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## VOL. XXVI.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

NO. 46.

#### JUST RECEIVED,

A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK. Gieries of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Man-sequences.....
Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost.....

#### ACENTS for the DOMINION

#### CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

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New York Tablet,	Weekly	<b>S</b> 3	00
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London Tablet	tt	G	50
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New York Catholic World	Monthly	4	50
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JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE

#### REVEREND J. J. MURPHY,

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875.
We have just received from our Agents in England
a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUB-

JECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871. Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price

> D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers. 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

#### WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS." SONG OF THE ROBIN.

Hark to the robin singing In the deep thicket so clearly; List to the chorus upspringing, "Cheerlly, cheerily, cheer'ly."

Sweet, in the balm and the leisure Of sunset, loved ever and dearly, Sounds that blithe, musical measure, " Cheerily, cheerily, cheer'ly."

Far, in the beauty and glory Of eve, as a silver bell clearly Rings that most beautiful story "Cheerily, cheerily, cheer'ly."

'Tis a canticle, " Praise the Creator," Who loves all His creatures sincerely. And even takes care of poor robin, "Cheerily, cheerily, cheer'ly."

He sent down on earth's thirsty bosom Showers refreshing and pearly. He smiled on the earth, and said "blossom." "Cheerily, cheerily, cheer'ly."

'Tis a bright, sparkling hope for to-morrow, For the long, rosy hours late and early; A merry defiance to sorrow, " Cheerily, cheerily, cheer'ly."

Come, oh, ye doubting and weary, No longer droop, hopeless and drearily, Cast all your care on the "Father," " Checrily, cheerily, cheer'ly."

Look on the sunset's bright portal, Heaven's cities are seen thro it, nearly, Hark, and be happy, O mortal, " Cheerily, cheerily, cheer'ly."

D. C. DEANE. Lowe, PQ.

### THE

## GOOD GERARD OF COLOGNE.

By Ruddleh Ems, Vassal at Montford (Thir-trenth Century.)

Compiled after the German of Carl Simrock.

In the new Cathedral at Magdeburg, the bells were ringing for the first time. A large crowd gathered to witness the consecration of the church, founded and endowed by the Emperor Otto the Great. He went up the aisle before all the people, not, as was then the custom, to lay down gifts at the new altar made Thy name great in all the pagan lands, and erected churches and bishoprics to Thy honor. And Thou art my guest, stranger! I see thou comest

sit on, and thou has despised it in thy vanity; he had prepared for thee a crown of glory, and thou has taken the crown of pride that made angels fall. He has heard with little pleasure the thoughts of thy heart, that asks for the highest place. Know, that place is for him who most serves God in hu-mility and purity of heart; that is for the good Gerard, the merchant in Cologne, whose name is written in the book of life. And now go and learn from him what is agreeable to God, and then confess that thy glory is vain and thy doing but little. But know that not readily will he speak to thee; well would he lay down his life, rather than let the fame of his righteousness sound up to God by words from his own mouth." When Otto had heard this, he bowed his head in shame and was He mounted his good horse, and with three of his knights rode over to Cologne. Among the citizens who came to greet their Emperor in the vast hall, Otto saw one, a tall man with a long white beard and the step of a youth; and when he asked the Bishop who sat by his side who that man was, he received in answer, "That is the good Gerard, the richest merchant in Cologue." then the Emperor spoke to all the people assembled: "I came here to seek your advice, as I am in great need of it. But I was counselled and even commanded not to speak but to one of you, and for that one I choose thee, O Gerard! Thou seemest to me rich in wisdom and experience." And Gerard answered, bowing before the Emperor: "Shall I go alone to give my advice, while there are so many worthier ones here!" But all the people said, "O king, thy choice is good; there is no one in this hall his equal in wisdom." So the Emperor took Gerard by the hand and led him to a chamber near by, and locked the door after him, and they sat down on one couch, Gerard by Otto's side. Then Otto said: "Gerard, it was to see thee that I came here; pray tell me how did it happen that the name 'Good' was given to thee? I would fain like to know." "O great king!" answered Gerard, "I do not know myself what that means; there are so many Gerards here: people only gave we that name to distinguish me from them." "Gerard, thou art deceiving me !" the Emperor called out but Gerard answered : 'Oh, no, great king, I should deceive thee if I spoke otherwise. Never did I merit that name, and it was often a burden to me; because, while the world called me "the Good," it reminded me how seldom I did what pleased God. Often do I send the poor man away with a mean gift, whilst God gives me riches : I give him sour beer and black bread. I give him an old gown, whilst many a new one I had, and would not have missed them I always have liked to go to church where the service was shortest, and when I had once prayed with my whole soul, I thought that name." The emperor said: "Gerard, thou must heart. For I feel asleep, and in my sleep I heard give me a better answer, for I have sure knowledge that thou hast done a great deed for God's sake, and I came to hear the account of it from thy own mouth; therefore speak!" "Oh! spare me," call-to the poorest of My brethren, thou givest not must be the continual of the consider that we must be the bridge of the Lord, He made Jerusalem heart full of despair and my hair and beard gray, the city of cities.

"Our hands are continually building up gates man. What shall I tell thee more? My soul and beard gray, the city of cities.

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"Our hands are continually building up gates man. What shall I tell thee more? My soul and beard gray, the city of cities. ed out the good man; "spare me, most gracious king!" But Otto replied: "No, no! thou only awakenest my impatience, and I tell thee thou must yield to me at the end, if even much against thy will!" Then prayed the good man in his heart: "O God! look at Thy servant! My king is augry with me, and I cannot resist him any longer. So, if I reckon with Thee, O Lord! and praise myself for the little good I ever did, do not Thou turn away Thy grace from me, for what I say, I do it much against my will." And presently he threw himself at the Emperor's feet, saying : " Ten thousand pounds of silver I have in my cellar, take it and spare me the answer!" "Gerard," said the rich emperor," I thought thou wert wiser. Such a speech only excites my curiosity. And I will tell thee, thou canst reveal me everything, and it will be no sin to thee -so I swear before God." Then the good Gerard said, arising from his knees, and sitting down: "God knows my heart; He knows that, when I do now as my king commands me to do, my heart is full of grief, and vanity is far from it?

### THE GOOD GERARD'S STORY.

"When my father died, he left no small fortune to me, his only heir. But as I was a merchant, I thought to double and double again my possessions, and cause my son to be called the 'rich Gerard,' as his fathers had been called before him. So I left him such fortune as would be full enough for him, and took all the rest, fifty thousand pounds of silver, and carried it to my ship, together with food for a three years voyage. Experienced sailors were in my pay, and my clerk was with me, to write my accounts and read my prayers. So I went to Russia, where I found sables in profusion, and to friendly heart. Let King William know, and also Prussin's rich amber strand, and from there, by the Sea of the Middle, to the East, and there I took in exchange silk and woven goods from Damax and Ninive; and well I thought a three-fold gain should be mine. Then my heart began to long for wife and child, and with great joy I told the mariners to turn the ship homeward. But a storm arose, and water and wind were fighting for twelve days and twelve nights, and threw my ship to an unknown land, where a beach gave us shelter. When the sun shone again, and the sky looked clear of God, but with erect brow he stood, and thus he I saw villages and hamlets and fertile fields as far spoke: "There is no gift in my hand for Thee, O Lord, but when I lift mine eyes, whatever I behold around me is my gift to Thee! This church I built for the glory of Thy name, and I endowed it and made it so great that the sons of kings think it went on land, for I saw the governor of the city and paper to bey to be provided by the quered them with my strong arm—the Wends, the sarbs, and the Hungarians, they bow their heads to my sword, and their kness to Thy slamble came near him, he approached months. Welcome, the first one who comes to my market ! receted churches and bishoprics to Thy honor. And now show me to day, 0 my Lord, that Thou hast seen my foot going in Thy path, Thou, who wilt give glory from heaven to him who spreads Thy glory on earth." Thus the Emperor spoke before glory is rich and all the gold and precious stones that it must see her in greater grief. There is no one here is rich and all the gold and precious stones that it must see her in greater grief. There is no one here is rich and all the gold and precious stones that it must see her in greater grief. There is no one here is rich and all the gold and precious stones that it must see her in greater grief. There is no one here is rich and all the gold and precious stones that it must see her in greater grief. all the people. And lo | a voice sounded from | is rich, and all the gold and precious stones that it heaven as the voice of an angel in anger, and it has in its mountains are mine, and the pearls in kindred to ber, and when I am gone, who is there

spoke with a voice like thunder rolling in the mountains: "Otto, king on earth, see, the King throws on our coast.' Well was I astonished at in heaven had put a chair by his side for thee to such a greeting; but I accepted gladly; and the governor, Stranamur by name, gave me the best house, and took care of me that nothing might harm me. Again and again did he show me his love, and soon friendship and confidence reigned between us. Presently he wanted me to show him the treasures of my ship, and I let it be done readily. I saw him wonder at their splendor, and with good cheer he said : " Gerard, I tell thee thou hast brought riches to this land so great that nobody can buy them. But I will show thee my treasures now, and then, if it so please thee, we will exchange; for in this land my treasure is of no value, while in the lands of the Christians it might bring thee at least a twenty-fold gain.' And I answered: 'To seek gain is the merchant's duty. I did show thee my treasure; now let me see thine.' Then my host led me by the hand to a hall, and as I entered with a cheerful mind, hoping to behold the riches of India, gold and spices. I found the place all empty of joy and filled with misery. Twelve young knights were lying here in chains so heavy that their weight pulled them down to the low couches, and, though grief and want had disfigured their beauty, I saw they were of noble blood, and sons of high lords, born to govern the world. Then my host beckoned me to the next hall, where I found again twelve knights in chains, but old and pale, with venerable figure, and hair and beard silver-white. Then my host led me away by the hull, and said: 'Behold my most precious goods!' Well, I found there goods great in riches and beauty, for fifteen lovely maidens were what he called the precious merchandise. And my heart pained saw he was happy; he broke his lance in honor of me as I beheld them, for their loveliness and gentle his bride; he watched for the bell that should call mind shone amid the prison walls like stars in the him again to the altar of God, there to receive Irene spoten earth. mind shone amid the prison walls like stars in the him again to the altar of God, there to receive Irene night; and I saw one like their queen, a moon as his wife; what could there be to make his hapamong the stars. But Stranamur led me away and piness greater and to hinder him from drinking said: "Thou didst behold my goods; shall we exchange? Thou mayest easily get a rich ransom for each of them, more than one hundred thousand pounds of silver. In England they were born; William, their king, sent them over to Norway to bring him home his bride, King Reinemund's daughter, Irene, whom thou hast seen. Coming home, a storm threw them on my coast, and so they were mine by right, for after the custom of this land the strand is mine. And I offer these knights to thee, together with the fifteen maidens, that thou ness come back to his mind. But he would not mayest give me the treasures I saw on thy ship.' I had good reason to be astonished at such an offer, for I saw clearly it would be giving my goods for mere blanks, and so I asked the governor to let me please consider till the next morning. And when I came to my house I sat down thinking, and though my heart told me to help the prisoners in to me. But a storm arose and threw my ship their misery, there was a voice in my mind saving: 'Do not give away the earnings of thy life for a them, the tempest carried me to the shore and I meridea;' and well would I have passed that was thus saved, but not a word I ever heard of the would do for half a year. Therefore, O king! do night without coming to an end, if God in His not ask me what I have done to deserve that high goodness and grace had not given His advice in my Me ?'' lendest to the Lord; and doubt in Him is great sin to thee! Then I awoke and fell on my knees, and and thanked God that He had given me shame and repentance in my heart, and humbled me so as to back; wait here awhile and be of good cheer!' And save me from sin. The next morning my host met I sent my valet to him, to attend to all his needs me at the gate, and with anxiety he asked what it and wants, but I went to my prince the Bishop and me at the gate, and with anxiety he asked what it and wants, but I went to my prince the Bishop and was my wish to do. And I answered: 'I am will- told him the wonder God had shown to us, and ing to make exchange with thee, O Stranamer! if thou allowest me one thing: give back to the prisoners their ship and all they brought on it, and give them food and mariners and whatever they need to go home.' And the Governor answered; Dost thou think me a thief. O Gerard? I thought, friend, thou knewest me better. Not one penny's worth will I keep from the prisoners, and theirs shall be whatever is needed for a safe and speedy voyage.' After that he gave me his hand, and we changed thus mine and thine. Then the prisoners were told of what had hannened and they were clothed as became them, and refreshed, and when they beheld me their thanks and tears were such that my eyes overflowed even against my will. And I saw the women's great beauty, and Irene their queen, and though the earthly crown was taken from her, there was the crown of beauty and loveliness on her brow. Then my clerk read prayers and we went to sea; the right wind blew in our sails, and bore as quickly out ward. When we came near the coast of England, I spoke to the knights: 'Tell me, who of you were born in England, that they may go on their way home now.'
And they answered: "From Norway only came Queen Irene with two of her maidens; all the rest of us were born in England.' I said to the knights: Go home, then, with my blessings, noble lords! and if I did what pleased you, think of me with a Rememund of Norway, that Queen Irene is in my house and under my protection, and that I am ready and willing to give her up whenever they claim her. When I send my messengers to you, pay them back, O knights! what I left for your sake in the strange land of the heathen, if it so is convenient for you.'

