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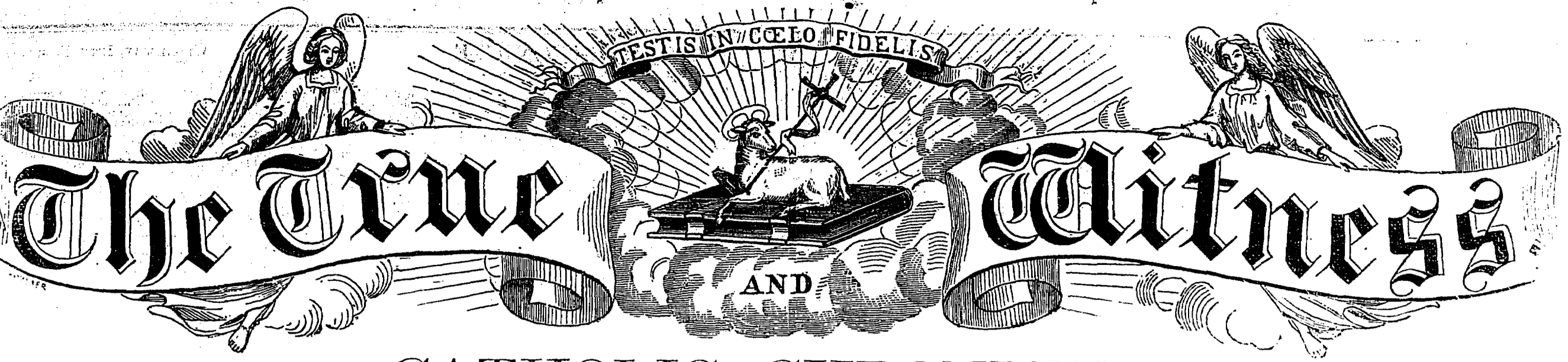
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Faith.
In shadows and in dust, a traveller wandered,
Lonely and poor along a thorny road,
One gleam of sunlight, sent, as mite he pondered,
A diamond sparkling on his pathway showed,
Eager he seized it, and was sad no more,
Girt Poverty's dark reign forever o'er!
Soul, sadly struggling on Life's pathway dreary,
Thy courage fails, thy heart with care bowed
low,
Finding the world a bitter lot and weary,
The diamond Faith, God's love to thee doth
show,
Follow its ray, and find that gem most rare;
On thy heart set it! Peace will enter there!

Short Fashion Notes.
The fashionable mask is the Lulu.
Coiffures tend to compactness, and are worn
lower in the back.
Ceremonious dinner toilets demand elbow
sleeves and lace ruffles.
The fashionable parlor work for ladies is
embroidery on mummy cloth.
Hall and evening shoes must be trimmed
with a flower or bouquet, but it must be very
small 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 orna-
ments.
The hat of the passing moment is the
questionnaire, 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
fancy stores.
Birds of paradise, butterflies, and insects of
all sorts in the form of gold filigree and Im-
pergan father ornaments are worn in the
hair for full dress.
For street wear, under all circumstances,
a very simple dress, although it be a little
shabby, is preferable to one more elaborately
draped and trimmed that has lost its fresh-
ness.
All morning toilets for the street should be
short and very dark or black. The materials
may be virgine, cashmere, camel's hair, and
all woolen goods, but the trimmings may be
of silk.
Musical lace pins are small bugles, cornets,
flutes, clarionets, fageolles, 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,
trimmed with a collar, revers, cuffs, and
pocket straps of fur seal.
All sorts of stones are set in cameo—
chalcedony, sardonyx, 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 combi-
nations 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 eye—
for 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 Indies 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 royal dukes, 28 dukes, 33 mar-
quises, 205 earls, 87 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
Abergavenny in 1876, of the earls from Craw-
ford 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
William IV., and 153 by Victoria. In 1878,
17 peers and 33 baronets died. The barony
of Rossie, and the baronetcy of Sir John
Buller East have become extinct.

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 chicory pure and simple, or
chicory and cereals. That some persons
like chicory 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-
guising 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 Swit-
zerland, 33; Hungary, 44; Rumania, 11;
Sardinia, 1; England and Wales, 1,187; Scot-
land, 334, Ireland, 239; Gibraltar, 5; Mal-
ta, 4; Holland and Luxemburg, 46; Belgium,
15; Denmark, 7; Sweden and Norway, 18;
France, 237; Spain, about 300; Portugal, 22;
Italy, 110; Greece, 11; Turkey, 26; Egypt,
28; Tunis, 2; Algeria, 11; Morocco, 2; the
West Coast 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; Can-
ada, 635; Cuba, 30; Hayti, 32; West In-
dian islands, 65; Mexico, 13; Brazil, 256;
other States in South America, 179—a total
of about 15,000 lodges. The number of Free
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
\$18,000,000. The Episcopalians represent
\$2,000,000, the Catholics \$2,000,000, and the
Presbyterians \$19,000,000. The sum annu-
ally paid for salaries of clergymen is \$5,
310,000, of which the Methodists pay \$1,140,-
000, the Presbyterians \$952,000 and the Episcop-
alians \$311,000. The largest "sittings" are
put down at \$1,500 for the Methodists,
\$38,000 for the Catholics, and \$35,000 for the
Presbyterians. The actual membership, how-
ever, 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 altogether too small.
In New York City alone the Catholic popula-
tion is believed to be fully 500,000, and it
must 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 pay-
ing 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 gentlemen, 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 £5 to £25,-
000. The scheme is utterly absurd from a
financial point of view, as it presumes that an
average every householder in the United
Kingdom will give £1 for about the tenth of
getting £5; or if 1,000,000 is devoted to
buying prizes, the one hundredth and fifty
thousandth chance of a fortune; but its
immorality is even worse. The good folk of
Scotland have, apparently, under the pressure
of suffering, laid aside not only their right-
eousness, but their arithmetic.

Another Released Fenian.
[New York Herald.]
John Brady, another Fenian convict, ar-
rived in this city yesterday from Liverpool,
on board the steamship "Erin." He was re-
leased from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, Janu-
ary 29, 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
objected to, as there was a likelihood he
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 re-
plied 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
objection being that he might alarm the
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 proba-
tionary 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
transferred to Mountjoy Prison, where he
spent the remainder of the time up to the
period of his release. Brady was not pardon-
ed. According to an Act of Parliament of
1864 a man sentenced to ten years' imprison-
ment was allowed a mitigation of two years
and four months in case nothing stood
against him.

THE HALIGONIANS.
The Haligonians—as the people of Halifax
are called—are talking of erecting a memorial
arch in honor of the landing of the Princess
Louise, the first Princess of the Blood Royal
who ever came to Canada. What a brilliant
idea! Build an arch—a triumphal arch—a
sacred arch—let only Princesses of the
Blood Royal pass under it. Call it the
Triumphal Arch. 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 criti-
cism 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
contested by a Slav and a Hungarian, while
the 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
plaintiff's counsel was so satisfied with the de-
fendant's lawyer's statement of the case that he
declined to address the jury, and the
judge said it was so plain that he need not 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 sur-
prise being when one of the twelve said the
jury 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 un-
derstanding among them, they might console
themselves by thinking they had given a
very sound judgment."

The Reno Inquiry.
When the military commission now in ses-
sion at Chicago investigating 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 Major 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
out of the fight in which Custer and his
command were massacred. The inquiry will
develop the fact that Custer abandoned in
jurvery, but lacked discretion, that the action
on the little Big Horn was not a battle, but a
wholesale murder. The massacre of the
brave fellows of the gallant seventh was a
feared sacrifice to Custer's vanity and rash-
ness. The death of Custer saved him from
court-martial. Reno did as every 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
as it is that he have courage.

How Jesuits Are Made.
[Boston Pilot.]
The St. Stanislaus Seminary, or novitiate,
near Florissant, Mo., is a remarkable institu-
tion in many respects, and its daily routine of
life is capable of furnishing food for much as-
tonishment 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
to study and religion. They enter the
place at an age when other young men
are going out into the world to build
up reputations and fortunes for themselves,
with the stern and univerting fact staring
them in the face that it will be years,
many long years, before they can attain the
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
first two years of their stay is devoted to
vigorous discipline, the severity of which is
calculated to wean them from all hope that
the life they are seeking is to be a gilded or
luxurious one, and the other two years, while
of almost equally unrelenting and untiring
discipline and study, are intended to prepare
them for still harder and more undesirable
labor, for when they have completed the
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 Fathers in
this country; here they finish their ante-
ordination studies, and it is hence they are
appointed 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,
whether they have been sent by their respective
colleges. At Woodstock the course
embraces seven years of continuous applica-
tion, the first three of which are devoted
to the study of philosophy, and the other
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
a contingency; still it is nevertheless a fact
that few ever become priests under thirty, and
the majority are many years in advance of
this age when they are admitted. The aver-
age attendance at Woodstock College is about
one hundred and twenty. There are at pre-
sent about one thousand Jesuits in the United
States and Canada.

