the surroundings were in harmony with the impressive ceremony about to be celebrated. After the offertory, Father Caisse delivered an eloquent sermon, in which he dwelt foreibly on the important and solemn step in life which the ladies were about to take. They were brought up in is no account ever heard of her, no time to refinement and luxury, and would now have to surrender all the joys of this world; they would have to dedicate themselves entirely to a new mode of life, in which hardship, labor, self abnegation and frugality were to be self tew hours she settled and went down. The imposed. The gay dress of this world was to be exchanged for the austere and simple habit of the Grey Nun Sisterhood; they would sengers safely stowed in the ship's boats have to yield implicit and unquestioning with a proper and competent division of the obedience, to have no will of their own; their have to yield implicit and unquestioning crew to each, there remained but the two of thoughts were to be as grave and ascetic as their dress, and, in a word, they were to enter there was no room in the boats. It was in during the rest of their lives upon duties wards, as it in unison with the pious emotion vain Pere Francis urged him to accept the which were not pleasant and practice virtues which would try the very strongest. Instead place, he was deaf to anything that could of mingling with their equals in intellectual part him from his kind friend. We had barely converse or the joyous festivities of comfortconverse or the joyous festivities of comforttime to lash ourselves to a plank, the Pere able home, their path would be with the the ignorant, the oppressed, the poor and the ill-fated vessel went down. For a week we needy, the aged and infirm, whose necessities endured what would kill a great many, and at they were to relieve, whose children they

were to instruct, whose maladies they were to cure. But, after all, it was a glorious and ennobling life; God would give them strength to perform their duties, and grant them an eternal reward in Heaven, and the Blessed Mother of God would pray for them and sustain them in their tribulations. There were

people generous-hearted enough to sacrifice known as "Kent's Lucky Devil

Lord as a bouquet of myrrh, which you will carry on your breast to serve as a perpetual token of the love and patience with which you sought to endure the pains and the afflictions of this life, and above all the labors of your calling in union with the suffering Jesus Christ.'

The following is the formula of the vows: "I desire to consecrate myselfentirely to God with all the strength of my free will, and I promise to make my vows to His Divine Maesty to pass the rest of my days in the practice of poverty, chastity and obedience, to the service of the poor, in a union of charity, according to the rules and customs of this community. And these engagements, irrevocable, I have signed with my hand at the Grey Nun Hospital of Montreal."

After having made the vows as mentioned bove, his Lordship says :---

Receive my Sisten, this bond of spiritual alliance which you have contracted with our Lord. Let it be to you the emblem of grace, a mark of fidelity and a gage of eternal union which will be accepted in Heaven. In the Name of the Father, and of the Son

and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The choir, after these words, sang the beautiful hymn called "Consecration a Marie," so well known to Convent girls, and of which the following verse is the first :---

CONSECRATION & MARIE. Je subs a fol, ma mere: Je subs a fol, ma mere: Je t'ai donne mon cour; Tu feras son bonheur; Si sur fol je mo fonde Ma paix sera profonde, Etl'enter ni le monde Ne pourront r.en ser mol, Ne pourront r.en ser mol,

Annexed is a list of the names of the novices and postulants :--

PROFESSION NUNS.

- Sister Anastasia Purcell.
- Ann Maher.

Marie Louise Dugast. Celeste Lajoie date Masseleau.

- M. Alphonsine Lajoie dite Charon.
- M. Vitaline Lajoie dite Cherrier.
- M. Domithilde Lajoie dite Thuot. Florestine Malchelosse.

POSTULANTS.

Sister Marie Louise Kegle.

Elizabeth Roy-Labrecque. Rose Delima Bonneau.

- Bridget Lynch.
- Mary Conway.
- Sarah Dillon.
 - Mary Ann O'Brien.
 - Cordelie Dubue.
 - M. Georgina Pelletier-Huden.
- M. Eulalie Rodier.
- M. Amelie Laframboise.
- M. Anne Dufresne.
- M. Hermine Clement.
- Albina Bechard.
- M. Elise Montpetit.
- Josephine Dorion.

It will be seen by the above that four of the ladies who took the final yows this morning at the Grey Nunnery are sisters, belonging to one family, which is, perhaps, one of the most singular circumstances on record. They are now, therefore, spiritual sisters as well as sisters in the flesh. It was observed of one sister that when she had completed her yows, her hand trembled and the taper she held in it swayed backwards and forwhich agitated the heart of the new Grey Nun Sister.