> their embraces; and we parted with many tears; and they went their way, I mine. "Soon I was home again. My wife and son wel-comed me gladly and with thanksgivings, and after I had told them all, they led Irene to my house. And Queen Irene lived in my house like one of us for many a month, and my wife loved her, and all the women of my household and friendship, and she taught them many a fine art, such as to em-broider were gold and thread of silver and pearl. And God gave His blessing to my trade, and I prospered .But every day Irene's loveliness grew more lovely, and when I saw her so gentle and smiling, I forgot my losses, and my joy was greater than seventy fold gain would have made it. So passed a year, and no message came from Reinemund, nor from William, the King of England, and I beheld

Then they thanked me so that I had to hide from

Therefore I spoke to her one day, and asked her to listen graciously, and then I said thus: 'Thou must upon him that prides in vainglory; pray for thy thou of that there is nothing that gives Emperor to our God in heaven."—Catholic World. know, O queen! that there is nothing that gives me so much trouble than the thought that one day shall become of thee when I am no more. It is clear now, sorry as I am for it, that thy friends are dead, therefore I think it our duty to counsel wisely what is best for thy future, O queen! And he is considered a wise man who tries to forget what fortune took from him, so I advise thee, O my daughter! to choose for a husband one from among my family, that is, my son, as whose wife honor and ample fortune will not be wanting to thee. At God." He chose the 8th verse of the 24th Psalm that Irene answered, and spoke to me: 'O dear as his text: father! I know me no better adviser than thee in this world; so I will do whatever pleases thee. Only let me wait one year longer; if till then no tidings have come from any friends and kindred, thy wish shall be mine! But the year was soon past, and no tidings had reached us, neither from England nor Norway; and so Irene, the queen, was to be the merchant's wife. I ordered the wedding to be prepared with the greatest splendor, and my mind's only thought was to boast with my riches; and I asked to the feast many a rich merchant, and nobles and dukes, and our prince the Bishop. So when Peutecost came, that was to be the day of the wedding, the Bishop stood up before the altar, and eleven noble squires knelt down before him, and the twelfth one, who was Gerard, my son, and the Bishop blessed their swords, and they arose as noble lords and knights. My eye rested on him, and I the cup of bliss? But lo! I beheld one standing far aside, a stranger with a pale face and his eyes full of tears; he gazed at Irene, my daughter, and he shuddered, and his arm was around a column that he might not fall. He was a young man of great beauty, and his skin was fine and white, but his beard gray, and his dress that of a beggar. As I saw him so full of woe and tears, I went up to him, and asked him the cause of his grief, that perhaps I might give help and make joy and happispeak. At last, as I pressed him very much, he said to me these words: 'Such as thou doest see me here with my hair gray before the time, I am William, King of England. I went to sea to meet my bride coming from Norway, where I had sent twelve maidens and twenty four knights to escort her over against the rocks while I was already in sight of knights, or the maidens, or of Irene, my bride, the King of Norway's daughter. For years and years I What thou givest to the needy ones, thou now give them up into death! When I heard these sion. The first of these is irreverence." words from my guest, him who destroyed all my joys, I said unto him: 'The Lord has done great things; honor and fortune he might still give thee asked him to help me with my son Gerard, and teach him a Christian's duty. So I called my son away from the side of his bride, and after he had heard the tale, so full of marvel, the Bishop asked him: Wilt thou then separate, Gerard, what before God is united? Then he answered us and he said, What do you think of me? Shall I give up my love and happiness and rest and peace?' But the Bishop spoke: 'Yes, my son, thou shalt!' And my son began to cry at these words, and I cried with him, and he put his arms around my neck, and said, 'My father, then let it be so!' and my heart felt joy at these words. Shall I tell thee what my heart felt when I saw King William greet his bride? I am old as thou art, O Emperor! but I know not without jealousy thou wouldst have beheld it. And I thanked the God of goodness who had given so wise connsel in my mind, that my blessings are now greater than what gold or silver could ever have bought for me. After that I filled my ship and took them over to England, and great was the joy of the four-and-twenty knights on behold ing their king and queen and of the whole people, and great were their thanks to me, and only with great pain could I hinder them from bestowing all their riches on me, and making me a prince and a great man among them. But I will not repeat to thee all they meant to do to me, and the praises they gave me; for God knows, in all my life I cannot deserve them. And when I came home the people made much of me, and called me the 'Good,' thou knowest now as well as I do, that I am not good. It was only by the angel's voice that my doubts were taken from me; I was full of fear to lose my goods, and weak. Besides I am a poor sinuer and am proud and vain, so that I have been praising myself before thee, O Emperor, while, couldest thou see my heart, many a fault thou

wouldet observe within."

Before Gerard had finished speaking, the Emper-or's heart grew large within him, and made his eyes overflow-for trars are a blessing which God sends from heaven. He felt shame and repentance, and these two re created his heart, and his mind was healed from all fulse glory. And he said: "Gerard, I tell thee, better a good deal than silence is what thou hast made known to me; for my heart was sick with vain glory, and pride overgrew the good deed. I had built a great house to the Lord; and the thought of that poisoned my heart, so that it asked for reward. But what I asked has so that it asked for reward. But what I asked has turned against me as a punishment, for no heart is pure that seeks for glory only. When I then praised myself at my good deed, God sent me to thee to learn true humility and charity. Truly thou art good; for thy heart was not moved by the praise of this world. Thou hast given thy goods for the poor prisoners, thou hast taken the wife from thy

to be her friend and protector? King William is son, and refused the riches of England in humility dead, and so is Reinemund, the King of Norway, and charity, only for the the sake of the Lord thy and Irene, their queen, will die of grief for them! God. Well, my ride to thee has brought me benefit. But thou, O Gerard! pray the Lord to have mercy

## BARRIERS AGAINST GOD—A PROTES-TANT MINISTER ON THE BARREN-NESS OF PROTESTANTISM.

An interesting sermon was recently-delivered in New York, by the Rev. Mr. Gunnison, Paster of All Soul's Universalist church, on the nakedness and coldness of Protestantism as "barriers against

"Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors, and the king of Glory shall come in."

These words were chanted at the gates of Jerusalem when the Ark of the Covenant, the symbol of Jehovah's presence to the Israelites, was being carried with solemn rites, to Solomon's temple on the day of its dedication.

Commenting on these words of the Royal Psalmist, this eloquent Protestant divine said:—
"The temple, rich in its beauty and decorations

was admired by the people, but when within its recesses the Ark of God was placed, then it became dear to them, for God dwelt within it, and in this consisted the significance of Israel's temple-a holy significance that will never utterly perish. The temple was but a building grand in structure, but when the King of Glory entered it, the associa-

"Protestantism can never know how much it has lost in the surrender of the grand architecture, the poetic rites and imposing symbolism of the Catholic Church, which inspires in the worshippers a spiritual emotion that makes the Church the house of God."

The Rev. Mr. Gunnison, calling attention to the defects of the Protestant system of public worship limited in its nature to a partial use of the car and an almost entire disuse of the eye, as channels of instruction and edification to the human soul, shows the contrast between this and the Catholic Church; he says: "Catholicism aims at devotion and quickens, not by the ear but by the eye; the grand architecture and services giving a majesty and brilliancy that charms the mind through the sight; so that in one of their Cathedrals it is almost impossible not to worship, and if their ceremonies and worship exertsuch an influence on one not of their creed, what influence must they exert upon those whose fathers have worshipped within them for a thousand years!"

But what would Solomon's temple have been had the gates not been opened to let the King of Glory The gates had been built by the hands of Jews

The distinguished minister then goes on to show from his standpoint, that Protestantism, by its spirit of restlessness and criticism, " has left uncultivated the religious and spiritual element which is chief in the soul of man—is cold when the soul needs fervency, its ministrations tending to intellectual development rather than spiritual growth. The disciples of Catholicism, on the other hand, are men of feeling, because by memory, music, art, and association they cultivate feeling. The Catholic regards his church as the house of God, the Protestant as his place of meeting, and to this must be attributed the atmosphere of contention among its denominations which builds up against the King of Glory a seeming everlasting barrier."

After an exposure of the contradictions and turmoils of the innumerable sects which distract Protestant Christendom, the Rev. Mr. Gunnison thus frankly but sadly admits the failure of Protestantism to meet the wants of the human soul :-

"Selfishness in another barrier, how sad its story -sect arrayed against sect, church against church, creed against creed; jealousy, envy, all uncharitableness with evil speaking and malice—these come and dwell within the 'house of God.' The strong refuse to bear the burdens of the weak, and the weak will bear no burden at all; whose hinges are of brass and timbers of impenetrable oak. Within the Church there ought to be no room for personal selfishness; bigotry, self-conceit, carping criticisms of men and methods, sensitiveness, a constant crying out of neglect, lack of earnestness—these are the bolts in the door which keep the King of Glory

"There are other gates, as those of pride, folly, and unconsecrated service, all of which we are building up against the King, while within, because of them, our churches, our sects, yea, our own hearts are desolate; because the King stands without knocking, the gates preventing His entrance."