Death of General Tom Thumb.
The Liverpool Post states that the famous
dwarf, General Tom Thumb, died on Thursday,
the 16th ult., 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 Bodies.
[Troy Budget.]
The Budget to-day:—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
Mrs. Cullen and Ives had obtained it from
the pauper burial ground of Rensselaer County
in a legitimate way. Such was their testimony,
and if the Poor House Ring have not been sell-
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
is 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 and be-
queathing "all the property of every kind,
real, freehold, and personal," of which his
Eminence should die, seized, possessed, or en-
titled "unto the Very Rev. Edward Canon
McCabe, of Kingstown, in the county of Dub-
lin, Roman Catholic priest (now Archbishop of
Dublin); Very Rev. Mgr. William Meagher,
of Bathmains, in the county of Dublin, their
heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns
absolutely; and then appointing the three
distinguished clergymen named to be execu-
tors of the will. The witnesses to the execu-
tion of the will are—The Very Rev. Dr.
Tynan, 59 Eccles-street, and Mr. John O'Hagan,
solicitor, No. 3 Harcourt street. The applica-
tion 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
entirely of personal property, and comprising
at the time of his Eminence's death—cash in
bank £2,840; value of household goods,
furniture, plate, books, &c., £1,400 5s.; three
per cent. stock, £400; Ballast Office Debentures
and interest, £400; French and
Spanish securities, about £580; together
with £96 cash in his Eminence's residence,
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 Developments," was read
before the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr.
Caldwell Ashworth. The Duke of Manches-
ter, chairman of the Council, presided. Letters
were read by Mr. F. Young, the secretary,
from the Hon. Sec. of State on behalf of the
Queen, and Sir Dighton Probyn, on behalf of
the Prince of Wales, acknowledging the ad-
dress of condolence forwarded by the Insti-
tute 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
degree of LL. D. of Trinity College. The
paper described in an interesting manner the
natural features and the climate of Canada,
and presented facts which the writer consid-
ered were almost sufficient to pluck from
the Dominion the character of intense frigidity
that it is generally understood to bear.
With regard to the products of Canada, Mr.
Ashworth stated that "wheat takes the first
place; grain and agricultural productions
follow. Animals and their produce, fisheries,
manufactures, and minerals come afterwards."
After describing the facilities which exist in
Canada for marine navigation, the paper men-
tioned that the Dominion stands fifth in the
maritime tonnage of nations. The fisheries are
very productive, the yield of last year
having been estimated at a value of £2,-
000,000, over one-half of which found its way,
pickled or preserved in tins, to this and
foreign countries. Game is very abundant,
and the writer sums up his description by say-
ing there is no lack of fur, fish and leather;
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 agricul-
tural labors. The aid of his paternal Govern-
ment, Mr. Ashworth says, is hoped and looked
for by many to induce the Island of New-
foundland to forego its isolation and become a
part of Canada. In referring to a time when
colonial separation was agitated, he says how-
ever, that the Canadians have at all
times exhibited a strong desire to share in
England's dangers and reverses, as well as in
her prosperity and triumphs. The act of re-
linquishing a Governor whose term of office had
expired, and who was more justly beloved by
the people of Canada than any preceding one,
and with a nobleman whose near alliance to the
Royal Family entrusted the welfare of Her
Majesty's daughter to colonial care, thus ad-
ding additional lustre and dignity to the pos-
sion 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
the inhabitants thereof with chains of kind-
ness and affection to the mother country
which nothing is likely to sever. A discus-
sion followed, and the proceedings closed
with votes of thanks to the reader of the paper
and the chairman.

The English Catholics.
Most of the English cathedrals still bear
marks of ill-fusage 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 desecration of the pride
of his native county, deeply to the chagrin of
those who had vowed its destruction.

Independent Journalism in England.
[London World.]
"The press is now worked by the govern-
ment 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 news-
papers—like to know that journalism is not
altogether an organized mental homage, and
that there are newspaper correspondents
whose statements are not echoes of the man-
date or anticipations of the wish of a domi-
nant political clique, will consider it matter
for satisfaction that to some quarters this ar-
rangement does not apply."

The Princess Louise.
The Princess Louise, according to the Ottawa
letter of the New York World, has intimat-
ed to the Secretary of State that this is not
an appropriate time for costly entertainments.
He was depicting the shabbiness of the
furnishings of Rideau 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 con-
tinue; and that economy was necessary every-
where, 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 chari-
table work.

A Rural Journal on a Rural Battalion.
The Richmond, Guardian, is reply to an ar-
ticle we wrote some time since, on Volunteer
Militia reform, says:—
"We concur in the main with the views of
our contemporary; but his proposal to abolish
the county battalion we do not agree with—
We think there should be a limit to the num-
ber of rural companies as the majority of them
are merely ornamental and a source of useless
expense. It is well known that practically un-
employed at all week afterwards; so that for all
practical purposes of service they are well nigh
useless. We think the Military Districts might
be subdivided and one company only be au-
thorized for each sub-division, with District
instead of County battalions."

The North West Indians.
Ottawa Free Press.
The alarm created some time ago by re-
ports of coming disturbances among the In-
dians 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. The Chief, who threatened to
bring in 10,000 of a following to interview
Lieut. Governor Laird, is now represented to
be in a more placable mood, and it is thought
he will be persuaded to remain at home—
any rate we are told that the people of Bat-
tleford 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 as-
sured, 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.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.
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.

Sir,—Professor MacKachran, who had the
honor to have an interview with you while
recently in Washington, has reported to me
the prevalence of the cattle disease called
pleuro-pneumonia in several parts of the
United States, at the same time that a cable
message from the agent of this department
in Liverpool informed me of the slaughtering
of their debarment at that port of a cargo
of cattle afflicted with the same disease
brought in the United States. In view of the
very serious consequences both for the farming
interests of the United States and Canada, and
of the present and future of the cattle trade
with Great Britain, I have thought it my duty
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-
duction of this fearful disease in Canada, and
I beg to be permitted to request from you the
kindness of informing me of any measure
adopted by your government for the stamping
out of the said disease. The interests of the
two countries being almost identical in the
matter, and both countries having been ex-
empted from the slaughtering clause of the
"English, Spanish Disease (animals) Act
of 1875," you will see at once the advisability
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. FORD,
Minister of Agriculture.

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 win-
ters, it 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 at-
mosphere, 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
night, however, grate fires were pleasant, and
extra blankets serviceable. The increase in
mortality is attributed to the lack of pro-
tection of old residents, who are not ac-
customed to find heavy clothing necessary.

Robbing the Catholic Indian Mission.
There is something startling in the manner
in which the sons of Catholic Indians who
desire none but Catholic missionaries have
been turned over by the wholesale to the ex-
clusive charge of Protestant sects. According
to the present policy, for instance, the 3,000
Yakima Indians, 600 Chehalis, 14,000 Hlax-
ee, 5,000 Mission, and 10,625 Milk River, all
of which tribes are either wholly or mainly
Catholic, have been wrested from Catholic
missionaries by the Government and handed
over bodily to the Methodists. In Wash-
ington Territory three tribes, one at least of which
has a majority of Catholics, have been given
to the Congregationalists; and in Indian Ter-
ritory three other tribes, numbering 4,000
sons, wholly Catholic, have been wrested ap-
propriated by the Quakers. The Protestants
have secured through Government con-
vance over 10,000 Catholic Indians in New
Mexico, and the American Missionary Asso-
ciation 2,000 in Wisconsin, while in Minn-
nesota 1,000 have been taken by the Episcopalians,
and in Arizona, 4,000 by the United Brethren
Church. These are only 50 per cent. of the im-
portant workings of the Indian policy inaugurated
under President Grant, by means of
which the rapacity of the civil agents, the
murderous course of the military, and the un-
scrupulous assumptions of the sectarians,
leave little hope for the souls or bodies of the
aborigines.