After the services were all over, the numerous friends of the Novices-many of them from the country-partook of a nice breakfast, kindly prepared for them in the salle a manger of the convent.

---Mottoes and Nicknames of the Regiments of the British Army.

wickshire Lads," and also as

The 6th like to be known as the "War-

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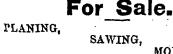
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I observed it began in diary form, kept in ac-cordance with a promise made by the writer to a brother when leaving his home in Bolivia, South America. 1 wrote to a party likely to give some infor-

mation concerning the family adverted to, in the manuscript, and received for answer, that the family I mentioned was extinct for the last twenty years, so I felt at liberty to give an airing to the most interesting part of the long hidden diary. I give it in the exact words made use of by the writer.

Montreal, December 12th, 1809 (or 1829).

DEAR WALTER,-When we parted on the, to me, memorable morning, can I tell you how sad I fult my heart seemed as if it would not be consoled.

Just us two left, out of six, in the short span of four years,-only the two to cheer the poor blind mother. You will have all that to do now, Wally, when I am gone from you, seeking the health that is denied me in our own southern home.

At first I felt like turning back and living out my short life that the physicians gave me. with mother and you, but then, I felt how cowardly that would be. I had a right to strive to regain my former strength, to endeavour by all means in my power to keep the life given me for mother's sake and yours, if not for my own. Dear mother, I think I can see her and you standing on the piazza, your arm around her poor frail form, while your other hand wiped the tears from her sightless eyes, that were strained in the direction that her eldest boy had taken.

Well, I promised to jot down each night the incidents of the day that might amuse you, so that if my brief life went out, and I returned not, you will know how it was spent, and as near as possible, an account of each day's adventures.

Our dear old friend the Professor, who so kindly vlounteered to take the sick boy under his care during his stay in the North, seems to combine the rare tenderness of a woman with the thoughtful supervision of a strong energetic man; obstacles, that to another seem insurmountable, he surmounts, and his truly amiable heart seems to melt every one to meet us more than half way, in the many acts of kindness that only the sick in a strange land can appreciate.

Just one week in Canada and I feel better already, my appetite improved, and I am able to walk out every day in the clear, trosty air. The extreme lassitude and langour is gradually wearing off. Snow, snow, piled round everywhere the eye rests; the broad St. Lawrence bridged over with nature's masonry of transparent ice; sleight, or carioles as they call them, with their occupants wrapped in fur coats and buffalo robes, while the horses shake and jingle their harneys with extra glee, as though they took pleasure in hearing the music of their sleigh-bells. Then you may come on a troop of children, perhaps, just escaped from the schoolroom, wild with fun and excitement, pelting each other with with snowballs, shouting the while, uproarious in their glee, then on the river in different invites the skaters, the spectator would be the whole, I feel a new life in my veins since I came North. The city has many fine buildings, not

fashioned as ours are, but evidently to secure | each of you." the personal comfort of the inhabitants.

• •

Lady of Bonsecours, to obtain their deliverance from shipreck, for which they were now rcturning all they could offer, their fervent prayers. The ora over, both looked around the chapel, and I being nearest to them, approached and enquired if there was anything I could do for them. The Frenchman thanked

me, and requested me to show, or direct them, where they could see Monsieur le Cure of this chapel, as they had to deliver him something from a dear friend now gone. All this was said in Breton French which in the mouth of a seaman has a peculiar patois or fargon not quite so pleasing as Parisian French.

On my offering to conduct them to the presbytery, which is just a little distance from the church, he thanked me. "My bon camarade," here he slapped his companion on the shoulder, "who is an Englishman, will tell you who we are."

"Aye, aye, messmate" returned the other. after we find the parson and spin our yarn to him, Tom Pringle will do the parley vous in English. So heave ahead, my hearty."

In a few minutes we secured the attention of the Cure, who received them with kindness and cordiality. "By your appearance, my children," he said, "you are travel-worn and exhausted, and before I permit one syllable, you must breakfast with me," and taking an arm of each he led to a small refractory adjoining, where summoning an attendant, he desired hot coffee and other edibles to be served, while he waited on, and pressed his

weary, tired and footsore visitors to eat. I felt it might be an intrusion on my part to remain any longer, and was bowing myself out, when the Englishman exclaimed, "hold on my hearty, soon as the skipper parson

lets us begin our yarn, Tom Pringle has to thank you in the King's English." Well pleased I resumed my seat, for I felt certain it was no every day story I was about to hear.