The want of a more consoling and expressive

system of public worship among our separate brethren is to be seen in the remarkable growth of what is styled the High Church and Ritualistic party in the Protestant denomination in the United States, and in Great Britain and her dependencies.

This "Romanizing" element has succeeded in gradually introducing alters, crosses, pictures and statuary, processionals and recessionals, altar cloths choral services. Gregorian music, floral decorations, and other customs peculiar to the Catholic Church. In architecture this approximation to Catholic art is seen everywhere in the revival of Gothic architecture, with all its beautiful symbolism, which has almost superseded the old orthodox Protestant square windowed, galleried, and white-washed house of worship of forty years ago .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

#### MY IRISH GIRL

BY WILLIAM COLLING.

Her name isn't Maimie nor Minnie, Nor Laura, nor Sophie, nor Sue, She doesn't ride out in a carriage Through Broadway or Fifth Avenue; She don't care a fig for the fashions, Nor wishes "a brown front" to own, Yet fairer is not in the city, Than my Irish girl, Bridget Malone.

Could you see her at Mass on a Sunday, With her bright shiming calico dress, Tis little you'd care, I've a notion, For the sating of Laura or Bess; And the blush on her cheek is as modest As the tint on the rose when half blown, And the stars in the sky are not brighter Than the brown eyes of Bridget Malone.

Miss Laura may thumb the piano Or shine at a party or ball And Minnie and Susie in satins, But I don't care a cent for them all. Oh I give me the maid in whose bosom Religion and love find a home, And whose soul is as pure and unclouded As my Irish girl's, Bridget Malone. -Irish World.

#### CARDINAL MANNING

LESSON FROM OUR LADY'S LIFE Concluding a series of sermons at St. Mary's Chelsea, during the month of May, Cardinal Manning preached, on the last Sunday of May, a discourse, which will probably rank, when it is published, among the most attractive of the many beautiful sermons preached by his Eminence. We are indebted to our esteemed Contemporary the Liverpool Catholic Times for the following report. The text was taken from the 19th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark, "Woman behold thy son." His Eminence said:—We are come to the last of the four reasons which I gave in the beginning for the love and veneration-the devotionwhich we owe to the blessed mother of our Redeemer-the sanctifying power of this devotion upon ourselves, that is, the reflex action upon the minds and hearts of those who love and venerate her. The first of these reasons were derived from the substance of the faith and sanctification and the glory of her own person; this is personal to ourselves. The greatest saints have always loved the Blessed Virgin most; and in proportion as we are sanctified. we shall love her more: and in proportion as we love her more, we shall be more sanctified. This is what I propose to consider to-day. The words I have taken for my text were the words of Our Divine Lord Himself, as you will remember, upon the cross. He said to His Blessed Mother, "Behold thy son," meaning thereby the beloved disciple. St. John, who stood at the foot of his cross, and he went on to say to his disciple " Behold thy mother." These words are not a mere deed of grant; they do not signify that Our Divine Lord, gave, by a metaphorical expression, His Mother to be our mother; but He revealed what the mystery of the Incarnation had accomplished, namely, that there are living relations between God Incarnate and us, whereby He becomes our brother, and so by the adoption of grace His Father our Father, and therefore His Mother our Mother, so that there is a supernatural consanguinity of our manhood in the Incarnation, whereby we are as truly the sons of the second Eve by grace as we are sons of the First Eve by nature. From this it follows that there are living relations, perpetual and eternal, between us and her, and that these living relations are the sources of living and personal duties and affections now and for sternity; and in the measure in which we practise these duties and cherish these affections, in that measure we, ourselves, shall be sanctified. I have pointed out, before, how this love and veneration springs from the very substance of the faith itself; therefore this devotion perfects the faith in the hearts of those who believe; the tendency of it is to comis the perfect image of the Mother and the Son, the union, in one person, of Godhead and manhood and the mother from whom he derived it-the Second Adam and the Second Eve. Upon the unity of that mystery depended the perfection of our faith. We cannot separate it, we cannot divide it, we cannot diminish any part of its perfect circumference without destroying the perfectness of our faith. The devotion—the love and reverence to the Blessed Mother of our Redeemer-turns round about that mystery of the Incarnation, a circle and a circumference of defence and of perfection. In the whole history of the Church the manifestation of the glory of the Incarnation has been at the same time, the manifestations of the glory of the Blessed Virgin. The doctrine of the Incarnation has never been assailed by heresy, and therefore defended by the divine authority of the Church, without, at that same time and in that same action, the glory of the Son and the glory of the Mother becoming at the same time more manifest. When those who denied the true substantial manhood of the Son, and taught that the body in which he appeared was a phantasm, -when they were condemned by a declaration that the manhood of Jesus Christ was true and substantial like ours, in that declaration His Blessed Mother was declared to be the source from which that substance of our manhood was assumed, and in the assumption of it was deified. When the Arians ascribed, to the Son of Mary Godhead in every sense but one, Godhead in perfection save in that of co-eternity of the Son with the Father when the Church in the Council of Nice declared that the Son was not of a like substance, but of one substance with the Father,—in that mo-ment the glory of the Mother of God was manifested. When the Nestorians affirmed, indeed, that the Godhead was perfect in its proper substance and the manhood perfect in its proper substance, but that there were two persons—the Eternal Son and the Emmanuel, united by some mysterious economy to the Eternal Son—thereby denying the truth of the Incarnation of God altogether, and thereby denying the redemption of the world, for the blood that was shed on Calvary would have been no longer the blood of God but of man, the Council of Ephesus, in giving to her the title of Mother of God affirmed this precise truth—that the Divine infant whom she bore into the world was a Divine person and, if in a truly Divine person there was no human personality, there was a Divine person clothed with human nature, but no human personality. because two persons could not so exist in the mystery of the Incarnation; it would not be the Incarnation of God. I might even go further—the faith itself has hardly been touched—but directly or indirectly the glory of the Blessed Mother of God has been made more manifest. When St. Augustine laid down against the heresy of the Pelagians the doctrine of original sin, he declared, in speaking of the universality of original sin, "I say nothing of the Blessed Virgin out of reverence for Her Divine Son;" and the Council of Trent, in like manner, when it made a decree—the first decree that a General Council of the Church ever made on the subject of original sin; for until then that doctrine which is the foundation of our whole faith, rested | cause she bore Him as a Divine Infant, they who upon the definitions of a provincial council in Africa-with the confirmation of the Roman Pontiff | truths-I can quite understand them never saying a thereby becoming an infallible definition in de prayer in honor, or affection, or love of a person of

Mother of God. I may say, therefore, the glory of Mary has been manifested concurrently with the glory of her Divine Son; and the Faith itself is so intimately related to the mystery of her sanctity, that whensoever any of the doctrines of the faith have been touched directly or indirectly, some reference to her has been made, and her singular and pre-eminent sanctification and glory have been manifested. Now let us take a contrast. There was a time when England was full, from sea to sea of this undivided mystery of the Incarnation, when the glory of the Son and of the Mother was in the heart and on the lips of every man and every child. Three hundred years ago in every cathedral and abbey and parish church there were Our Lady's altar and Our Lady's chapel, her feasts, her litanies, the "Hail Mary," her memory venerable and dear in the heart and upon the lips of all who believed in Christianity. Then came a separation; the glory of the Son was isolated, and men thought to adore Him with divine worship and to leave His Blessed Mother in the shade without so much as invocation. What has followed? You see the condition of religion in England at this day. I know not how many millions do not believe even in Jesus Christ: I don't know how many who profess to believe in Jesus Christ deny his Godhead; I don't know hom many there are who believe in the Incarnation, nevertheless deny to her the title of Mother of God. And if they believe her Divine Son to be the co-eternal Son, how can they deny that she is the mother of a divine person? Does it not show that a latent, if it be only a subtle and unsuppressed, thought of Nestorianism runs through the mind even of those who profess to believe in the mystery of the Incarnation? What would the Council of Ephesus have said to these numbers of Christians in England of every kind who refuse to give to the Blessed Virgin the title which the Council gave-" Mother of God"-one of the Four General Councils which we are told the Anglican Church receives and makes the foundation of all things, like the Four Gospels, and by which heresy is to be tried in the tribunals of the land? The Council of Ephesus would say, Why any man who denies that Mary is the Mother of God is a heretic, either implicit or explicit, conscious or unconscious. I might carry matters further. The instance I have given is enough to show this-you cannot obscure the glory of the Mother without at the same time in some degree diminishing and destroy-ing the fulness and the perfection of the Faith. If I were to give other examples, I might refer to Poland, to Switzerland, and to Germany, where Socinianism and Rationalism have devoured not only doctrine after doctrine, but the whole Revelation of God, not only the leaf but the fruit, not only the fruit but the branches, not only the branches but the trunk, not only the trunk but the root. It is all gone. And where did it begin? With that same intellectual rising against the divine authority of the Church called the Reformation, the first sign of which was the rejection of the loving veneration of the Blessed Mother of God. I remember some years ago seeing a map, drawn by pious and well-intentioned men no doubt, describing the state of the Christian world .--Those vast countries, nations, and regions over wlich the Vicar of Jesus Christ holds spiritual sway werd painted in deep black; those other portions which were liberated by the Reformation as hope and light in bright colours. When I looked upon that map, I said to myself, "In those lands of light there is not a 'Hail Mary' said, but neither is the Godhead of Jesus Christ believed, the doctrine of the Holy Trinity is rejected, and Christianity is abolished and gone up from the earth like dust; but in those dark lands there is no man, woman, or child, unless they are among the units who have fallen away, who do not believe in the Ever-Blessed Trinity, in Jesus, God and man in one person, and who do not say the 'Hail Mary' every day after they had said the 'Our Father.'" I think then I have not said too much in affirming that the loving veneration of the Mother of God has been the circle of circumference round about the Faith itself. As it preserves and amplifies the consciousness of Faith, so does it preserve and amplify the habit of for his rebuke and guidance; how the memory of a Charity More perfect Faith, more perfect love; mother's love will soften a flinty and hard man in Charity. More perfect Faith, more perfect love; plete and to preserve the life and consciousness of the one is the commensuration of the other. Do faith in those who love and venerate the Mother of you believe that any man can love the Mother wit-God. The mystery of the Incarnation, as it was hout loving the Son? Do you believe that anyone from all eternity before the divine mind of God. believes Mary to be the Mother of God without believing Jesus to be God? Do you think it possible for anyone to love the Mother of God and not to love Jesus as the Divine Lord and the Redeemer of the world? Why should anyone love the Mother except in and through the Son? How can they know the Mother unless they know the Son? They are co-relative terms. How can they know the dignity and the sanctity of the Mother unless they know the Godhead and the manhood of the Son? It is from the son that they have knowledge of the Mother; it is through the Son that they love her, and their act of love to the Mother of Jesus is an act of love to Jesus Himself. Charity is like the light of heaven; you cannot take it and subdivide it by a prism in the human soul. Where Charity exists, it exists in one gift of God. Do you think it possible for any man really to love the Son and consciously to refuse to love the Mother? I do not believe it. I believe there are millions in England who do love our Lord Jesus Christ, and who do not love His Blessed Mother. That would seem to be a contradiction of my words, but it is none. Three hundred years ago in every church throughout this land there was the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. All in a day the Blessed Sacrament was removed. Those who had lived to man's estate, or to the age of reason, while the Blessed Sacrament was upon the altar, no doubt, were trained to realise the divine presence in the supernatural mystery, and to the end of their lives they retained some recollection of it, fading perpetually, for they were carried away, as the great majority were, in the tumult and the riot of that spiritual revolt. Nevertheless they retained same sort of consciousness to their dying day, that in the Most Holy Sacrament there was the real presence of Jesus Christ, and that if it were upon the altar they would bend the knee. But their children—the next generation who were born afterwards, and had never seen a tabernacle, nor the light hanging before it, had never seen the presence of Our Lord in the Holy Sacrament at all, who had been reared up in the empty churches of England in the desolate untenanted sepulchres where once the Lord had lain—what consciousness had they? It is no surprise to me to see true Christians who believe in Jesus Christ coming to our churches without so much as bowing in passing to and fro before the high altar, gazing at pictures, making observations on the architecture, as unconscious that they are standing in the presence of our Divine Saviour in the Blessed Sacrament as if He did not exist. I don't find fault with them. Some people are impatient; I am not impatient with them. Who has ever trained them? They believe in Josus Christ, and I hope and trust they love him in their bearts, but they don't know His presence in the Holy Sacrament. Let me apply what I have said only as an illustration. Those who lived at the time of the Reformation, and had been taught from their infancy to say the "Hail Mary," continued to the end of their lives, no doubt believing and loving her; but those who were born in the next generation—who had never been taught to say the "Hail Mary," nor to know who Mary is; had never been instructed to understand that He is God Incarnate, and she is the Mother of God, be-