COMMERCE IN THE ARCTIC.
**A New Field for American Trade—What
May be Done From the Pacific Ports.**
[By Cable to the New York Herald.]
The following letter, from M. Sibirskoff, is
forwarded for publication:—
To the Editor of the Herald:—
The success of Professor Nonenskiold'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
Strait until late in the season, whalers frequently
returning through the straits in
October. Why would it not be practicable for
steamer laden with American merchan-
dise to reach the mouth 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 navi-
gation is practicable long enough to make
the voyage and return through the Straits be-
fore the closing in of the ice. Besides, the
transportation of grain from San Francisco
there are many articles, such as sugar, which
command sufficient high prices at Yakutsk
to secure profit, irrespective of return cargoes
of fish, fat, mammoth ivory, &c., which could
be obtained.
Yours, sincerely,
E. SIBIRSKOFF.

**The Marquis of Lorne and the Glen-
garry Men.**
[Ottawa Correspondent N. Y. World.]
A good story is told of the marquis and two
Glenarry 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 Campbell
has been in bad odor with the clan Macdonald
and other sept; indeed, it is a proverb that
the Macdonalds and Campbells "cannot eat
out of the same same halibut." The Glen-
garry men, Macdonalds to the backbone, were
in Ottawa on business, and after much debate
resolved to pay their respects to the Marquis
of Lorne as the Governor-General, not as the
son of the Callum Mor. On their way to the
Hall they talked the matter over again, and
one of them suggested that perhaps the Mar-
quis, being a Campbell, would refuse to receive
a Macdonald, in which case their position
would be humiliating. At the gate they met
the Marquis, with Major de Winton, and
taking them for servants the Highlanders
asked if the Marquis would care to meet "two
Macdonalds," or if it would be etiquette for
"two Macdonalds" to call on the Marquis.
His Excellency replied that the Marquis bore
no malice to the Macdonalds and that Sir
John Macdonald being the first Minister it
was clear the Macdonalds had forgiven the
Campbells. "Forgiven the Campbells?" cried
one of the visitors, "forgotten Glencoe! Sir
John is paid for that, mon; he has eight
thousand dollars a year for it; but the devil
take me 'gin we forgie or forget!" and with
this the choleric Gael turned their faces
towards Ottawa. The Marquis, however, dis-
cussing himself, and after a hearty hand-
shaking the feud was temporarily healed. The
visitors were turned over to the Argyleshire
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-
sacre.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—February 26th will be the first day of the Holy Season of Lent. DENISE the Pontificat 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 Kregel is pastor, is to have a set of chime bells, the largest of which will weigh 3,000 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 POSTFICIAL JUBILEE.—The expected Jubilee which is customary for every occupant of the Chair of Peter to proclaim soon after 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 Juliet, Ill., in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, Chesterton, 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 Venezuela as religious teachers.

DEATH OF A JESUIT BISHOP.—News has been received from China of the death of Mgr. Janguillat, S. J. Vicar-Apostolic of Kiang-Nan. The deceased prelate was consecrated Bishop of Sargopolis, p. i., in 1857, and nominated Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Pa-tchey, and in 1864 was transferred to Kiang-Nan.

Catholic churches are being built in the following named places.—Medford, 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 \$110,000; a church in Pittsburg, Pa.; cost \$8,000, and a school-house attached. Also churches in Pawtucket, R. I.; in Lancaster, Pa.; a German Catholic hospital in Eaton, Ohio, and a church in Laramie City, W. T.

The Bishop of Brooklyn has made the following 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 cable that Mgr. Ronetti is likely to be sent to Paris as Nuncio Mgr. Ronetti was the bearer of the scarlet beretta to His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey. Says the New York Catholic 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 Grenoble denies that the Pope has condemned 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 ago 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 said: "Thank the visitors, announce also to the antechamber that I am feeling well, and that the poisoning is only for the present a pious desire." According to the Pall Mall Gazette, the report seems, however to have made an extraordinary impression at the Vatican, and the food introduced and cooked is examined with scrupulous rigor. Speaking quietly of the matter, the Pope observed: "The Jesuits are too wise. Were they to attempt and succeed, they know that the crime must 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 eat 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 little 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 their 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 reader it a duty to appoint him.

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, to 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 those interested, but fully 45 per cent. of silver and 30 per cent. of lead was taken from this small specimen. It is considered that over 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 & Leggett, of Newark, N. J. These gentlemen are largely interested in mines in Passaic, N. J., Marquette, Mich., and Silver Islet, Thunder Bay. He 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, Paw, Howard and Eroy being the purchasers. A meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of electing officers, &c., for the management of the works, and Mr. Wm. Eroy was chosen treasurer, Mr. L. Enoch, secretary of the company, Mr. Geo. Howard, manager of the works,

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. His shrieks 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.

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IRISH 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 accordance with a requisition.—Freeman.

The O'Donoghue has once more used the Kerry Farmers' Club—the only public body in Ireland, probably, he could use—to promote his rehabilitations as a champion of popular rights.

Mr. Thomas E. O'Brien, of the firm of Messrs. John Quinn & 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.

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

The Athenaeum 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 CANADA.—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 12, to lay the foundation stone of the new Catholic schools.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned by a coroner's jury at Castlemaire, 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. SEBASTIAN.—The annual general meeting of the League of St. Sebastian was held at Willis' Rooms. Sir George Bowyer, M.P., presided, and there were present, 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 Kilsallaghan, 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 Brunswick street, and after brisk bidding was knocked down to Mr. Kehoe, of Wynastown, county Dublin, for the sum of £850 and auction fees. Mr. Clarke, of Drogheda, conducted the sale, and Messrs. Fay, McGough and Fowler laid 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 a property valued at £18,000, the arrears of rent have not amounted to £2—a fact which he justly considered to be highly creditable to the tenants.

ULSTER HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the council of the Ulster Home Government Association was held recently in St. Mary's Hall, the principal business being 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., expressing to attend on the occasion. We understand that several other members of Parliament will also be present. The conference will be followed by a public meeting in the evening.—Ulster Examiner.

A meeting of county electors was held in Cork, under the auspices of the local Farmers' Club, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the seat in Parliament vacated by the death of Mr. McCarthy Downing. Only two candidates put in an appearance.—Colonel Colthurst and Mr. D. P. 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 I recently made in this column, namely that Mr. Sullivan, M.P., the inventor of the new brake, has received a communication from Messrs. Hansomes and Rapier, the largest railway plant manufacturing firm in England, who have made the honor, and learned gentleman an offer to go into the invention, and that the board of directors of the Midland Railway, after preliminary inspection by the experts, are having some of their waggon fitted for actual trial on the road with Mr. Sullivan's brake.—London Correspondent of Freeman.

A Convict's Life in a Siberian Quick-Silver Mine.

Before I had been there six months my beautiful amber 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 live 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 quick-silver 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 neuralgia. There were upward of 200 women, some ladies of distinction, in the mines where I was. These worked twelve or fourteen hours at breaking and sifting the ore. These wretched females were generally dead in a year, but their places were always recruited by fresh arrivals from Russia. The mine was a living charnel-house, the habitation of gnomes, who went about their work with a savage despair. Some chopped off their own hands and feet, thinking that if mutilated they would be saved from this fearful labour; but it merely hastened their end and intensified their sufferings.

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 would finally fall and become amalgamated with the rest. Much water, of a salt taste, is mingled with the earthy discharges, and contains also a mixture of petroleum and sulphur.

His 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 best stove. So far this winter I haven't burnt but three tons of coal, and the stove has kept three rooms warm."

The Shrewd Lawyers.

Of 450 lawyers in Glasgow not one held stock in the City of Glasgow Bank, and only one or two of the 270 public accountants in the city lost money by the failure.

Miscellaneous Items.

—The Chinese Embassy in Paris has seven-eaten attacks. —On Oct. 31 there were 194, 179 efficient members of the British volunteer corps.

—It is proposed that the Chaplain-General of the British Navy shall in future be a Bishop.

—Japan is now manufacturing boots for sale in the United States from leather brought from American ports.

—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 open 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.

—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 Carpentaria, 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 flying at the head of the largest ship in the British navy. He has been a good deal afloat and has seen service in the Mediterranean, Australia, and Canada. He is looked on as a smart officer, though much of a martinet, like his grandfather, the Duke of Kent.

Go West.

[Free Press.] Among the communications to the Lime Kiln Club was one from a colored man in Chattanooga asking the club to aid him in securing material to practice the art of white-washing and stove blacking, he having had much sickness in his family, and being obliged to part with his implements in trade.