In the peculiar dialect of his native Bretagne, the Frenchman spoke. "Bon Pere, we are shiprecked mariners, and have come to discharge a vow, made when death and starvation seemed certain, to kneel here in your chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, and to fulfil the last request of Pere Francis. "At the name the listening priest started, visibly affected." "Pere Francis gone" he murmered, "ah, well did my presentiments forbode this, gone before me to his recompense; ah, my brother! my gentle, loving brother,—Pardon me, my friends, this news is crushing mc, and I am only mortal, a weak, erring mortal." Rising as he spoke, he tottered to the other side of the apartment where, in a curtained recess, stood the sign of our Redemption. Kneeling down he embraced the feet of the Crucified, while the indistinct murmured prayer told the struggle to regain his former composure. I could hear my own heart beat, and the two sailors were moved, each in a different way, to show their sympathy with the sorrow before them. The Frenchman bowed his face places opposite the city, where the clear ice in his hand and bent his knee, while his comrade arose to his full height and uncovered tempted to believe they were going through a his head. In a few minutes the priest arose airy dance in their graceful evolutions. On and with gentle composure seated himself in our midst saying, "Accept my thanks for your kind sympathy, my friends; now tell me of Pere Francis, but first how am I to address

"Bon Pere," said the Frenchman, "my name

and by the time the vessel was in port, we themselves even without hope of compensaof Notre Dame de Bonsecours.

us a night's shelter or a good meal and many of the farmers took us on their sleighs over the heavy snow-piled country.

" My comrade can speak to you in his own native English, which, I am happy to observe, although hailing from Le Belle France, you | them in their many trials and tribulations. are quite familiar with ; he has a great deal to say to you concerning himself. So now, Mon Pere, he is in your hands and I am sure, the same love fills your heart as did that of our sainted Pere Francis, for all those outside of Mother Church.

"It's Tom's turn now mate, I s'pose," said the Englishman, giving his trousers a hitch in true sailor style, " and I hope Mr. Parson, bein' a landsman, will give me a patient hearin' and plenty of sea-room."

"Ye see, your honor, from the day Pere Francis took a poor castaway into his own warm cosy bunk, and dressed me in his own soft flannel toggery, and fed me with a quill and a little spoon, not once or twice, but

for twenty-one days, never laying down but sitting there beside me, I began to wonder who he was." " I felt sartin I was Tom Pringle, or all that was left of him, but what was he? Nothin'

short of an angel then, and what must he be now that he has gone aloft?" Here the strong voice grew husky and tremulous as memory recalled many acts of kindness performed by the dead priest, that doubtless his rough life had been all unused to.

"Well when our ship struck and went down, while the captain and officers were detailing the passengers to the ship's boats, the Pere wanted me to go with the others, but t'was no use, your honour, Tom Pringle wasn't goin' to desert the best friend he ever had in a sinking ship. If he went down, so would Tom.

" After the boats put off from the vessel me and my mate got a plank, and a piece of the mast that we lashed together. The captain brought some stores from the cabin, made them fast to the raft, each of us helped the other to make taut, to the one chance for our lives. Mayhap your honor has never been out at sea, or been shipwrecked, so you won't understand what we went through, until a friendly vessel picked us up, but now, Mr. Parson, there is one thing I want to ask you most about. The Pere told me I must meet him aloft, that he would wait and watch for me at the gangway, but that my soul must be white and clean as a little child's."