had grown up in the utter unconsciousness of these

order of grace as the First Eve in the order of nature, and that our relations to her are living relations, carrying duties and affections; I can perfectly understand those who have been deprived of this influence-growing up in a perfect unconciousness of their duties to the Mother of the Divine Redeemer and yet knowing and loving Him. Therefore, understand me, when I say I cannot understand any man loving the Son and consciously refusing love to His Blessed Mother, I mean this, that they that are unconscious of the relations in which they stand to her and and stands to them. It cannot understand; but as to those who know this influence. I must charge upon them an implety, of heart, a hardness and unfillal coldness—I must say more, a standard of the same transfer of the s a spiritual insolence to venture to think her Divine Son will accept the love of hearts which consciously, deliberately, and explicitly withhold the love which for His sake is due to His Mother. In order to give a further proof of the assertion I made in the beginning, that the greatest saints had loved her most, and that in the measure in which we are sanctified we shall love her more, I will give the example of the saints of the Church. I would ask you to take the literature of the Church, and to tell me where you find the love of Our Divine Lord, the love of His Name, the love of His Sacred Heart, of His Five Sacred Wounds, of His Incarnation, of His person, in the greatest degree of fervour both of conception and of expression, if you do not find it in St. Anselm, whose whole mind was pervaded with the light of the Incarration, and the love of Our Lord; St. Bernard, who had given the name of Jesus his own devotion; St. Bernardine, who is called the Scraphic Doctor; and St. Alphonsus, whose works are filled with the love of Jesus. All these writers are the most profound in their love and veneration of the Blessed Mother of vur Lord. St. Bernard has received a special title for the love that he bore to her; St. Bonaventure preached all over central Italy of Mary; St. Bernard is reproached for writings in which he has adopted the words "O God" to express the dignity of His Blessed Mother; St. Alphonsus is crowned with a diadem of reproach and of rebuke for the "Glories of Mary." Thirdly, this devotion perfects the filial spirit. By our baptism, we are made sons of God and sons of the Church; and when we are made sons of God we are made the sons of Mary. And when the Spirit of the Father and the Spirit of the Son is sent forth into our hearts, whereby we cry, "Abba, Father," and when we receive power to become the sons of God, it means this, and the filial spirit which is implanted in us by gift must be trained in us by discipline. Now, we can only serve God in one of three ways. We must either serve Him as slaves, in trembling like the devils that believe and fear; or, secondly, we may serve him as hirelings and mercenaries, looking only for our pay; or, thirdly, we may serve Rim as sons, by love, obedi-ence, freedom, and generosity. Now, I ask how is this spirit to be trained by us? There are two gifts of the Holy Ghost out of which that spirit arises. There is a gift of holy fear, which is the gift, not of slaves or of hirelings, but of sons who fear to offend the love and holiness of their Father; there is a gift of piety, which means especially the natural affection of children for a father, raised and elevated, by the Holy Ghost, with sanctity and charity, How is this character trained? I should ask you How is the filial love of your children trained? Who forms the first character of the child? Who impresses upon the boy in his infancy the outline and the qualities of the character which he will have when he grows up a man? Whom does the law of England call the guardian of nurture until the age of discretion is reached? The mother. Into whose hands does nature commit the child to be fashioned and formed and trained and disciplined before, as yet, the father exercises authority? You know how the love of a mother is the first formation of the whole character of the boy and of the future man; you know the words of a mother will follow a man through life; how to the end of life the affection of a mother will hang over the head of a son even in the riot and disorder of his life, the midst of iniquity; how there is a creative power I may say, in a mother's heart. Is there anything like this in the order of grace? Certainly. The First Eve was our mother to sin and death, the Second Eve is the Mother of our Rredemer, the perfection of purity, humility, charity; that divine example haugs before us all our days, as Catholics, and also her known and conscious love, for, if we once love ner be sure of it she loves us first, and her prayers are ever offered up for us; and it is from the contemplation of her perfect love that men learn first manly tenderness. Men are proud of their hardness, and hardness is a departure from perfection. There is a manly tenderneas which belongs to a soldier's character. The Sacred heart of Jesus is a divine heart, the spotless heart of Mary is a human heart like ours, and from the example alone we learn a meaning. We learn a chivalrous fidelity to her Divine Son, to be good soldiers of Jesus Christ. The martyrs learned it from the Queen of Martyrs, who stood at the foot of the Cross when men fled. A chivalrous spirit will not endure to hear a word of reproach or shame or dishonor against Jesus Christ, or His mother, or the Faith. The life it lives is a life above the mere literal commandments, and shows a promptness to make self-sacrifice, as she at the foot of the Cross united herself, united her heart, united her will to the heart and will of her Divine Son in the moment of his self-oblation when He redeemed the world. In His infinite merits she by a conscious act like His, as the priest when he raises the Holy Sacrament of the altar, she made oblation gladly and willingly of her Divine Son for the redemption of mankind. If our children be taught to contemplate her from their earliest history, to ask her prayers, stduy her life, follow her footsteps, can there be a discipline by which the filial character of a child can be better formed so as to love our Heavenly Father more surely and more perfectly. I have affirmed that those who love and veherate her must have most of the character of true disciples of Jesus Christ; that they have the most conformity to their Divine Master; that their love and veneration is only a conformity to His; only au approximation to that love and veneration which he bore. He, a perfect Son, is our example; His example is our pattern. His life is our law. If in some musical instrument of great compass, richness, and power, one single stop were untuned the whole harmony would be marred; if in some beautiful human countenance one feature only was effaced, the whole beauty would be marred; if whilst the love of His Blessed Mother was in His heart, the love of His Blessed Mother is not found in ours, I ask what perfection can there be in conformity to Him. In that measure there is a defect and a deformity. The love of the Blessed Virgin was taught first of all by Jesus Christ; He was the founder of that devotion. It was preached to the world by the apostles, and the evangelists of the Incarnation, and has come down as a living stream of love and veneration in the heart of the Church from that day to this. The supernatural instinct which we call devotion rises from the supernatural intuitions of the faith, and what we do not they did then; and what we do now is what we shall do in eternity, and therefore devotion to the Blussed Virgin is not only no hindrance in the way of submission to the divine authority of the Catholic Church—it is a sign and proof of the true Church of

Jesus Christ, and a reason for that submission.

Lastly, what are our duties? The duty of love

stands to reason; the duty of veneration is abund-

it does not include the Blessed and Immaculate that they, having never been taught that through the duty of imitation. Having touched briefly on the Mother of God. I may say, therefore, the glory of the Incarnation she is as much our mother in the the first of these duties, his Eminence proceeded as to the duty of imitation :- I will say to men, imitate the example of the Blessed Virgin. Imitate her in courage. I don't mean that burly, noisy, boisterous overbearing which men call courage; mean the calm, passive, silent, enduring, self-mastering patience, which was the courage of the martyrs. That is true courage. The courage of a soldier who can stand under fire is greater than the courage of a soldier who can rush because his blood is hot. Another lesson to learn is a lesson of compassion; compassion with the crucifixion in our nature ; compassion to every soul about us ; compassion to every penitent; compassion to everyone language is spoken.

The question we wish to have solved is this: sin—hating the sin have compassion on the sinner; compassion to the dumb creatures that are the creation of God to those innocent and beautiful works of his hands made for our use, over which we have dominion, but not for tyranny. I will we have dominion, but not for tyranny. I will mother of iniquity, here and there and everywhere, say to women, imitate the Blessed Virgin; and if mother of iniquity, here and there and everywhere, continues to draw to her bosom precisely those consciously into the very substance of your life and heart. Imitate her true dignity which does not consist in clamouring for rights and in running a race in the, intellectual culture of men. Man and woman have a diverse perfection, and the union of these perfections, which are diverse, make up one perfection which is indissoluble. Women have a dignity and perfection of their own which no man can imitate without lowering himself. An effeminate man is an abomination, a masculine self-assert-ing woman is a monster. The pattern of our Blessed Mother is a pattern of womanly diguity. Woman has her sovereignty, and her kingdom is her own hearth; and in the house over which she rules no man can dispute that sovereignty; if he rises against it he is mutilating that divine law by which he reigns supreme. Such was the state when God created man and woman in Paradise, and the world has wrecked the recollection and is striving to efface the image of that two-fold perfection which rises into one one. Man is the image of God: man is the head of woman, and the head of man is God. These are the words of the Holy Ghost. In Jesus and His Blessed Mother the first creation is not only restored but elevated to a divine perfection, and you are called to be children of the Incarnation. The highest creature in the new creation of God is a woman, and the second Adam is God Himself. Therefore, dear brethren, let the humility and the charity and the tenderness and courage and compassion and piety of the Blessed Mother of God be your example; and if that does not make you perfect, I know of no means by which you can obtain perfection. The greatest saints have loved her most, and in the measure in which you are sanctified you will love her more; in the measure in which you love her more, you will be like

#### TO OUR PROTESTANT FRIENDS.

The word convert has in this country two meanings, Catholic and Protestant. In the Catholic Church a convert means a person who has abandoned false worship and erroneous opinions, and has embraced the Gospel of Truth in the Church of Christ. Among our separated brethren a convert means a person who experiences a " change of stands it. This use of the word convert is almost peculiarly American. It is open to the praise of being economical, as if not used in this way our Protestant fellow citizens would have no practical use for the word as combined with the indefinite article. A convert, in the Catholic sense of the term, they never see.