—I can't understand this system of living, now," said the president, as he filed the letter on the book behind him. "Why don't that man take a farm? Why am it that people who live from ban't to mouf in town or city, 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 o' de valley; why a poof'nan will lib up-stairs or down cellar, an' not see a sweet cake once a yar, when de fertile valleys o' de West am fairly aching to be ripped up with a plow, an' a mournful conundrum dat I can't guess. De secretary will write to dis man dat he'd better walk out an' take a farm, an' have some style about him."

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Anecdotes and Wit.

Why is a beggar like a barrister? Because he pleads for his daily bread.

When does a shepherd double up a sheep without hurting it? When he folds it.

Why is a thief your only true philosopher? Because he regards everything from an abstract point of view, is opposed to all notions of protection, and is open to conviction.

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 fellow 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 cake? "No," said the little boy. "No," was the reply, "it does not look well in little boys to do so."

Charles Lavender.—Now, my dear Jane, how do you think these spectacles become me? They are my own invention. "Allegorical Wife."—Oh, my 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 benighted, 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 painting. Can you tell what it is? "Ma (after looking at it some time).—Well, it's either a cow or a roscold—I am sure I can't tell exactly which of the two."

The salutations of the Chinese, like everything else pertaining to this queer people, are peculiar. The salutation between two Chinamen 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 eaten 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."

Where is your magnificent place? "My contemptible hut is on Dupont street."

How many are your illustrious children? "My vile, worthless brats are five."

How is the health of your distinguished spouse? "My mean, good-for-nothing old woman is well."

Scientific Notes.

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

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

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 FEMINA. [New York Herald, Monday.] The arrival in this city of James Stephens, the ex-Head 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 exercise on Irish politics.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" ... 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

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

Special Notice. Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly state their address at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

JAMES WHITE, of Arrprior, is duly authorized by us to canvass in that district.

The Quebec "Daily Telegraph." We hope our lively little contemporary in Quebec will do us the justice of quoting us fairly when it quotes us at all.

Cruelty to Animals. The "Cruelty to Animals" Society, of Montreal, is a delusion and a snare. We do not insinuate that there is any collusion to prevent the bringing to justice of those who treat animals with unnecessary severity.

What Next. The latest craze in ornamentation is, we learn by cablograms, living beetles held by gold chains, and allowed latitude within the limits of the chain's encircling area.

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 than face a civil war.

Lord Dufferin. We learn by the cable this morning that Lord Dufferin has been appointed ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg.

The Volunteers and the 12th. It appears that the Volunteers were legally called out on the 12th of July, and the Corporation will act prudently by paying them.

"Struck He." "He," in the shape of silver ore, has been struck at a little community called Carp, near Ottawa. The yield, it is said, promises to be abundant.

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.

Canadian Vine 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 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.

War on Low Places. We are glad to notice that several towns in the United States have proclaimed war on low theatres, low grogeries and haunts of vice of every description.

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 wing to hundreds of thousands at a time.

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.

A Lesson from the Afghan War. According to one authority the Afghan war will cost England £10,000,000. Ten millions sterling is an enormous sum of money.

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.

How to Save \$150,000 a Year. Economy is the order of the day. In private 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.

Irish Catholics in Politics. A correspondent expresses some surprise at our attitude towards the Local Government. The reasons for his surprise he does not give.

Correspondence. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. I cannot comprehend for the life of me what Dr. Howard means by his last letter.

The Dim Obscure. 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.

Dr. Howard tells us that the most successful 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.

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?"

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, vegetative, sensitive and intellective. The vegetative and sensitive soul depend on the corporal organs; 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 subsistence. This subsistent soul is the principle of our intellectual operations. It is 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 intellective 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 the words of St. Thomas, Summa, Quest. 75, Art. 2nd, 4. 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. Wherefore 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, non-subsistent 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.

GALILEO'S CASE.
THE TRUE HISTORY OF HIS CONDEMNATION.
COMPARED WITH CUSA AND COPERNICUS.

The Treatment He Received as a Criminal and as a Prisoner.

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, Galileo. This subject has been chosen chiefly on account of the misrepresentations and of the gross falsehoods 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 rack; nay, the shocking statement 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 unprovoked 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, the truth of history has been nobly vindicated 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 which lead them, on the subject before us, to 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 wrong which is inflicted by them on the centre of Christian civilization will, it is hoped, be made manifest in the course of the observations which are about to be submitted to you.

After clearly showing that no point of Catholic doctrine is involved 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 also the dawn of another great luminary in the world of science. At Rome on the 15th of February, in the year 1564, the shadows of death gathered round the magnificent intellect of Michael Angelo Buonarroti; on the same day, at Pisa, the rosy light of infancy began to play for the first time round the cradle of Galileo. When the gifted child grew into boyhood his education was entrusted to the monks of Valmorsosa. In this secluded and tranquil spot young Galileo made rapid progress in the culture both of his intellect and his heart. He quickly acquired such a knowledge of the ancient classics as gave him that elevation and beauty of style by which his writings in after years were distinguished. He manifested so ardent a desire to pursue a liberal life, that he was permitted to wear a citizen's dress, and was allowed to clothe himself as a novice with the habit of the community. At the earnest solicitations of Galileo's father the monks allowed the young novice to lay aside his habit and return to the parental home in Florence. Very soon after, being only seventeen years of age, he entered as a medical student the University of Pisa. The young philosopher was only a few years in this seat of learning when, saying his prayers one day in the famous Duomo, he observed the swinging of the 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 exactly the same. In this simple way he found out the principle of "Isochronism." But it was by the astounding ability displayed in constructing the telescope and by the wonderful 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 moving round that planet, he became convinced that the sun, and not the earth, was the centre of the universe, and that, no matter 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.

You are, doubtless, aware that down to the 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 Ancients, the Greeks, the Persians, the Chinese and the Europeans. "For," says an eminent French philosopher, "all the researches which have been prosecuted with the most scrupulous exactness have failed to bring to light any other astronomy than that of Ptolemy." In accordance with this theory which is so strongly and constantly suggested by our senses, is, of course, the language of Revelation. "One generation passeth away," says Ecclesiastes, "and another generation cometh, but the earth standeth forever." Such being the state of astronomy from the remotest antiquity, 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 hamlet called the Cusa, and was brought up by his father, a hardy fisherman, who earned his livelihood on the waters of the Moselle, as they flowed on 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 previously written several works, and among them was a treatise on astronomy, in which, well

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 true system of astronomy should be called, not geocentric, but heliocentric. This opinion, 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 Pontiff, Nicholas the Fifth—but it was to receive the highest dignity the Pope could confer on him—to receive the Cardinal's hat, and with it the bishopric of Brixen, in the heart of the mountains and beautiful valleys of Tyrol. But the glory of Cusa is cast into the shade by the transcendent 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 1506 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, Copernicus 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, as Canon of Frauenberg, to give to the world the great work on which he had spent the labor of his life, Cardinal Schomburgk, 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 dedication to the reigning Pontiff, Paul the Third. Thus you see how wrongful is the charge that the Roman authorities showed themselves hostile to the cultivation of science. Why then, you may ask, was the fate of Galileo so very different from the fate of Cusa and of Copernicus? This question we shall now endeavor to elucidate. In general terms it may be said that all the troubles which befell Galileo arose from his willful and obstinate departure from the prudent course which had been pursued both by Cusa and Copernicus. Neither of these philosophers had ever claimed for his scientific opinions more than the arguments advanced to support it would warrant him to claim—that is to say, a strong and very strong probability in its favor. Again, both Cusa and Copernicus had kept the question of religion altogether aloof from their philosophical speculations. Now, these are precisely the very two points at which Galileo committed his capital errors, the one error being only more disastrous than the other. The discoveries which Galileo had made by the use of the telescope, especially the discovery that the planet Venus has changing phases like the moon, so convinced him of the truth of the Copernican system that he not only asserted 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 laudable 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 about the vulgar crowd. Giants of old battled in vain against Jupiter Olympian; how futile, then, must prove the efforts of those pigmies!" Now, was Galileo justified in using this high-toned language? Had he really proved the truth of his scientific views? All modern philosophers affirm that he had done no such thing. The celebrated Delambre, who, under the direction of the French Constituent Assembly, measured the arc of the meridian between Dunkerque and Barcelona, says that, till the velocity of light was ascertained by Roemer and the aberration of light was calculated by Bradley, and until the laws of gravitation were established by Newton, all the Copernicans were reduced to mere probabilities. Hence we are told by Lord Macaulay that the founder in England of the inductive school of philosophy, Lord Bacon, rejected the theory of Galileo with scorn. The old system did not succumb at the first blow. The daring and insolent innovator was attacked fiercely. But the worst attack was made by two members of one of 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 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 Galileo were undeniable. After obtaining the blessing of Paul V., and bidding farewell to troops of friends, the philosopher returned to Florence.