"He told me it was all smooth sailing, serene skies and happiness without end up there, and that Tom Pringle's soul was as dear to God as the King of England's was." "He told me how it was the Son of God

came down among the land sharks of Jews, and became a little child, the better to teach little children, and grew up with his holy Blessed Mother, gentle and lovely as a white lily, all the good he did in his 33 years could not be told in a lifetime, but that just before the pirates of Jews killed Him, He gave the command of his fleet to St. Peter, made him sort of Lord High Admiral, of all the

ships that sail under his flag." "Now your honor, I want to sail under that | these words : fing too, Tom's soul is not as clean or as white

pleasure if, besides knowing they were doing

"We found the people kindly disposed to a sublime duty to God and man, they had assist us on the way, no one refused to give hopes of requital in the eternal world to trick's Day; the English Fusiliers will do come. True, their affections, the aspirations and the things they held most dear were to be given up; but let them remember the great sacrifice of their Master and Spiritual Spouse on the Cross, and the thought would comfort

> Bishop, and the choir, composed of Grey Bishop, who said: "My daughters, what do you require of me?" To which question all vote ourselves entirely to God; to serve Jesus Christ and the persons of the poor all the days of our lives, in the spirit and the faith of charity, according to the soles and usages of the Community."

Question-Have you well considered, my children, all the magnitude of the step you are about to take? Have you considered that in taking Jesus Christ for your inheritance that He is your Spouse of suffering, a Man of sorrow, to whom you would unite yourselves? In order to satisfy Him you will be obliged, more than ever, to live in the constant mortification of your passions and your senses, in a continual renunciation of yourselves and in the entire submission of your heart and mind to the will of others; in word, that it will be necessary to renounce everything without even reserving to yourself the right of complaining amongst the greatest suffering and humiliations; that you must on the contrary willingly carry your cross all the days of your lives, and after the example of Jesus Christ make, if it be necessary, your last sacrifice on the

Cross. Are those your sentiments? Answer .--- Yes, my father, it is true that if we had only ourselves to rely upon we would

Lord who calls us will second our good will and sustain us in our weakness. Question .- It is true, my daughters, that you will in the future be at the source of grace, and that everything will depend upon

upon your fidelity. You are, then, deter-mined to undertake this holy engagement? Answer.-Yes, Father; and we humbly ask your permission for that purpose and the assistance of your prayers.

The Bishop then blesses the habits of the newly-received sisters, after which he says to

each, separately : "Receive, my daughter, this ornament for the head, which ought to be for you an emblem of purity and a motive for reserve. Comport yourself in such a manner that you can present it without stain before the tribu-nal of Jesus Christ, who, if you have been faithful, will change it into a crown of glory. As each novice receives the hood she kisses it with profound respect, after which she retires to the sacristy behind the altar, where it is arranged in order by the Superioress and stitutions and replaster them. Then unpack an assistant. They then return to the foot of the school rooms and demolish all the hospithe altar, where they receive the cross in tals that are saturated with the contamina-

capture of Martinique in 1794, and the stormwere able to begin our journey to the chapel tion, but how much more would be the ing of Fort Royal on March 17th, they were led by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, who addressed them as follows :-- "This is St. Patheir duty in compliment to the Irish, and the Irish in honor of the Saint ! Forward to the assault, Grenadiers." The storm-ers advanced to the tune of "St. Patrick's Day," played by the drams and lifes. The 8th Kings are known as the " Indians," from The Novices and Postulants then received the fact that they were the hon commandes of the Holy Communion from the hands of the Bishop, and the choir, composed of Grey during the war of 1812. The 9th, during the Nuns, sang the Veni Creator, after which the Novices (only) advanced to the foot of the altar, knelt down at the feet of the lieved to have sold bibles for drink, and to have sacked convents; but the men, of you require of me?" To which question all course, welcomed the more soldierly compli-answered at the same time: "Father, we ment of being the "Fighting Ninth." The humbly request that we be permitted to de-10th are the "Green Howards," "Lincolnshire Lads," or "Tenpenny Nailers." The 11th were at one time known as the

" BLOODY ELEVENTIN

in the rough language of some of the men of other regiments, on account of many sanguinbattles in which they had been engaged; the unpleasant designation was not, of course, permanently adopted. The 12th, like the 20th, glory in the name of the " Minden Yellows." The 13th are "Sales Afghans," in commemoration of their heroic defence of Jellalabad in 1842, and are also known as "Havelock's Saints." "Calvert's Entire" was, for many years, the odd designation for the 14th, most likely from the name of the Colonel. The 15th are "Yorkshire's Own." The 16th are the "Peacemen," in consequence of the regiment not having for a century had the good luck to be engaged. The 17th are the "Bengal Tigers," the figure of a tiger being the regimental badge. The 18th are the Royal Irish, or the "Wicklow Pets." The 19th are the "Grasshoppers," the color of their facings giving them the cognomen. The 20th are known as the