We address this article in part to our Protestant desire their earnest attention to it; and we ask for some explanation of the facts which we allege, if such explanation can be given.

We shall now roughly outline two pictures of the Catholic and Protestant Churches as popularly presented in the ordinary Protestant newspapers of the

The Catholic Church, say they, is intriguing, ambitious, full of profound worldly wisdom; it keeps lindness and i laziness and uncleanliness, and is inconsistent with intellectual advancement, with the progress of society in its industrial and commercial aspects, and is utterly at variance with the plain letter and obvious interpretation of the pure Word of God .-Both from a temporal and a spiritual point of view it is an illogical monstrosity, worthy only of un-

tutored barbarians. Protestantism, on the other hand, happily approves itself to both the temporal and spiritual senses. Based on the pure word of God, it obtains the seal of his indirect approval in the great advances in wealth and comfort which are to be noted in Protestant countries.

Progress, education, refinement, wealth and advancing enlightenment in science are sure concomitants of the Bible Christian. They are in some sort, what we call the "notes" of the Protestant Church.

Well, these systems of religion stand before the American people on their merits, or demerits, as the case may be. No state thunder is used on behalf of either. All their action is public to every citizen. Communications between people and pastors is made in churches with open doors and with congregations invariably mixed. The proceedings of Catholic Councils and of Protestant Synods and Conferences are alike printed and pubished to the world.

We are looking at these opposing systems from the outside, as it were, and divesting ourselves of partiality or prejudice, if we previously had any .-Prejudice, in its right meaning, ought to be unknown among American citizens on the subject of doctrinal differences, for ample opportunities are afforded every Catholic of knowing just what Protestantism asserts, and claims and teaches. Catholics need not be, and in fact rarely are, ignorant of what Protestantism is. Protestants have equal facilities of knowing what Catholicity has to say for itself, if it has anything to say.

Whatever may be the strength or the weakness, the merits or the demerits, the good or the evil of these totally incompatible religions, it is at least certain that both stand before us in the brightness of noon-day. Both have active writers and thinkers dealing with matters of dogma or discipline. Attack and defence is going on now as in the past along the whole line, and there is no possibility of masked batteries. It may be admitted, we think, that Catholicity labors under what to any other body would be deemed an insuperable difficulty, in that her living teachers adopt all that their predecessors taught as immutably true.

The American people are the great national jury before whom these contestants appear. It is true that many of the members of the National Inquest neglect to listen to or note the evidence. But there are those who do—and what is the result? This is a legitimate query, and one which has to some extent a logical sequence. Well, the facts are these, so far as this city of Newark is concerned. There is no instance on record of any Catholic having embraced Protestantism on conscientious conviction. On the other hand, converts from Protestantism to Catholicity may be reckoned by the hundred and, we believe exceeding ten hundreds in twenty-five years. Converts to the Church are almost always men of more than ordinary education and ability, and conspicuous for purity of life and character: claring the universality of original sin of mankind; whom they knew so little; I can quite understand antly proved; but there are duties of invocation and

A couple of weeks ago Father Damen concluded | die any minute.

a mission at St. James' Church in this city. A mission is simply a special effort made to bring sinners to repentance, and in this sense resembles a revivial, lacking the sensational. The close of this mission brought a great number of penitents, whom our Protestant friends would call converte, and a large number of converts, whom our Protest. ant friends would call perverts, to the Catholic faith. They have been baptized, and henceforward will be undistinguishable from other Uatholics in thought, habit, instincts and religious observances, beyond a little extra zeal and a very joyous de meanor.

Asat is in Newark, so it is wherever the English

How is it that this Catholic Church, debasing, illogical, unscriptural, sensual, intriguing, worldly. spirited, lazy, unprogressive, unintellectual, and in total variance with the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century—how is it that this unattractive men to whom the repulsive features mentioned

would be most noticeable and most abhorrent, This is an age devoted specially to the study of phenomena. Here is a phenomenon before our eyes. Twenty odd persons, being Protestants, go to hear certain men preach in a Catholic church during the month of April, 1875. Whatever they heard there induced them to apply for admission to that Catholic Church, of which they are now members. What caused these men to take this step?-Are the doctrines of the Catholic Church less unreasonable than is so often stated? What are these dectrines? Whence the striking fact that all the converts go in one direction?

We think, dear Protestant readers, that these are questions that a reasonable man might ask himself, and we suggest them in a spirit of desire for truth, which we are all, Jew and Gentile, desirous of attaining and possessing .- Irish Citizen.

## THE IRISH IN PHILADELPHIA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

GEN. STEPHEN MOYLAN-

Was a native of Cork, and brother to Bishop Moylan. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he had raised a regiment of Cavalry, the fourth regiment of Light Dragoons, and so effective was it in service that it was called a "brigade," it being regarded as efficient as that number of men-'Moylan's Dragoons" being in fact a terror to the British. The Dragoons fought valiantly and served faithfully; they were almost ontirely Irish.

On January 1st, 1781, the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line occurred near Princeton, N. J. It was caused by the discontent of the soldiers as to uncertain enlistments deficiencies of clothing, arrearages of pay. The soldiers to the number of 1300 marched to Trenton, and making it the headquarters, negetiations were completed by which the trouble was settled. Gen. Moylan, being at Princeton, January 4th, 1781, wrote to President Reed, of Pennsylvania, as follows: "I joined General Wayne this day in order to give any assistance in my power, as the enemy will, in all probability, come out. If the Line act as they say they will, I shall then be of some service. Should your Exheart," often instantaneous, whereby, instead of cellency think it would be my duty to join my regionsclessness of things spiritual or criminality of ment or stay to see the end of this affair, pray better the stay to see the end of this affair, pray better the stay to see the end of this affair, pray better the stay to see the end of this affair, pray better the stay to see the end of this affair, pray better the stay to see the end of this affair. ment or stay to see the end of this affair, pray let life, the "convert" thereafter mainly shapes his life after the model of Scripture, as he under- Lancaster may well be dispensed with." He wrote thus because the British had sent a force to South Amboy, expecting the mutineers would join them. Two spies were sent to the Pennsylvanians, who handed them over to Gen. Wayne, assuring him that though they had revolted they ceased not to be enemies of the oppressors of America, and would always oppose them. Moylan was ready in case of an engagement to take command under Wayne readers, of whom we have a few hundred, and we Moylan had the confidence of Washington, and was appointed Brigadier and Commissary-General, and acted as Washington's aid at Cambridge.

After the war he resided in Chester county, but he died in Philadelphia. He was the first member and the first, and also the last, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, formed September 17th 1771, and served as President until 1773. On March 17th, 1796, on the resignation of J. M. Nesbitt, he was chosen President, and served until the issolution of the society, 1798.

Moylan was also a member of the Society of the

It is stated that he is buried in St. Mary's Church Yard, South Fourth st., Philadelphia, but after a diligent search we failed to find any tombstone bearing the name of Moylan, and if the trustees of the church ever erected a monument to him, as we have seen stated, it certainly has no existence to-day. Perhaps through neglect like Commodore Barry's tomb, it was allowed to decay. Who can tell us of the burisl place of Moylan?

## GEN. WALTER STEWART.

The military camp on the Centennial Exposition Grounds is named Camp Stewart, in houor of Colonel Stewart, Commander of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Stewart was a native of Ireland, and at the outbreak of hostilities took an active part on the side of the colonists. His regiment served faithfully and efficiently, and on one occasion, February 20th, 1778. while stationed at Newtown, Bucks county, the Major and a number of the men were taken prisoners by the British, who also capturing clothing entailed great suffering upon the regiment.

In 1777 was captured in Philadelphia James Molesworth, a British spy, who had come from New York to obtain pilots to bring war vessels up the Delaware River to attempt the capture of Philadelphis, and to secure men to spike the guns of the Americans. After the arrest of Molesworth he confessed these details of the plot to Stewart. He was executed March 31st, 1777. Stewart served as assistant aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Gates. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

## CAPT. JOHN McDonald

was an Irishman, who commanded a company of Col. Swope's regiment of Pennsylvania Flying Camp. He was captured at Fort Washington November 17th, 1776; was paroled at Long Island June 28th, 1777, and on August 9th, 1779, was ordered to the New York Prisons, where he received supplies from Louis Pintard, John Beatty, Abraham Skinner, Commissary-General of Prisoners, and John Brook, Assistant Commissary of Issues. Capt. McDonald was exchanged at Elizabethtown, N.J., November 2nd, 1780, and walked from there to York, Pennsylvania.

## JIMMY McCoy

was a noted character in Philadelphia during the latter part of the Revolutionary War. His name indicates his nationality, and as he had but one leg it is to be inferred that he had lost the other in the service of his country. The Evening Post was a paper published once a week by Charles Town. Jimmy McCoy would dispose of copies throughout the city by blowing a trumpet, and crying out with a loud voice, "Here's your bloody news-here's your fine bloody news.—I. C. B. U. Journal.

> Politics are full of tricks, Of politics beware, A good stout spade ne'er yet betrayed The man who used it fair.

Buggins thinks that dynamite is a contraction of

Captain Henry Eustace Leader, J. P., Millstreet, died on the 1st inst., after having undergone a most trying operation. The deceased was most deservedly liked by all who knew him. He was master of the Duhallow fox hounds, and the owner of a very extensive property in the neighborhood, and was a good landlord.

On the 28th ult., a fire broke out in the premises of the Messrs. Mercer, Keer & Co., wholesale tea merchants, 115 Thomas street, Dublin, but owing to the exertions of the fire brigade the flames were confined to the roums where they originated, and were in a comparatively short time extinguished The loss of property was considerable, but was covered by insurance.

The following sale was made in the Landed Estates Court on the 2nd inst : Estate of John Fitzgerald, owner and petitioner.—Part of the Lands of Levally, containing 265a 3r 10p, situated in the parish of Erke, barony of Clarmallah, held in feesimple; estimated yearly value, £398; tenement valuation, £216. Sold for £9,000 to Mr. C. E. Davison, Gastons, in trust for self and J. F. S. Chis-

Public Income.-Mr. Mitchell Henry has obtained a return, which was printed on Friday, containing an account for the last five years. The gross recipts in the United Kingdom 1870.71 were £74, 532, 16s. 9d.; and in 1874-75 (to the 31st of March), £76,652,263 10s. 1d

On the 29th ult, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. P. Loughnan, grocer, Harold's Cross, and resulted in a very serious loss to Mr. Loughnan, whose entire stock in trade, furniture, and a large quantity of wearing apparel were destroyed. A fire engine was sent to the burning premises but whatever service it rendered in preventing en extension of the fire, it failed to prevent the utter destruction of Mr. Loughnan's property.