GALILEO'S PRIDE, AND HOW IT WAS PUNISHED.

After giving minute details of the correspondence between Galileo and several Cardinals, the lecturer observed that in consequence of letters written by him to show that portions 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 the name of Lorn. He was formerly accused of interpreting the Scriptures in a sense at variance with the teaching of the Fathers. This denunciation was quashed in the very first stage of the proceedings. But later after letter came to Galileo from his numerous friends in Rome conjuring him not to interfere with the Scriptures, and to confine himself to scientific argument. Monsignor Ciampotti wrote, "I have been emphatically assured by Cardinal Barberini (afterwards Urban VIII.) that you will put to no trouble provided you do not treat out of the limits of physics and mathematics." But Galileo would not be content either to hold his opinion as a philosophical probability, or to uphold it on merely scientific grounds. He would have it acknowledged as an unquestionable truth, and would have it declared by the Inquisition as conformable to Scripture. For this purpose he set out to Rome a second time, and was again well and warmly received. With great ability and vehemence he defended on every occasion the Copernican system; but his keen satire and sarcasm excited and inflamed many opponents. The 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 round the sun, as such opinion appeared contrary to Scriptures. To this sentence, so hu-

milating to an intellectually proud man, he submitted himself, and in the presence of Cardinal Bellarmine, of a public notary, and of two witnesses, he bound himself juridically, in January, to refrain from teaching, *quomodocumque*, in any way, the Copernican system of astronomy. Many bitter and vehement invectives have been flung at this sentence, as a disgraced attempt to proscribe scientific truth. But, taking a calm view of the whole transaction, can it be fairly denied that to Galileo's own conduct, to his arrogance and obstinacy in forcing on others his philosophical opinions, this sentence is chiefly to be attributed? The ecclesiastical authorities had no wish to pass a sweeping censure on the doctrine in question; they merely wished 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 suburb of Belvedere, 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 even notified to him that a pension for life would be provided for him.

TWO MONTHS HAD SCARCELY ELAPSED WHEN THE philosopher resolved in the seclusion of his villa to break through all the obligations imposed on him. He wrote a book, under the title of a "Dialogue of Four Days on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of Astronomy," and by practicing unworthy deceptions on his friends in Rome, only submitting to them parts of the work, he obtained the Papal sanction for the publication of the book. The work appeared in Florence, and to the amazement and consternation of every one, torrents of contempt and ridicule were poured out in parts of the "Dialogue" on all who were stupid enough still to cling to the old system. In the mouth of one of the interlocutors, the advocate of the old system, to whom the witness name Simplicitus was given, the author put every absurdity, every anomaly, every platitude that could be heaped together. And, to intensify the affront, he made Simplicitus say that he had heard all those inaptitudes from a most erudite and elevated personage. This sarcasm was aimed, it is said, at the Pope himself. That the barbed arrow reached the breast of the Pontiff and rankled there we learn from a dispatch of the Tuscan Ambassador, Niccolini, who wrote that Urban now took up Galileo's affair as his own *come proprio*.

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 confined in June, 1638. During these three months, 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, as heretical, as it appeared against the express words of Scripture. He was, moreover, sentenced to remain a prisoner at the good-will of the Court and to recite the Seven Penitential Psalms once a week for three years. To this sentence Galileo submissively bowed, and without ever uttering "E pur si muove" ("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 be 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 denunciation against him was annulled without causing him any molestation. On the second occasion he actually forced the Inquisition to take up his case and to pronounce judgment more on its Scriptural than its philosophical aspect. Lastly, he was arranged 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 arraigned 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 hereby now applied. If Galileo 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.

GALILEO'S PRISON.

It was in the pleasing villa of Asceetri, 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 his convert 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, mooping 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 heads of his affectionate son and of his cherished friends, Torricelli 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;
Angelo's, Albert'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 balance sheets.

DINNER TO JOHN COSTIGAN, M.P.

Complimentary 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. MacNamee, T. Patton, M. F. J. Quinn (Secretary), C. J. Doherty and J. Cloran, arranged matters creditably, smoothly, and without a hitch. There could have been no less than one hundred and fifty gentlemen present, among whom were Mayor Deaudry (in the chair), Captain Kirwan, Messrs. James Stewart, of the Herald, C. J. Conroy, M. P., L. Laselle, M.P., M. E. Mercer, J. C. Wurtel, C. G. M. P., F. C. MacNamee, J. S. McShane, M. P., P. R. O'Leary, J. J. Thibault, M. P., F. O'Quinn, E. J. Charlton, George Dary, J. O'Flaherty, Ald. Heney (Ottawa), James Cotton, John O'Neill, J. Sheridan, J. P. Dr. Sheridan, Fred D. Lawrence, B. McNally, H. McKeown, H. Bigelow, D. H. Henderson, A. O'Donnoghue, Denis Coghlan, James Devlin, Edw. Kenny, Ed. Brankin, J. T. McNamee, Chas. A. Dufresne, Frank Brennan, John McEatyre, J. C. Gough, B. Globensky, A. Lavocat, John Murphy, E. R. Gunning, J. E. McEvoy, Denis Murray, Michael Hennessy, M. S. Longenecker, Col. W. McRae, R. Arnold, H. J. Deemer, W. J. Fraser, John Sullivan, P. C. Warren, Wm. E. Duran, Roland Kame, William H. Stevenson, Charles McCarron, John Dwyer, Michael O'Reilly, Patrick Carroll, J. J. Coyle, P. Doran, John Curran, Jos. Dunn, W. H. Davis, M. P., David J. T. Davis, C. E. Griffith, D. McLaughlan, Simon Lesage, Napoleon Lesage, P. Wright, John P. Cuddy, Thomas Styles, John Lynch, John W. McCann, W. W. Halpin, Francis Dolan, Christopher Eagan, Edward Travin, J. James, Joseph James, W. A. Charles, William Ryan, Edward Ryan, L. Quinn, President of St. Gabriel Young Men's Association, T. J. Fogarty, E. P. Ronayne, M. Arabi, P. T. Patton, J. Cloran, J. P. James Scullion, John Spring, James Stewart, Thos. Patton, S. J. Quinn, P. S. Ronayne, James Carroll, Frank Gomerly, John Eagan, James Doran, Walter Eklson, Thomas Eklson, Jr., John Rodgers, M. E. Mercer, Dr. Kearney, E. P. Fure. The first toast proposed by the Chairman was the Queen, which was drunk with unusual enthusiasm 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 General, after which came that of the guest of the occasion, Mr. John Costigan, which was received with great applause and cheers—again and again repeated.

Mr. Costigan said that he need scarcely say how obliged he was at the flattering manner in which his name was received by the assembled company, and he feared he could not find words of eloquence to convey his thanks. He felt that it was sufficient reward for the humble services he had been able to render his fellow-countrymen during his eighteen years of a Parliamentary career, 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 do right; 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 undoubted privileges (cheers). He was not tied down to any party, and his constituents, 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-important question was liable to injure the men 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 Brunswick what they were justly entitled to—separate schools for the education of their children (great cheers). When he looked back at that time and asked himself if he had pursued a wise course, he felt that he was proud 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 especially 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 rights of advocating the claims of his co-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 country 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 as they would be done by." (Cheers.) He would sooner win the love and respect of a people among whom he lived, by acting justly and honorably, than by means of coercion. He felt a good deal embarrassed in trying to make a speech to them worthy of the occasion, but he could assure them that, although 18 years in Parliament, he was no speaker, it was not his forte, 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 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 had, for his own part, received generous assistance from Protestants in all his parliamentary efforts, and he need only mention Mr. Joseph Gough, of New Brunswick, to remind a good many among his audience what material assistance he obtained from that gentleman, then a member of the House (applause). 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 eminently fitted. He never remembered the day in New Brunswick when he made a promise that the people hesitated in believing he would carry it out to the letter, and of that fact he was very proud. As regards 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 aspirations. (Great cheers.) "Never," concluded Mr. Costigan, "while living in Canada, and guarding it and loving it, never forget the old land, cease 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:

QUEBEC, February 7, 1879.