"MINDEN BOYS."

from their gallantry shown at the battle of be terribly discouraged, but we hope that the | Minden. Why the 21st were originally known as the "Earl of Mar's Grey Breeks," we shall perhaps not have any great difficulty in surmising. The 22nd are the "Two Two's"—an apposite, if not decidedly heroic designation; on the Queen's birthday, review-days and gala-days the men

WEAR A SPEIG OF OAK

in their caps or shakos, or a branch of oak on their shoulder, in recognition, it is said, of their services at the battle of Dettingen, where they rescued George II. from a position of considerable peril.

How to Exterminate Diphtheria.

[New York Daily News.]

Diphtheria is said to be increasing in this city. Defective sewer pipes, which bring foul air into dwellings instead of taking it out, are one of the most common causes of the growth of the malady, as well as of all the various forms of typhoid diseases which prevail here. Scrape the walls of all the crowded public intions of twenty generations of dead patients. "Receive, my daughter, the Cross of our, In that way diphtheria may be exterminated.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

8

his great friend Mr. Costigan, and, in fact, his Irish Catholic fellow-citizens all over, whom he admired for their generosity, their bravery, their eloquence and their poetry. He advised them, if he might be so presumptuous, to quarrel no more, to draw closer to each other and their allies, the French Canadians, and to remember the words of their great poet Moore:

"'Twas fate, they'll say, a wayward fate Your web of discord wove, And while your tyrants Joined in hate You never Joined in love." (Applause.)

Ald. HENEY, of Ottawa, spoke next, fol-lowed by Mr. P. Doran in an eloquent address, after which song and speech succeeded each other till the night wore away and every one went home happy in the consciousness of having eaten a good dinner and heard eloquent speaking.

THE COLONEL'S SENTENCE. An Algerian Story. [Lippincott's Magazine.]

"I've known many clever fellows in my time," said Paul Dumont, French sous-lieutenant in the-th of the line, as he sat lazily sipping his coffee in front of the Hotel de la Regence at Algiers, "but by far the eleverest man I ever met was our old Colonel. Henri de Malet. People said he ought to have been an due, for I'll be bound he could have outflanked any lawyer that ever wore a gown. In his 'Solomon II.,' and if you care to hear how he came by it I'll tell you.

" Before he came to us Malet was military commander at Oran, and it was there that he did one of his best strokes-outgeneraling a camel driver from Tangier, one of those thorough paced rascals of whom the saying goes, 'two Maltese to a Jew, three Jews to a Moor.' Now this Tangerine, when pulled up for some offense or other, swore that he was not Muley, the camel driver, at all, but quite another man; and his friends all swore the same, and he had managed to alter hisappearance a bit before the was arrested, and he seemed in a fair way to get safe off. But our Colonel wasn't to be done in that way. He protended to dismiss the case, and allowed the fellow to get right out in the street as if all was over, and then he suddenly shouted after him, 'Muley, the camel driver, I want to speak to you.' The old rogue, hearing his own name, turned and came back before he he stood stock still for a moment, and then could recollect himself; and so he was caught in spite of his cunning.

" The fame of this exploit went abroad like wild fire, and it got to be a saying among us whenever we heard of any very clever trick, that it was one of Colonel de Malet's judgments;' and so, when he was transferred from Oran to Algiers, it was put as if we knew him already though one of us had ever seen him before. But it was wasn't long before we got a much better story than that about him, for one night a man dined at our mess who had known the Colonel out in India, and told us a grand story of how he had astonished them all at Pondicherry. It seems that some things had been stolen from the officers' quarters and no one could tell who had done it. The first thing next morning the Colonel went along the line of parade, giving each of the native soldiers a small strip of bamboo; and then he said very solemnly • My children, there is a guilty man among us, and it has been revealed to me by Brahma himself how his guilt is to be made clear. Let every man of you come forward in his turn and give me his piece of bamboo, and the thief, be who he may, will have the longest piece.'