The Cork Examiner of the 3rd inst., says :-" We have seen a specimen of new potatoes sent into market from the Castle Gardens, Mitchelstown. They are fine healthy potatoes, of the kidney class well grown, dry, and of good size. Judging from these as specimen of early potatoes, we may expect that in less than a month the vegetable will have arrived at its most perfect state. The gardener of Mitchelstown Castle is Mr. Thomas Brownell."

On the 29th ult., an inquest was held at Parsonstown on the body of a man named Patrick Gorman. a workman in the employment of the Earl of Huntingdon, who was burned to death on the previous day. It was stated in evidence that the deceased was applying parafin oil for the purpose of eradicating rheumatism from his arm, when his clothes caught fire, and he was reduced to a charred mass before assistance could be rendered. A verdict in accordance with the above evidence was returned.

A poor woman met her death on the 2nd inst., a short distance outside Charleville, under most extraordinary circumstances. She had picked off the fields a bag of borhane, and was bringing it home on her back held by a rope which came across her shoulders and breast. In passing a fence formed by a stick across a gap, she rested the bag on the stick, and by some means it slipped down on the off side, and the rope coming on her neck she was unable to release herself, and was strangled, being quite dead when discovered.

guardians it was decided by a majority of twenty to five that the salary of the Catholic Chaplain to the Armagh union, the Rev. Mr. Byrne, should not be increased. It now stands at £35. The number of Catholic paupers is 175, whilst the number of inmates professing the other religious denominations was shown to be-Members of the Church of England, 86; Presbyterians, 20. These latter (two) are attended to by clergymen who each receive a salary of £35.

The ceremonial of the profession of 2 young ladies took place on 30th ult., at the Convent of the Bridgetine Nuns, Abbeyleix. The names of the ladies Miss O'Neill, niece of Mrs. Eliza Walsh, Ballinkiil, who took in religion the name of Sister Berkmans; and Miss Phelan of Ballyragget. The ceremonies took place in the parish chapel immediately adjoining the convent, which was crowded. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father, Maher, C.C., Abbeyleix; and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, ford, was appropriately celebrated in St. Peter's conferred the veil, and preached an appropriate College and in the Convent Schools, all rejoicing sermon.

On the night of the 1st instant, a fire broke out be done three cottages were burned to the ground. Immediately on the alarm being given, the staff and recruits of the Wexford Militia, at present up Convent Schools, who also sang songs of joy spe-for training, turned out under the Command of cially composed for the occasion. Father Roche, Captain Pigott, but owing to the scarcity of water, which had to be carried by buckets a considerable distance, nothing could be done but keep the fire from spreading to the adjoining premises. It appears that a woman in one of the houses sent some children to their bedroom with a lighted candle, which ignited some of the bed clothes. The children narrowly escaped being burned. .

At a meeting held in the Shelbourne Hotel on was resolved to form a limited liability company, to be callled the Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Company, whose objects should be the acquisition of land, the building of improved dwellings, and the alteration and adaptation of existing dwellings, with a view to increased health and comfort—the capital of the company to be £50,000. It was announced that Sir Arthur Guinness and Mr Cecil Guinness would each take £5,000 worth of shares, and that Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Richard Martin would each take £1,000 worth. Trustees and directors were appointed .- Nation, June 16th.

SERGEANT McCARTHY -The Dublin Freeman's Correspondent, writing from London under date of the 1st inst., says :- "A gentleman who visited Sergeaut McCarthy, one of the Irish political prisoners, at Chatham, a few days ago, informs me that he looks as well and is in as good health as could be expected. He complains bitterly, however, of the degradation of being compelled to work in company with all sorts of scoundrels-English convicts, who are paying the penalty of the lowest crimesan association which necessarily must be galling to the unhappy man. It is well known that Mr. McCarthy is a man of remarkable attainments and of a peculiarly refined mind, and contact with burglars, garroters, and other ruffians who are indurance for unnameable offences, must be well nigh, if not absolute, cruelty."

The funeral of the late Major Henry O'Farrell Gregory, who died on the 14th ult, at his residence Carrickmoira, at the early age of thirty-seven years, largest and most respectable that was ever seen in the neighborhood. There was a Pontifical High Mass for the repose of his soul, at eleven o'clock, priests officiated. A little after two o'clock his reages moved on in solomn procession after the compliment to the members of the Order who, over), earse. At the entrance gate all the orphans of the through weal and woe, have ever stood by the peoble and under the compliment of the complete of the c

IRISH INTELLIGENCE, formed into line and preceded the hearse to the graveyard, which is close to Newtownforbes, where his remains were interred.

> One of the strangest things that has occurred perhaps, in the North of Ireland for some time (says the Lurgan correspondent of the Belfast Examiner) took place here last Thursday evening. It would seem that a respectable man named Patrick Wallis thought fit to remove from Shankhill-street into Hill street. The people in Shankhill street are all Roman Catholics, and the people in Hill street Protestants. The later determined that the Roman Catholic party should not enter their house, and accordingly a large number entered, smashed the windows, and broke the furniture. That did the windows, and broke the furniture. not, however satisfy them. They took the furniture into the street and smashed it, and what they could not take out they smashed inside. The house is still empty, and it is determined that no Roman Catholic shall enter it.

On the 30th ult., James Murphy, the butler at Beaulien House, county Louth, the residence of Richard T. Montgomery, Esq., J.P., went out to amuse himself by shooting rabbits, which are very plentiful in the locality. He crossed over some three or four fields, carrying a loaded gun, and through it, pushing the butt end of the fowling piece before him. Subsequently he relinquished this idea, and in the act of pulling the gun back, with the muzzle towards him, it discharged itself, the trigger becoming entangled in the bushes, and 061,325, 78 7d.; in 1871-72, £79,420,582 78 4d.; in the contents of the charge entered his groin, pass-1873-73, £81,768,718 3s. 3d.; in 1873-74, £78,483,- ing out in a very ragged wound above the hip joint. On finding he was wounded, Murphy proceeded as well as he was able to the nearest house, a distance of some three hundred yards, when Drs. G. B. Kelly and Adrian were sent for, and were promptly in attendance. The patient is an a precarious condition, having lost much blood.

The kind agent of a good landlord (says the Clare Advertiser) was waited on by a deputation of lay and clerical gentlemen last week to present a congratulatory address to Major Studdert, on taking up his residence at Miltown Malbay. The gallant, kindhearted major is to be agent to the much beloved and popular baronet Sir Augus-tine Fitzgerald, and great joy was felt by the tenantry when Major Studdert came to live amongst them. The address set forth the feeling of the people in warm and appropriate language that welled up from the heart. It was read in clear and ringing tones by Michael Kenny, Esq., Frengh Castle, Among the gentlemen who formed the deputation were the esteemed and popular parish priest of Miltown Malbay, Rev. P. White, Rev. - Stewart, C.C.; Doctor Townsend, Doctor Hill, Michael Molohou, Esq.

ROCKWELL COLLEGE, TIPPERARY .- A cas: concerning the College at Rockwell, Cahir, came before the Vice-Chancellor on the 6th inst., for the sanction of the court to an agreement. A gentleman named Thiebault, in Forfarshire, now deceased, had granted a house and grounds in Tipperary for a college for educating Scotch Catholic youths for the priesthood. The manager and trustees were the Rev. Mr. Schwindenhammer and the Scotch Catholic bishops. Lately, however, the bishops wished to have the college transferred to Scotland, but Father Schwindenhammer had improved the property so much that instead of being worth £7,000, it was now worth £12,500. In these circumstances it was agreed that he should pay £7,000 to the bisbops, and maintain the college in Tipperary as before. The Vice-Chancellor sanction this agreement.

A DUBLIN ENGINEER IN CHINA .- A correspondent At the last meeting of the Armagh board of of the China Mail states that China is about to make another step towards civilization. This time it partakes of an even more specific nature than arsenals, gunboats and revenue crusers. The coal mines some thirty miles beyond Kinkiang and two to three miles from the Yangtsze, are to be worked as soon as possible by the latest foreign appliances, and the authorities have secured the services of Mr. S. J. Morris, C.E., who has left for the scene of his labor in the steamship "Fusiyama." It was this gentleman who sunk the shaft and brought to the surface the first ton of coal out of the now well- ourers, took their station under the chapel, watch-known Takasima mine in Japan. We are told that ling the doors, in order to repulse any attempt to owns on the river side is contemplated. Mr. Morris position which commanded a view of the "priest's is a native of Dublin, and obtained his diploma from the University Engineering School. There is abundance of coal in China, but hitherto the mines have not been worked scientifically.

May 27th, the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Very Rev. Canon Roche, P.P., V.F., Wexat having an opportunity of celebrating the jubilee of their beloved pastor's admission to membership On the night of the 1st instant, a fire broke out in a house in the Faythe, and before anything could of filial respect and love were presented to the very reverend gentleman from the professors and alumni of St. Peter's, and from the children attending the who was deeply affected by these expressions of affection, replied to them extemporaneously in such a manner as to show that he fully reciprocated the kind feelings which prompted them. Incidentally he mentioned that he had the great happiness of having celebrated over nineteen thousand Masses since his ordination, a statement which evoked from all who heard it the heartiest hope that he might long enjoy the great blessings of mental and Friday week, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the chair, it physical health and strength which have up to the present moment been granted him.

ORDINATIONS AT CARLOW .- The following gentlemen were called to holy orders at Carlow Col-

lege on Tuesday, the 30th ult:-To Priesthood .- Mr. John Wyre, Kildare; Mr

James Parkinson, Kildare; Mr. Peter Casey, Kildare : Mr. John Fox, Birmingham ; Mr. James Foley Dubuque: Mr. James Brady, Ardagh; Mr. James Rodgers, Boston; Mr. Patrick Lynch, Cloyne; Mr. John White, Cloyne; Mr. Thomas Morrison, Cloyne; Mr. Joseph Gernov, Armagh Mr. William Kelly, Mr. Joseph Gernon, Armagu; Mr. William Kelly, Maitland; Mr. John Lyng, Ferns; Mr. Matthew Fanning, Ferns; Mr. James Furlong, Ferns; Mr. John Corish, Ferns; Mr. Nicholas Lambert, Ferns.

To Deaconship .- Mr. Thomas Farrell, Kildare Mr. Martin Long, Maitland; Mr. Francis Curran, St. Louis: Mr. William O'Grady, St. Louis; Mr. James Hughes, Birmingham; Mr. Daniel Desmond, Cloyne; Mr. Patrick Brady, Ardagh; Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Nashville; Mr. Denis Twomey, Philadelphia; Mr. John Hackett, Dubuque; Mr. Robert Power, Dubuque.

To Sub-Deaconship .- Mr. George Going, Kildare; Mr. Jame Byrne, Kildare; Mr. Patrick Kenny, Mashville; Mr. James O'Reilly, St Louis; Mr. John Neligan, Cloyne.

To Minor Orders -Mr. John Dunne, Kildare Mr. Michael Hennessy, Dubuque; Mr. Patrick Loughlin, Dubuque; Mr. Edward Slevin, Dubuque; Mr. James Davis, Nashville.