MR. J. F. QUINN, Esq., Secretary Costigan Dinner 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, the 11th inst. I regret to inform you, in reply, that to express my regret that it will not be in my power to be amongst the many warm-hearted friends of Mr. Costigan in Montreal on the occasion of their well-earned demonstration to him.

I took upon the action of the gentlemen who will assemble at the Windsor on Monday evening to do honor to the member for Victoria, N.B., as eminently opportune, and the commendation for him of the fortune that almost invariably attends those who have the courage to work, wait, and win.

Hoping it may be so, and sincerely thanking your Committee for the kindness extended to me.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HEARN.

MONTREAL, 301 PEE STREET, February 6, 1879.

MR. J. F. QUINN, Esq., Secretary, &c., 178 St. James Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I regret, extremely, that I am unable to accept the kind invitation of the Committee 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 Commons merits the highest commendation from those whose opinions he so ably advocates in that Assembly. Unfortunately, my engagements, on the eve of my departure for Ottawa, are such as to preclude the possibility of testifying my regard for Mr. Costigan, as I had hoped to do.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. RYAN.

QUEBEC, February 7, 1879.

MR. J. F. QUINN, Esq., Secretary.

DEAR SIR,—I regret exceedingly that I cannot but myself of your kind invitation to my being able to attend myself of the very kind invitation, conveyed in your letter of the 6th inst., to attend the dinner to Mr. Costigan, at the Windsor Hotel, on Monday evening next. I am pleased to convey to your Committee of Arrangements my appreciation of the honor conferred in my regard.

And believe me,

Yours very truly,

D. McLELLAN.

QUEBEC, Feb. 8, 1879.

MR. J. F. QUINN, Esq., Secretary Dinner Committee, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I regret very much that I cannot but myself of your kind invitation to meet John Costigan, Esq., at dinner, on Monday evening next, but hope that full justice will be done both guest and dinner on this festive occasion.

Yours very truly,

AUGUST H. MURPHY.

TORONTO, Feb. 10, 1879.

TO MR. JOHN QUINN, Secretary Costigan Dinner Committee, Montreal.

Invitation received; thanks. Impossible to go: I am proud of the spirit of our people in Montreal. My heart is with them in their protest through Mr. Costigan, against outrage on our nationality. Offer the toast of respect to the Insult put on the Irish Catholics in framing the Government by a united exercise of their power at the polls.

PATRICK BOYLE.

MONTREAL, FEB. 10, 1879.

MR. J. F. QUINN, Esq., Secretary Committee for a Complimentary Dinner to John Costigan Esq., M.P.

DEAR SIR,—I sincerely regret that, owing to a previous engagement, I find myself deprived from the pleasure of being with you this evening to honour a friend both personal and political.

Mr. John Costigan highly deserves the splendid demonstration prepared for him, whilst he is here on his way to Ottawa to resume for another term the patriotic duties of a member of our nationality. Offer the toast of respect to the Insult put on the Irish Catholics in framing the Government by a united exercise of their power at the polls.

I don't wonder why the Irish nationality is proud of him, and has resolved, through our fellow-citizens, the Irishmen of Montreal, to show it in your fair and frank manner. This is the only way to show his worth, and to honor him already with so much credit to himself, and so much benefit for his whole interests, rights and feelings he has shown himself the father and powerful advocate.

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I have no doubt that his conduct, being so emphatically endorsed by you, he will hereafter enjoy even more influence than before, and secure, together with such devoted men as J. J. Ryan, Dr. Bergh and others, that legitimate share of influence their nationality is entitled to in the political domain of Canada.

Joining hands with you in wishing every success and prosperity to the "Best of the evening."

I remain, dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

A. DESJARDINS.

C. J. CONROY, M.P., responding for the House of Commons, said he expected to see senators and members present older than he to respond to the toast, but he would do so in lieu of some one better. He was happy to welcome to Montreal such a distinguished citizen as John Costigan, who had so courageously 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. WURTLE, M.P.P., responded for the Local Legislature in a very neat speech, followed by

MR. JAMES McSHANE, M.P.P., who said that his friend Mr. Wurtel had left him little to say. He had been invited that evening to do honor to a distinguished Irishman (cheers), one whose whole political career has met with the approval of both friend and foe. Although he differed on political grounds with many present, yet he was none the less proud to be present, a countryman and friend, to do honor to Mr. Costigan (cheers), for he knew of no representative Irishman who better deserved the honor that had been accorded the guest of the evening. (Cheers.) As a member 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, the editor of the Post, present, he would just say that no man is better disposed to Irish Catholics than is Mr. Joly. He (the speaker) knew what the Hon. Premier thought of their co-religionists, and he would not have spoken of the matter were it not that the Post has, for some time, been accusing Mr. Joly of what is not right. He would also assert, notwithstanding the repeated charges of the Post, that the Quebec Legislature were prepared to do ample justice to Irishmen. (Intermission.) For his part he would again repeat he knew Mr. Joly and he knew his intentions towards his Irish Catholic friends to be of the very best. (Applause.)

MR. GOUGH followed in a very able speech, in which he said Mr. Costigan was entitled to a seat in the Cabinet.

MR. TARRANT responded to the toast of the "City Council," in a singularly brilliant and witty manner. He loved and esteemed

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

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 true system of astronomy should be called, not geocentric, but heliocentric. This opinion, 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 Pontiff, Nicholas the Fifth—but it was to receive the highest dignity the Pope could confer on him—to receive the Cardinal's hat, and with it the bishopric of Brixen, in the heart of the mountains and beautiful valleys of Tyrol. But the glory of Cusa is cast into the shade by the transcendent 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 1506 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, Copernicus 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, as Canon of Frauenberg, to give to the world the great work on which he had spent the labor of his life, Cardinal Schomburgk, 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 dedication to the reigning Pontiff, Paul the Third. Thus you see how wrongful is the charge that the Roman authorities showed themselves hostile to the cultivation of science. Why then, you may ask, was the fate of Galileo so very different from the fate of Cusa and of Copernicus? This question we shall now endeavor to elucidate. In general terms it may be said that all the troubles which befell Galileo arose from his willful and obstinate departure from the prudent course which had been pursued both by Cusa and Copernicus. Neither of these philosophers had ever claimed for his scientific opinions more than the arguments advanced to support it would warrant him to claim—that is to say, a strong and very strong probability in its favor. Again, both Cusa and Copernicus had kept the question of religion altogether aloof from their philosophical speculations. Now, these are precisely the very two points at which Galileo committed his capital errors, the one error being only more disastrous than the other. The discoveries which Galileo had made by the use of the telescope, especially the discovery that the planet Venus has changing phases like the moon, so convinced him of the truth of the Copernican system that he not only asserted 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 laudable 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 about the vulgar crowd. Giants of old battled in vain against Jupiter Olympian; how futile, then, must prove the efforts of those pigmies!" Now, was Galileo justified in using this high-toned language? Had he really proved the truth of his scientific views? All modern philosophers affirm that he had done no such thing. The celebrated Delambre, who, under the direction of the French Constituent Assembly, measured the arc of the meridian between Dunkerque and Barcelona, says that, till the velocity of light was ascertained by Roemer and the aberration of light was calculated by Bradley, and until the laws of gravitation were established by Newton, all the Copernicans were reduced to mere probabilities. Hence we are told by Lord Macaulay that the founder in England of the inductive school of philosophy, Lord Bacon, rejected the theory of Galileo with scorn. The old system did not succumb at the first blow. The daring and insolent innovator was attacked fiercely. But the worst attack was made by two members of one of 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 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 Galileo were undeniable. After obtaining the blessing of Paul V., and bidding farewell to troops of friends, the philosopher returned to Florence.

GALILEO'S PRIDE, AND HOW IT WAS PUNISHED.