" Now, you know what superstitious hounds those Asiatic fellows always are, and when they heard this announcement they all looked at each other like children going to be whipped. The Colonel took the bamboos one after another, as solemnly as if he were on a court martial, but when about a dozen men had

a hue and cry directly. And when it was noised abroad that a Christian dog (as they politely called us) had killed a Mussulman, lost, and granulated closes ic lower, at 8 ic to politely called us) had killed a Mussulman, you should have seen what an uproar there vultures when a camel drops down in the American sugars continues brisk, and condesert, and there was a yelling, and dancing | siderable quantities are being imported in exand shaking of fists and that made one's head turn around. Poor Eugene would have been only way we could pacify the mob was to promise them justice from the district magistrates, so away to the magistrate we all went. "Now, I dare say Mr. Magistrate was a very

good fellow in his way, and I don't want to say a word against him, but still, it must be owned that he wasn't exactly the kind of a man to stand firm in the midst of a rabble of wild Mohammedans, all howling and flourishing their knives at once under his very nose. To tell the plain truth, he was frightened out of his wits, and the only thing he thought of was how to shift the responsibility on to somebody else's shoulders as fast as possible. So he said (and it was very lucky he did, as it turned out) that Latour, being in Government packed them all off to the commandant, who, as I have told you, was no other than Colonel de Malet.

" It was no easy matter for the Colonel to get at the facts of the case, for all the rascals kept shricking at once, one louder than the other, avocat, but that was giving him but half his | but at last, bit by bit, he managed to get a pretty clear idea of what had happened, and then he said solemnly, "A French officer does latter days he always went by the name of his duty, let it be what it will. You have come here for justice, and justice you shall have.'

> "There was a great roar of triumph from the crowd, and poor Eugene looked as blank as a thief in the Salle de la Police.

"Before I pass sentence, however," pursued De Malet, "I wish to ask this young man (pointing to the son of the ringleader of all the mischief), whether he will accept of any compromise.

"No, no !" yelled the young brigand, "life for life."

"So be it," said the Colonel gravely, " and you, by Mussulman law, are your father's destined avenger. Therefore, let the engineer be taken back to the very spot where his victim was standing, and do you go up the top of the parapet and jump down upon him." Tonnerre de ciel ! what a roar of laughter there was! The very Arabs couldn't help joining in. As to the young villain himself, flew out of the court like a madman; and that was the last of him. We gave Eugene a famous supper that night at the Cafe Militaire, in honor of his escape; and the story was in all the papers next morning headed "A Judgment of Solomon." And from that day to the end of his life, Colonel Malet never went by any other name among us, but " Solomon the Second.

We note that a school of design for women

in connection with the Academy of Arts, is about to be opened in Florence. Without wishing to be rude to the fair sex, we trust the idea will not be copied in England, for we think there are already too many designing women.

A village shoemaker, with a literary turn of mind, has the following poetical gem attached to his shingle :

Here hyes a man who never refuses, To mend all sorts of boots and shoeses.

Protection of Water Fowl.

A movement has been started among the sportsmen of Quincy (Ill.,) looking to the increase of water-fowl and other game in this vicinity. The purpose is to plant a large quantity of wild rice and celery on the rivers and lakes at and near Quincy, and throughout the Mississippi Valley, upon which ducks and geese can feed. It is expected that large flocks of them will be attracted by this means, while at present they are compelled to go elsewhere on account of the absence of feeding ground on Quincy waters. The wild rice will be gathered during the summer in Wisconsin, and sown during the fall. The ex-pense attending it must be provided for by individual effort.

84c. American yellows are also easier, alwas. The people came running together like though not quotably lower. Business in all pectation of higher duties, part of which is sold on arrival and part stored. A cable retorn to pieces on the spot if the guard hadn't ceived this morning reports an advance of 3d formed around him and defended him; and the per cwt. on bright Scotch refined ; no change in medium and dark qualities. Here the demand is slow. Fruit is still rather quiet but plentiful and beyond a somewhat better trade with the country, the market has no new feature, prices continuing unchanged. Spices are moving more freely all round at unchanged quotations. Fish quiet; Labrador herrings are somewhat firmer, but other kinds are without change, and moving off slowly. Molasses dull. Syrups have been fairly active, a better demand from local jobbers and coun try merchants existing. A concession would be made on our quotations to a large buyer.

OILS .- Petroleum has met with a better demand this week, and considerable sales have been made at 17c to 18c, according to employ, must be tried by military law, and he the size of the lot. The quotation in London is still 14c. Cod oil quiet at 35c to 42c, according to quality. Seal unchanged at 47c to 49c for steam refined, and 441c to 45c for pale scal.