On Sunday, the 28th ult, the foundation stone of took place on the 17th ult., and was one of the the new Franciscan church, Henry street, Limerick was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, with all the ceremony which could add to the solemnity of the event. The trades attended with bands and banners, celebrated in the Catholic church of Newtownfor- as did also several members of the different local bes, at which the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of societies. The Mayor with the Sergeants at maco Ardagh and Clonmacnois, and upwards of twenty, and several members of the Corporation, were also present, and altogether every evidence was given that the people were anxious to pay a well-deserved

religious liberty. High Mass, was celebrated at 12 o'clock, the Rev. Joseph Burke, Diocesan Seminary being priest celebrant; Rev. Father Condon, O. P., deacon; Rev. Father Keatinge, O. S. F., Athlone, sub-deacon; and Rev. Father McCoy, Administrator, St. John's, master of ceremonies. A large number of clergymen, secular and regular, assembled to take part in the ceremony. Immediately after the conclusion of the first Gospel, the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent discourse. In conclusion, his Lordship exhorted the congregation to show by their generous offerings that they recognized the efforts of the Fathers of the illustrious order of St. Francis. High Mass having been concluded the foundation stone was laid by Dr. Butler with all due ceremony.

The last of the grand religious demonstrations of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, attending the Mount St. Alphonsus church of the Redemptorists, Limerick, came off on the 28th ult., being the last Sunday in May, to close the religious ceremonies of the month, and was witnessed by a vast gathering of citizens. The demonstration commenced about the time that the laying of the foundation of the Franciscan church had concluded; so that those who attended there were in time to coming to a rather thick fence, attempted to get witness what was taking place at the Redemptorist church. There were 110 Guilds, each comprising over thirty members, present, so that there took part in the procession fully 3,500 men, old and young. Each Guild had a magnificently wrought banner of its patron saint borne by a prefect. There were two bands, that of the Foresters and the newly-created one attached to the Christian Brothers' Convent. The Guilds first formed within the church at the places assigned to them, the arrangements being carried out by Father Bridget, and having left the church, which was almost inconveniently thronged, notwithstanding its great extent, being one of largest Catholic churches in the South of Ireland, the procession moved, headed by a prefect carrying a large banner, with a figure of St. Alphon-sus painted thereon, Futher O'Dounell, in a grand cope, carrying the host under a canony. Having made the circuit of the grounds the processionists returned to the church, where benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given by Father O'Donnell, the splendid edifice echoing with the responses of the vast congregation, and the ceremony terminated.

> THE REV. MR. O'KEEFFE,-During the past few days (writes a Callan correspondent of the Freeman's Journal on Sunday, 23th ult.,) rumours have been current of a submission by the Rev. Robert O'Keesse to the authority of his ecclesiastical superiors, and the termination of the Callan litigation. The extent of the foundation for these rumours goes this far :- Father O'Keefle has instructed his attorney not to proceed with any of his summonses and plaints, and he has also, I believe, executed and signed a legal document whereby he understakes to give up the priest's house at Callan to the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, the Lord Bishop of Ossory. It should be understood that those overtures originated with Father O'Keeffe, and I presume are made unconditionally. As yet he has not given up possession of the house. It was stated that a form of retraction had been sent to him, which he was to read publicly to his congregation on Sunday in the chapel, but that "item of intelligence" is open to the objection that no such document was ever sent to him, nor has he been required to read anything of the kind. Father O'Kerffe returned to Callan on Thursday last, and proceeded to the priest's house of which he has possession, while the Rev. Mr. Nolan, the administrator, and the curates, live in lodgings in the town. From the "priest's house" to the chapel there is an entrance through the ceiling, and for some months a police constable always guarded it to prevent either party using it, but for the last few weeks, with the sanction of the authorities, some of the parishioners have undertaken the task of guarding it Since his arrival Father O'Keeffe has not left his house, but it was expected that he would make some public movement on Sunday. The ordinary police force was strengthened by eight men, and on Saturday evening and Sunday morning a group of men, apparently labin order to give the alarm. These guards house. constantly changing, were kept up until after last Mass, when the doors were locked, and, nothing unusual having occurred, the crowds waiting outside gradually thinned away, and went off in little knots, all discussing what is in this part of the country the absorbing topic. The feeling of the people is all one way. The prospect of peace in the parish is entertained with pleasure, but, mingled with this, on the part of many, there is a certain distrust. However, there is at present little reason to doubt but that some time during the ensuing week the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe will formally give up to the administrator the presbytery, of which at present he is in occupation.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

---:0:--The Clergy Retreat for the Birmingham diocese commences on the 24th July,

A large vault will shortly be constructed in the Catholic cemetery, Manchester, for the bishop and

The value of petroleum imported in the last four months increased from £133,158 in 1875 to £369, The ironworkers at the Cinderford Furnaces,

Forest of Dean, resumed work on Monday at five per cent, reduction in wates. About £12,000 damage has been done by fire at the old mills of the Newchurch Spinning and Manu-

facturing Company near Haslingden. Alexander Kennedy, lesses of the Aberdeen ferryboat, the capsizing of which caused the deaths of thirty persons, is to be indicted for culpable hom\_

A new boys school has been opened at Stoke-on Trent. It has been placed in a central position Father Beach is manager, and Mr. J. Rushworth master.

The death is announced of the Downger Ladv Lovat, which took place on Sanday at Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Scotland, in her 76th year. The lamented lady was the eldest daughter of George, eighth Lord Stafford.-R.I.P.

It would seem to be better to cover brains than to have them. Dr. Letheby, the celebrated analyst, died the other day, leaving a modest £25,000; but Mr. Christy, the hatter, left £70,000, besides an estate in Surrey.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF UNITED BRETHREN.-On the 27th, ult., a Lodge, No. 26, was opened at Normanton, in the presence of Father Cooper, S.J., and there is every prospect of it being a large lodge, 31 members having been admitted at the opening.

On the 24th ult., an interesting ceremony took place in the chapel of the Poor Clares Convent, York, when Miss Brady of Bradford, formally took the veil. She was attended by her father and mother and eighteen bridesmalds. The Rev. Provost Render officiated.

The roll of the British army has received two ornamental additions. The Queen has appointed her cousin the Duke of Cumberland (ex. King of Hanover), to be a general in the army; and the Crown Prince of the suppressed kingdom receives a colon-

The Horse Guards authorities have determined to introduce a new headdress in the British Army. They are about to adopt for all the infactry and artillery a helmet of black leather, shaped like the white helmet which has been for some years worn by the English troops in India.

An attempt has been made to sink the ironclad Caledonia at Devonport, which is being temporarily used as a naval training ship, and has 500 boys on board. The leave of the boys had been stopped for the misconduct of some among them, and there was in consequence, much discontent.

At the Sheffield town Hall, a woman was committed for trial on a charge of horrible cruelty to her idiot boy, aged four years. A neighbour saw prisoner throw the child, which was quite naked, on the fire, which was a large one. The child fortunately rebounded on to the fender, but was terribly burnt all over the body.

NEW BRANCH MISSION AT GALSTON, AVESHIRE .- A want, long felt by the Catholics of Galston and district, has been at length supplied through the combined energy of priests and people. A commodious hall has been secured at £200, which is to serve as a temporary chapel, in which the holy sucrifice of the Mass will be offered up. The branch mission will still form part of the district of Kilmarnock, from which it is distant some five miles.

St. Mary's, Glascow,-Sunday, 28 ult, the mission given by the Vincentian Fathers was brought to a close. In the afternoon, his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Strain, in the absence from home of his Grace Archbishop Eyre, administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 826 persons, mostly children, who had been prepared by the Vincentian Fathers, whose work has produced the most gratifying results. In the evening a procession of the guilds and societies attached to the Church concluded the services of the fort-night's mission .-Catholic Times.

SUBTERRANEAN FIRE -On Friday night, 2nd inst., alarm prevailed in the Vicinity of Nile-street, West Holborn, South Shields, owing to the underground five having again broken out. The flooring of one dwelling-house which had been previously deserted was in tlames, and the fire threatened the destruction of all the buildings. Measures were taken to subdue the fire and prevent its extending. Most of the dwelling-houses in Nile street are deserted, and two nublic houses are in a dilanidated state through the fire, which is now being burning for about four years Already the destruction of property in the locality has amounted to several thousand pounds.

The burgesses of Kilsyth are at war with the lord of the manor. Sir Williams Edmonstone having quarrelted with the magistrate and council regarding the possession of the keys of the Town Hall, has caused a summons of ejectment from the building to be served upon them. The magistrate and the councilors, resenting this, have resigned their offices, and the burgesses, sympathising with them, have adopted a resolution expressing "indignation and unqualified disapproval of the contemptible and insulting proceeding towards the municipal officials," but they have not limited the expression of their indignation to these condemnatory epithets. They have "struck" against the antiquated system under which the uffairs of the burgh have hitherto been administered, having given order that "the keys of the hall, together with all the books and documents belonging to the burgh, with a copy of this resolu-tion, should be at once forwarded to Sir William Edmonstone, lord of the manor and baron baillie of Kilsyth." Sir William is M.P. for Stirlingshire.

PAUPERISM.—The Lady-Day Return issued by the Local Government Board shows that the number of persons then receiving relief from the rates in Engand and Wales was 700,332, which number shows decrease of 76,196, or 9.8 per cent., compared with the number at Lady Day, 1875, and 10.8 per cent., compared with Lady-Day, 1874. The improvement thus shown in the present year compared with 1875 extends to every one of the 11 divisions in England, but it was as small as 2.0 per cent. in Yorkshire, and it ranged from 5.6 to 9.1 per cent. in six other divisions. There are only four in which it exceeded the average of 9.8 per cent.—namely, the South Midland and the Eastern divisions, in which it was 10.8 and 10.9 per cent.; the Metropolis, 114 per a railway from the mines to the wharves and god- effect an entrance, while two other men stood in a cent.; and the Welsh division, as much as 29 5 per trouble in the iron and coal trades. But about 3 per cent, should be added to all the figures owing to these returns not including vagrants not paupers in lunatic asylums.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES .- Our Sheffield Correspondent writes :- " Another attempt was made yesterday to end the strike in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire, this time with a result which it is believed will put a stop to the strike. The Finance Committee of the Coal Owner's Association were waited upon at Sheffield by the chief officials of the Miners' Association, who were accompanied by Alderman Moore, of Sheffield, and Mr. Jenkinson, F.S.A., Swinton. The committee were asked if they still adhered to their original resolution, and they replied that they were willing to consent to a reduction of 10 per cent., and submit the remaining 5 per cent, to arbitration or to at once accept a reduction of 124 per cent, as a settlement of the dispute. This latter alternative was accepted by the miners' officials, and a document embodying the agreement was signed by Mr. Markham, managing director of the Stavely Collieries, on behalf of the coal owners, and by Mr. Frith, general secretary of the Miners' Union, on behelf of the men. This result will be received with much satisfaction in some districts where the distress is very great, but in others it will meet with strenuous opposition. Already a meeting has been held at Barnsley, at which the officers of the Union were censured for the course they had pursued. It is likely that many of the men will refuse to resume work upon the terms agreed to yesterday. The strike has lasted seven weeks. The loss in wages alone is believed to be at least £250,000."-Times.