After giving minute details of the correspondence between Galileo and several Cardinals, the lecturer observed that in consequence of letters written by him to show that portions 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 the name of Lorn. He was formerly accused of interpreting the Scriptures in a sense at variance with the teaching of the Fathers. This denunciation was quashed in the very first stage of the proceedings. But later after letter came to Galileo from his numerous friends in Rome conjuring him not to interfere with the Scriptures, and to confine himself to scientific argument. Monsignor Ciampotti wrote, "I have been emphatically assured by Cardinal Barberini (afterwards Urban VIII.) that you will put to no trouble provided you do not treat out of the limits of physics and mathematics." But Galileo would not be content either to hold his opinion as a philosophical probability, or to uphold it on merely scientific grounds. He would have it acknowledged as an unquestionable truth, and would have it declared by the Inquisition as conformable to Scripture. For this purpose he set out to Rome a second time, and was again well and warmly received. With great ability and vehemence he defended on every occasion the Copernican system; but his keen satire and sarcasm excited and inflamed many opponents. The 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 round the sun, as such opinion appeared contrary to Scriptures. To this sentence, so hu-

milating to an intellectually proud man, he submitted himself, and in the presence of Cardinal Bellarmine, of a public notary, and of two witnesses, he bound himself juridically, in January, to refrain from teaching, *quomodocumque*, in any way, the Copernican system of astronomy. Many bitter and vehement invectives have been flung at this sentence, as a disgraced attempt to proscribe scientific truth. But, taking a calm view of the whole transaction, can it be fairly denied that to Galileo's own conduct, to his arrogance and obstinacy in forcing on others his philosophical opinions, this sentence is chiefly to be attributed? The ecclesiastical authorities had no wish to pass a sweeping censure on the doctrine in question; they merely wished 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 suburb of Belvedere, 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 even notified to him that a pension for life would be provided for him.

TWO MONTHS HAD SCARCELY ELAPSED WHEN THE philosopher resolved in the seclusion of his villa to break through all the obligations imposed on him. He wrote a book, under the title of a "Dialogue of Four Days on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of Astronomy," and by practicing unworthy deceptions on his friends in Rome, only submitting to them parts of the work, he obtained the Papal sanction for the publication of the book. The work appeared in Florence, and to the amazement and consternation of every one, torrents of contempt and ridicule were poured out in parts of the "Dialogue" on all who were stupid enough still to cling to the old system. In the mouth of one of the interlocutors, the advocate of the old system, to whom the witness name Simplicitus was given, the author put every absurdity, every anomaly, every platitude that could be heaped together. And, to intensify the affront, he made Simplicitus say that he had heard all those inaptitudes from a most erudite and elevated personage. This sarcasm was aimed, it is said, at the Pope himself. That the barbed arrow reached the breast of the Pontiff and rankled there we learn from a dispatch of the Tuscan Ambassador, Niccolini, who wrote that Urban now took up Galileo's affair as his own *come proprio*.

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 confined in June, 1638. During these three months, 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, as heretical, as it appeared against the express words of Scripture. He was, moreover, sentenced to remain a prisoner at the good-will of the Court and to recite the Seven Penitential Psalms once a week for three years. To this sentence Galileo submissively bowed, and without ever uttering "E pur si muove" ("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 be 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 denunciation against him was annulled without causing him any molestation. On the second occasion he actually forced the Inquisition to take up his case and to pronounce judgment more on its Scriptural than its philosophical aspect. Lastly, he was arranged 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 arraigned 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

RICH WORDS FROM MANY WRITERS.

—But whether on the scaffold high, Or in the battle van, The fittest place where man can die Is where he dies for man.—M. F. Barry.

AMUSEMENTS.

Backwoods Courtship. He sat on the side of the room, in a big white oak rocking chair. A long eared deer hound snapping at flies, was at his side; a basket of sewing by her side.

Chiniquy on Collinsey—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.

Fire-side Sparks.

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

They would come for the purpose of making their confession. Their sportive scalping, and lingering torture which they were accustomed 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 suffering, that the Roman Church openly performs on a gigantic scale in those capitals of the world where it rules over the souls of men?

CRUEL, REMORSELESS, SENSUAL SAVAGES—

who live in rioting and cruelty and luxury—ordain 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.

PRICE ONLY HALF A DOLLAR

—and the proceeds are all to go to reclaim the squaws of Lake Winnipeg from the harlotry 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 Salt Lake City, and you will discover that this polygamous province is a Jesuit settlement.

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.

A Revivalist Surprised.

The Rev. O. P. Sounds was engaged as a revivalist in Genotown, Ohio. He was a stranger to the people, but reputation preceded him, and handbills advertising his first appearance were circulated far and wide.

Pontiac—

—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.

The New Scourge.

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 calamities.

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.

Assertions of Catholic Rights.

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 flout in which he has made their usual representation in the Cabinet a mockery.

The Irish Catholics of the Lower Provinces have received from Sir John Macdonald an unpardonable snub. The "blat" first, and the shuffle 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.

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 representative 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.

The death rate is about 35 per cent. of the number afflicted. The rare gleanings that I have been able to gather are heartrending and terrible. Vietnians, a small hamlet, numbered 1,700 inhabitants. 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.

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 commercial, 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.

The following table shows the seats and the degrees of the Irish Catholic strength in New Brunswick:—

Table with 3 columns: CONSTITUENCIES, Catholic, Irish Catholic. Lists constituencies like Northumberland, St. John, Restigouche, Gloucester, Charlotte, York, King's, Kent, Sunbury, Carleton, Victoria, Westmoreland, Queen's, and Albert.

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

Table with 2 columns: CITIES AND COUNTIES, Percentage Irish Catholic. Lists cities like Pontiac, W. Huntingdon, C. Ottawa, W. Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Gaspé, Compté de Quebec, Bonaventure, E. Ottawa, E. Huntingdon, Dorchester, Mégantic, Hochelaga, and Richmond and Wolfe.

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.

The New Scourge.

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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 corruption.

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 possible 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 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 35 per cent. of the number afflicted.

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The following short but eloquent remark, closes the report: "What is most disastrous, appears simultaneously at several places, often distant ten or more miles from the infected localities. In four days, for example, I have been able to ascertain that it advanced in one direction (towards Baotaiok) more than thirty versts."

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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 are 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.

Manure.—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 possible cost.

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 enough to cover the ground well.

Avoid Exposure of the animals to cold when 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 England 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-sized 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.

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 have to be prepared in the previous fall. In the absence of these, the next best are properly treated hot-bed plants, and if these are well managed, they are almost as good as those that have been wintered in cold frames. Of course to get the plants early, there must be hot-beds. We are not able to give every year a full account of the method of making these 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 WEL 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 feet 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 thinking 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 miserable blot upon the premises. Small shrubs might be selected that would always remain dwarfed and appropriate to the dimensions of the place.

FEEDING ECONOMICALLY.—A friend said to us 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 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 so 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.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap. MEILLEUR & CO'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEUERY.

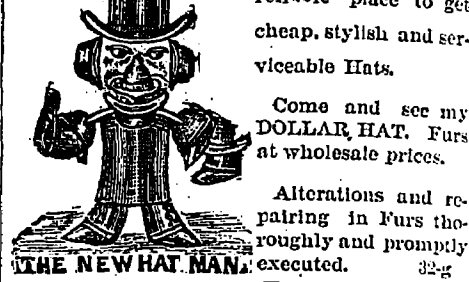
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FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S, Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

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Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices.

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Price \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE

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It is the cheapest, hand-somest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any machine now being manufactured. A complete set of attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer, AGENT FOR

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Nervous Debility, Weak and Impaired Power, and all Kidney Diseases POSITIVELY CURED BY ITS USE.

Has been used in the practice of an eminent physician for over Twenty Years with success. PRICE—\$1.00 per package. Six packages, \$5.00. Advice—Gratis.

Address: H. MANCIE MALOY, M.D., No. 205 East Fourteenth St., New York City. Jan. 15, 1878.

Country People!

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are invited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our immense stock. Such bargains in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Good Overcoat, for \$4.50. Good Overcoat, Denver for \$6.00. Good Overcoat, Nap for \$7.25. Good Overcoat, Diagonal, for \$8.50.

ULSTERS.

Heavy Nap Ulster for \$5.25. Heavy Fur Nap Ulster for \$6.75. Heavy Twilled Serge Nap Ulster for \$8.00. Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster for \$9.00.

SUITS.

Tweed Suit, Dark, for \$5.25. Tweed Suit, Scotch, for \$7.00. Tweed Suit, English, for \$8.25.

I. A. BEAUVAIS.

190—ST. JOSEPH STREET—190

FUN... Acquaintance and Escort Cards... Richest thing out... If you want to have fun buy them...

D. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

BLYMER MFG CO BELLS... Church, School, Parsonage, etc. Blymer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

M. FERON, Undertaker, 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells...

M. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY... Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

W. STAFFORD & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, No. 6 Lemoine Street, Montreal.

D. P. H. ELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES...

NO. 299 & 301 WILLIAM STREET, MONTREAL.