LIQUORS .- There has been a somewhat more active movement in goods generally, and prices of spirits are firm at a slight advance. We have not heard of any specially larg transactions, but in anticipation of a change in the tariff, dealers are supplying themselves with sufficient stock to meet the requirements of the next few months, and the jobbing trade is fairly good. Good wines are exceedingly scarce, but owing to the limited business done of late, prices cannot as yet be said to have advanced in this market.

BOOTS AND SHOES-There is no new feature in this trade. Orders coming in are light, and owing to recent failures, manufacturers are moving with carc. Prices are un-changed, but slightly favor the buyer.

LEATHER-The market continues inactive, and sales are limited to the absolute wants of the trade. Stocks are large and heavy, and are not likely to be reduced much within the next month or two. Prices are easier, but nominally unchanged.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There are yet many indications wanting of actual improvement in the position of affairs. There are occasional orders for execution of greater magnitude than earlier in the winter, but these are exceptional; the rule is extreme dullness, and this must now be expected to continue so long as the snow covers the ground. In prices there are no changes to note. Pro IRON .- There is no business to report in this market. Anything doing is of such a retail character that the prices obtained would convey no proper idea of values. The inclination is to wait till the tariff is brought down before even discussing prices for spring deliveries.

FLOUR-Receipts by railway for week ending 6th February, 8,304 barrels. Total re-ceipts from 1st January to 6th February, 38,187 barrels, against 69,326 barrels at cor-responding date in 1878, being a decrease of 31,175 barrels. Shipments for the week ending 6th February, 1,182 barrels. Total shipments from 1st January to 6th February, 11,405 barrels, against 29,996 barrels at corresponding date in 1878, being a decrease of 18,591 barrels. Some days ago one or two large transactions took place, said to be Spring Extra for delivery all May; terms did not transpire, but \$4.10 was offered and refused. It is understood that a better figure was obtained. The local demand has slightly im-

week ending 6th February, 26,733 bushels. Total receipts from 1st January to 6th Febru-ary, 178,373 bushels, against 280,088 bushels at corresponding date in 1878, being a decrease of 101,715 bushels. Shipments for the week ending 6th February, 26,733 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 6th February, 177,176 bushels, against 278,934 at corresponding date in 1878, being a decrease of 101,758 bushels. Nothing doing; quotations nominal. PROVISIONS-BUTTER - Receipts, 5,743 okgs; shipments, 5,281 pkgs. Scarcity of choice has caused a better demand for lower quality, and any really good lots of medium have found a sale at slightly improved prices, and now outside of the poorer grades there does not appear to be much offering. CHEESE -Receipts, 393 boxes ; shipments, 6,034 boxes. Market quiet but firm ; small retail trade at 9c to 9lc. LARD-Unchanged. PORX-Re-ceipts, -barrels; shipments, 13 barrels. Quiet at former figures. DRESSED HOGS-Are still coming forward, but are all previous sales to arrive, and none are offering except in second hands, who are asking \$4 to \$5. GENERAL PRODUCE-Ashes,-Pots, receipts have been more liberal and prices declined, sales of one or two barrels lots having been made down to \$4.10, but closing with sales at \$4.20 : for sound shipping lots more money is wanted. Pearls are nominal, no transactions having been reported.



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WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

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gone he suddenly sprang forward and seized one of them by the throat, shouting at the full pitch of his voice, 'You are the man!'

Down went the fellow on his knees and yelled for mercy, confessing that he was the man, sure enough. As for the rest they look-ed as frightened as if all the gods in the caverns of Elephanta had come flying down among them at once ; and from that day forth they salaamed to the very ground at the mere sight of the Colonel half a mile off.

"How on earth did you manage that, Colonel?" asked the senior Major, a great fat fellow, as stupid as a carp.

"Nothing simpler, my dear fellow,' answered De Malet, laughing. "The strips were exactly the same length, and the thief, tearing to get the longest piece, betrayed himself by biting off the end.'

"This, as you may think, added a good deal to the Colonel's reputation, and when we had that affair with the Bedouins at Laghouat, we soon saw that he could fight as well as manauvre. In the thick of the skirmish, one of the rogues, seeing De Malet left alone, flew at him with drawn yataghan, but the Colonel just dropped on his horse's neck and let the blow passover him, and then gave point and ran the fellow right through the body as neatly as any fencsure we thought none the less of him after that, but all this was nothing to what was coming.