D. LAMONTAGNE, 46 BONSECOURS STREET. Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, White-Washing, Coloring.

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ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSEs, Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS... Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

WINDOW CORNICES... A large variety of new patterns at very reduced prices.

AT 653 CRAIG, NEAR BLEURY STREET, MELLEUR & CO.

The Loretto Convent of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove...

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont.

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

Board and Tuition—only one HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

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T. CARLI, Italian Warehouse, 36 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

STATUARY, SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 36 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MR. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities, and the public generally...

PLANNING, SAWING, MOULDING, And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber.

S. T. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.

CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty.

MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, etc. MADE TO ORDER.

A LEAF FROM THE PAST OF MONTREAL.

Strolling through the City of Montreal, during the long summer evenings, one shop invariably attracted my attention, and caused me to linger...

It certainly was not in the style of the Colonial House, kept by our respected townsman, H. Morgan...

Dear reader, it was a pawnbroker's establishment. The owner had seen me so often lingering at his window...

Nothing loth, I accepted his invitation, and, although you may smile at my Bohemian tastes, dear reader, I assure you I never lacked variety...

Among the rest of the queer old things that were brought to light, was a great clumsy desk, or writing table, that, if its legs still remained, but alas, these were broken off...

I carried it home, and was met on the threshold, with "Have you been searching through Father Noah's Ark?"

"Hilton could not make it" said one of the bystanders, "nor Morin," chimed in another, "nor McGarvey," added a third...

"I took it out of its receptacle or niche, with reverent touch. Perhaps the hand that placed it there was mouldering in the grave..."

I glanced my eye at the top of the first page, I observed it began in diary form, kept in accordance with a promise made by the writer to a brother when leaving his home in Bolivia, South America.

I wrote to a party likely to give some information concerning the family adverted to, in the manuscript, and received for answer, that the family I mentioned was extinct for the last twenty years...

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

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

Just as two left, out of six, in the short span of four years,—only 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...

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, if you will know how it was spent, and as near as possible, an account of each day's adventures.

My dear old friend the Professor, who so kindly volunteered 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...

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, frosty air.

The extreme lassitude and languor 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; sleighs, or carriages as they call them, with their occupants wrapped in fur coats and buffalo robes, while the horses shake and jingle their harness with extra glee...

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My dear old friend the Professor, who so kindly volunteered 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...

There are also several churches, convents, and an hospital conducted by a cloistered order of nuns, from France, and what lends a brightness and life to the panorama is the military, with the dashing uniform of the British army, and the music of the different bands, as you chance to meet them when out for a march through the city.

Through the kindness of one of the Father's of the Recollet order, who, by the way, have a beautiful little church on Notre Dame Street, we have been introduced to some fine French families in Canada, that date their settlement as far back as Champlain's time...

The Derocheblanche, Desrosiers, Vaudreuil, Lavaltrie, Berthier, Grandville and Longueville's, and many others, are the seigneurs or owners of a large part of Canada.

Close to the shores of the majestic St. Lawrence stands the chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. It brings to my mind our own dear St. Joseph's in the everglades; it seems to be the particular chapel that sailors and voyageurs venerate, for frequently I have met numbers of tired, travel-worn looking pilgrims on the different streets, all wending their way to the same shrine.

I think what I witnessed in the above mentioned edifice will interest you, and I 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 little drama.

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.

Our hotel kept by mine host Rascoe, who is the prime of hotel keepers, in his originality, stands not many paces from the chapel, and I generally attend the early Mass and make my devotions, to thank our God for returning health. It was while there that I observed the following occurrence:

Two sailors came in with the tread of men accustomed to walk the deck, which, I need not tell you, is different to landsmen's gait. Wayworn, gaunt, almost in rags, which, by the way, was not in accordance with this cold climate...

Our hotel kept by mine host Rascoe, who is the prime of hotel keepers, in his originality, stands not many paces from the chapel, and I generally attend the early Mass and make my devotions, to thank our God for returning health.

"I took it out of its receptacle or niche, with reverent touch. Perhaps the hand that placed it there was mouldering in the grave; it bore the date of 1809 or 19 for a heavy blot of ink had fallen on the figures."

At once, I understood those men were performing some vow they had made, perhaps when in dire extremity they called upon Our Lady of Bonsecours, to obtain their deliverance from shipreck, for which they were now returning all they could offer, their fervent prayers.

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 here I have, my hearty."

In a few minutes we secured the attention of the Curé, 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 refectory adjoining, where summoning an attendant, they 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. "Don 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."

"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 tack, 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 clear to God as the King of England's was."

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"Mon Pere, there he is, and he laid his hand on his comrade's shoulder. The kindly gleam in the priest's eye told the stalwart sailor before him was a link between his departed brother and himself."

"A 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 is no account ever heard of her, no time to 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 few hours she settled and went down. The captain and Pere Francis worked like giants to get the women, children and all the passengers safely stowed in the ship's boats with a proper and competent division of the crew to each, there remained but the two of them, the sick man and myself, for whom there was no room in the boats. It was in vain Pere Francis urged him to accept the offer made by one of the crew to give him his place, he was deaf to anything that could part him from his kind friend. We had barely time to lash ourselves to a plank, the Pere taking the sick man beside himself when our ill-fated vessel went down. For a week we endured what would kill a great many, and at 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, and by the time the vessel was in port, we were able to begin our journey to the chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours."

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is Etienne Normandin; my comrade is an Englishman, his name is Tom Pringle."

"Aye, aye, Tom Pringle, your honor," 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:—"Don Pere, I was first mate on board the L'Orient, sailing between Bretagne and the different seaports. Among the passengers that came on board at Brest was Pere Francis. I 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 earnest wish and advice for all his men to have the like blessing. Some of them hung back for a time because old and bad habits are hard to conquer, but Pere Francis gained them at last."

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"My comrade can speak to you in his own native English, which I am happy to observe, although hailing from Le Belle France, you 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 give Mr. Parson, benin' 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 togger, 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 unuseful 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 'twas no use, your honor, Tom Pringle wasn't gwan 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 tack, 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."

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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 Refuge 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 Cambreau and Gibord. Father Caisse preached the sermon of the occasion. Among other elegancies present were the Rev. Fathers Dowd, Trudel, Hogan, Aubrey, Bonissant, Leclair, Ilvan, 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 ceremony, and these, together with the Grey Nuns themselves, nearly filled the little church. Beside the eight novices there were sixteen postulants present in full habit, except 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 forcibly on the important and solemn step in life which the ladies were about to take. They were brought up in 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 imposed. The gay dress of this world was to be exchanged for the austere and simple habit of the Grey Nun Sisterhood; they would have to yield implicit and unquestioning obedience, to have no will of their own; their thoughts were to be as grave and ascetic as their dress, and in a word, they were to enter during the rest of their lives upon duties which were not pleasant and practice virtues which would try the very strongest. Instead of mingling with their equals in intellectual converse or the joyous festivities of comfortable home, their path would be with the ignorant, the oppressed, the poor and the needy, the aged and infirm, whose necessities 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 themselves even without hope of compensation, but how much more would be the pleasure if, besides knowing they were doing a sublime duty to God and man, they had hopes of requital in the eternal world to 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 them in their many trials and tribulations.

The Novices and postulants then received the Holy Communion from the hands of the Bishop, and the choir, composed of Grey Nuns, sang the *Veni Creator*, after which the Novices (only) advanced to the foot of the altar, knelt down at the feet of the Bishop, who said: "My daughters, what do you require of me?" To which question all answered at the same time: "Father, we humbly request that we be permitted to devote 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 rules 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 a 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 be terribly discouraged, but we hope that the 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 your fidelity. You are, then, determined 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 tribunal 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 Superiores and an assistant. They then return to the foot of the altar, where they receive the cross in these words: "Receive, my daughter, the Cross of our"

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 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 myself entirely to God with all the strength of my free will, and I promise to make my vows to His Divine Majesty 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 above, his Lordship says:— "Receive my Sisters, 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 A MARIE. Je suis a toi, ma mere; Je t'ai donne mon coeur; Tu le recois, respere; Tu feras son bonheur; Si sur toi je me fonde; Ma paix sera troublée; Et l'enfer te le monde; Ne pourrai-t'en servir.

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

PROFESSORS. Sister Anastasia Purcell. Ann Maher. Marie Louise Dugast. Celeste L