"Well, De Malet had been with us about a year when the railway was begun from Algiers to Bildah, and the directing engineer happened to be one of my greatest triends, Eugene Latour, as good a fellow as 1 ever met. It was quite a fete whenever he dined with us at mess, for his jokes and good stories kept every one brisk; and then to hear him sing! ma foi it was wonderful! One minute some rattling refrain that seemed to set the very chairs dancing, and then suddenly a low, sad air that brought the tears into your eyes. They were in mine, I know, every time I heard him sing those last verses of the "Conscript's Farewell,"

I thought to gain rich spoils—I've gained Of buillets half a score; I thought to come back corporal !— I shall come back no more.

Feed my poor dog, I pray thee, Rose, And with him gentle be : He'll miss his master for a while— Adleu! remember me !

"Well, as I was saying, Eugene had been put over the work, and I don't know where they could have found a better man for it. Whether it poured with rain or came on hot enough to cook a cutlet without a fire, it was all one to him, there he was at his post, looking after everything, with his eyes in ten places at once. You may think that under such a chief the laborers had no chance of idling, and every thing was getting on splen-

Finance and Commerce.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

In New York Sterling Exchange remains at \$4.86. The "bulls" took hold of the stock market to-day, and as a consequence prices rapidly moved up all round, and the closing figures, as compared with those of yesterday, show an advance.

At the Stock Exchange the market was again very strong, and prices higher all round. City Gas Company sold up from 116 to 1103, and closed firm at 1103 bid, 120 asked. Telegraph opened strong with the first sale at 101, from which there was a continuous advance until the close, when 1041 was asked and obtained, 104 offered. City Passenger Railway nominally firmer at 75 and 80. Richelien Navigation Co. was asked for at 433, and Loan & Mortgage Co. at par. Bank ing master could have done it. You may be of Montreal continues to lead the upward movement in Bank shares. Business on 'change continues very dull. In the flour market only a few transactions of Spring Extra have been made. Quotations are unchanged. Wholesale business con-tinues, on the whole, quiet, although in the Grocery and Liquor departments the movement has recently been more active, in anticipation of the tariff changes. It seems, however, to be pretty well determined that the speculation will be smaller than is usual on the eve of important fiscal changes, merchants preferring to move cautiously, and not burden themselves with an accumulation of stock. The Leather and Boot and Shoe trades appear to experience the greatest depression at present, the late failures causing merchants to restrict operations. Excessive competition also has so much reduced prices as to make business more or less unsatisfactory.

DRY GOODS .- Spring importations have been hurried forward, and stocks are approaching completion. Travellers are meeting with varied success, but on the whole the early business will about equal that of last year. The first shipments of spring hats and caps, on orders taken last month, are now being made.

GROCERIES .- More active this week. Orders from the country are larger, and operations more free. Prices, however, are unchanged, and the only change we make is in sugar. TEA has been selling more readily, an improved demand existing for medium didly when one morning as he was standing upon the parapet of a bridge, his footed slip-ped, and down he went, I don't know how far. The fall would have killed him outright if by good luck there had not been an Arab underneath (the only time that an Arab was of any use, I should say,) and Eugene alight-ing upon him, broke his own fall and the Bedouin's neck to boot. "Now, if there had been nobody there to tall tales, this wouldn't have mattered a pin, for an Arab more or less is no'such great matter; but as ill luck would have it, there were three or four more of the rascals near enough to see what had happened, and of course they raised an improved demand existing for medium

DIED.

HENEY.—At Canaan, Vt., on the 28th January, 1879, Nancy Margarite, aged 5 years and 2 months, only daughter of Timothy Heney and Addis Workman. 25-3

For Liver Complaint, use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. **Many. Many Years.**—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children techning, hus stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable. It regulates the siomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, as millions of mothers can testify. Some People Suffer Terribly from late

mothers can testify. **Some People Suffer Terribly from late** suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of **BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA** and Family Linhment, and take a fow drops after cating. It warms the stomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering suffering

An old King, they call him Herod, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same pilght as the king. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but, we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of every one but the worms.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.

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