## UNITED STATES.

The Church of this hemisphere has to lament the death within this week of two of her apostolic bishops, the Bishop of Hayana, and the Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., which by the way is the contiguous diocese on the main land. It was but last December that our Havana correspondent wrote to us concerning the joy which all the sons of the Church felt at the appointment of the new Bishop of Havana. He was a man of such preeminent merit that it seemed as if it were too great a blessing from henven for distracted Cuba to receive such a bishop. Now the first flush of the yellow fever withdraws him to his reward. May he rest in peace. His colleague in the episcopate and in death, is Bishop Verot, so long and so well known for his virtues and his learning. He toiled day and night in his arduous vicariate, the oldest Catholic settlement of these States, and we believe one of the poorest, Like all the Sulpicians he was a man of spotless integrity of life, and to labor as he did in a place where there was so little earthly hope to console him, argues that he must have been a true apostle. A day or two before his death this hopeful message was written from his episcopal city: "The episcopal throne has been vacant for more than a month our venerated Bishop being now engaged in a visitation of his diocese, which will soon terminate, and we will have the satisfaction of seeing him at his spal place in the sanctuary. His throne will remain empty until he sits with his fellow apostles, judging the tribes of Israel. May he rest in peace. -Catholic Review.

VICARIATE OF NEBRASKA .- RELIGIOUS RECEPTION-THE WORK OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.-The May devotions closed at the Convent of Mercy with the ceremony of the religious clothing of Miss Adelino Barbean of Quebec Very Rev. W. Byrne, Administrator of the Vicariate, officiated on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. J. Jeannette who delivered an exhortion on the excellence and dignity of the religious state. A writer in the Omaha Herald says :-I had great happiness yesterday of witnessing a very beautiful and impressive ceremony which took place at Mt. St. Mary's Academy. Truly it was a beautiful sight to see so many maidens in the bloom of innocence and youth dedicating their young hearts unreservedly to their Immaculate Queen. At 4 o'clock the organ played a soul striking hymn to the Madonna, while the children's voices floated on the air, as they moved slowly up the aisle, dressed in snowy white, emblematic of their souls, while the blue badges were bound tasteful y across their shoulders and their modest faces were partly concealed by long white tulle veils which fell gracefully around their young forms. They separated filling up the seats on either side, and like the rippling of sweet waters, their voices reached the car as they solemnly pronounced the words which bound them to their Queen. The Virgin's altar presented a miniature terrestrial paradise, her beautiful form being enveloped in a veil whose brillancy was striking. A magnificent jewel-led crown adorned her brow. The altar was richly decorated with natural flowers presented by young ladies, and a number of baskets and vases filled with flowers were placed on various parts of it while numerous waxen tapers kept up a continual brightness remainding us how our lives should pass in burning love before the altar. Ah, 'tis on an occasion like this we catch, as it were. a glimpse of our celestial home. Very Rev. W. Byrne spoke a few beautiful and touching words at the closing of the ceremony, immediately followed the benedictisn of the Blessed Sacrament. The music was rendered by the sisters, whose sweet and cultivated voices produced a sensation not often experienced nor easily forgotten. The Tuntum Ergo was particularly remarkable for its beauty at the solemn moment of benediction, while slowly the sweet incense arose casting a soft veil o'er the scene of young forms bowed in silent adoration, presenting a picture truly worthy of angel's notice. Benediction being over, all arose and noiselessly moved in procession from the chapel bearing their ribbons and medals of honor. I trust the noble generous efforts of the worthy Sisters made to instil into the hearts of the young a love for the honor and glory of God. and His ever Blessed Mother, will be fully appreciated by our Catholic citizens, and may God crown their work with success and honor is my fervent prayer

#### CANADA.

Mr. Timothy Hay, of Warwick, sold his 200 acro farm for \$13,500.

There have been one or two fatal cases of typhoid fever at Thunder Bay.

The valuation on which the county of Perth is assessed is \$15,490,778.

Less than \$1,000 was the amount struck off Windsor's assessment roll at the Court of Revision.

On the 29th ult. the Dunkin Act was carried at Prince Arthur's Landing by a vote of 83 to 64, Nineteen quarter acre lots were sold at the recent sale at Wingham, realizing \$2,299 nett.

A Preston man has placed a small steamer on the Grand River, to run between Galt and that town. Several vessels have arrived loaded, and cleared for American ports since the opening of navigation

at Mill Point. The Grand Trunk authorities are making considerable improvements at Forest Station, and it is reported that an entire new set of buildings are to be put up.

The Orangeville water-works have cost \$7,827,14, and they are to be extended at a cost of \$1,000 more. It is estimated that they can be maintained at a cost of \$300 per year.

The lunatic prisoners who lately decamped from the gaol at Sault Ste. Marie, and who was brought back again by the gaoler, was formally discharged after proper medical and judicial examination.

A gaol-bird giving the name of Henry Card was arrested at Lucknow on suspicion of being one of the Young brothers, but telegrams having been sent to Cayuga and answers received, he was released.

The Galt Reporter says the Credit Valley Railroad Company will endeavour to finish a short portion of the road, which they will put into operation, and then apply to Toronto for the bonus of \$250,000.

It is said their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Dufferin istend remaining at Quebec about one mouth, and shortly after their return to Ottawa will leave for a trip across the continent, visiting Manitoba and British Columbia. His Excollency has kindly given the members of the Civi Service permission to use the Tennis Court at Rideau Hall during his absence at Quebec.

On Wednesday morning. 7th inst., a male child about two weeks or a month old, was found in front of the residence of Mrs. Rush, on George-street, Peterborough. The child was lying comfortably wrapt in a piece of blanket, in which was also found a napkin with the name "Godfrey" on it. Constable Johnston was notified, and the little waif has been properly cared for in the meantime, while the proper steps are being taken for the discovery of the hard-hearted mother.

The St. John (N.B.) Board of Trade, on the 31st ult., passed a resolution protesting against the Bill passed in England affecting Canadian ships, and requesting the Government of Canada to avert, by all constitutional means in its power, any such violation of the rights of Canadians, and ask the Imperial authorities to keep their legislation, as regards Canada shipping, within constitutional limits.

It is stated on the best authority that the drive on the Gatineau this season will be one-third less than last year. The estimated cut is 225,000 logs. This is divided among the firms of Gilmore & Co., Hamilton Bros., James McLaren & Co., and G. B. Hall & Co. Three rafts of square timber have also been taken out of the Gatineau this year, and about 20,000 pieces of flat timber for the Carillon boom.

A cablegram from London, England, to the Globe says: "Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, had a long interview yesterday with the Earl of Carnaryon relative to the Merchant Shipping Bill. The Deputy Minister urged Lord Carnarvon to advise the Government to reconsider the bill before it passed the House of Lords. The Deputy Minister will furnish the Canadian case to Lord Carnaryon immediately in order to enable him to submit it to the Cabinet, which meets to day, Lord Carnarvon has it is understood expressed much sympathy with the Canadian view of the question, as stated by the Deputy Minister."

Persons who have recently travelled cast and west report the productions of lumber as being in full blast. The drives are all in, and sawing is going on in some mills day and night. From some quarters the shipments are large, but the profits are reported as very small; indeed, in the majority of cases, there is no profit at all. Lumbering operations, like coal mines, have to be kept moving, profit or no profit; losses have to be lessened, stock worked up, and business connections held, for het-ter days. It the war in the East becomes a reality. and Russia tries, conclusions with Britain, the blockade of the Baltic will shut in all the timber coming from that quarter.—Halifax Herald.

## dHitness

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, June 30, 1876.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1876.

Friday, 30-Commemoration of St. Paul.

JULY, 1876.]

Saturday, 1.- Octave of St. John Baptist. Sunday, 2 - FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. VISITATION OF THE B. V. M. Monday, 3-Most Pascious Blood of Our Lord (July 2).

Tuesday, 4-St. Francis Caracciolo, Confessor (June 4). Wednesday, 5-St. Boniface, Apostle of Ger-

many (June 5). Thursday, 6-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Serious differences of opinion are said to prevail in the British Cabinet as to the measure of aid that England should afford to the Porte, in case of a

The Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces has been ordered to proceed to Nitsche and prepare for immediate hostilities with Servia.

The Porte intends to invite qualified British officials to enter the Turkish service, in connection with the establishment of a financial administration for the country.

Russia is reported to sustain Servia in her warlike movements against Turkey.

Austria will preserve a strict neutrality in the event of war between Servia and Turkey.

M. Rouher, a staunch Bonapartist, has been elected a member of the Council General from the Department of Puy de Bome.

The bill authorizing the municipality of Paris to raise a twenty-four million loan for public works in that city, has passed the French Senate.

Egypt's reply to the announcement of Murad Effendi's succession to the Turkish Throne, has been despatched.

The Russian Telegraph Agency endeavors to attach the blame- should impending hostilities between Turkey and Servia take definite shape-to England's support of the former.

Kingston, profitting by the lesson inculcated by e recent fire, has ordered the removal of all woodbuildings within the fire limits.

en'. Jean Baptiste day was celebrated on Monday St. various towns of the Dominion with the usual in the inces. In Ottawa the celebration was an observi stic affair. There was an exceedingly large enthusia n. Part of the programme was the laying precessio. -ner-stone of the new French Catholic of the co. y Bishop Duhamel. institute, b

## YEARS OF THE PAPACY.

of June 1876, has come and gone, and it is memorable · reason why it will not be forgotstill, there is one arts, and that is, it brought around ten in Catholic hea ersary of the coronation of Pius the Thirtieth anniv IX. It may be gra and, splendid, glorious to be thirty years a King, or thirty years an Emperor. But to be thirty years a Pope, is an event which all the cycles of the existnever before occurred in ence of mankind. No ge. neration of the races of our species has ever before beheld it, and it surpasses all the calculations of the generations of the God. Ever in the cars of the . Popes rang one admonition from the ages. "The y cars of Peter thou awful decree and we ought to star id amozed and reverent before it!

In all the history of the Church tor night two thousand years such a thing has not been.

Middle Ages when the clang of the mailed heel of the armoured Baron rang in the Cathedrals and the Courts, down still further to the time of the rush of the Alarics and Atillas upon Rome, further still to the age of the Constantines, and further still until our minds pause before the gates of the Catacombs. or at the feet of the Emperors throned in the Coliseum to witness the slaughter of the Christians flung to the lions, and there is no other amongst all these hierarchs to whom such a special honor has been vouchsafed by heaven.

for this singular prerogative, in its possession appears only to be assigned a special agony, and a special sorrow. A prisoner in the Vatican, plundered, discrowned as far as human hands could discrown him, insulted by a brutal Government in these his days of age, his existence is simply a prolonged martyrdom. If he turn his gaze upon the seven hilled City, once the seat of his temporal throne and rule, he beholds what must embitter his soul. The Convents, the Monasteries, the holy places familiar to his youth and manhood are desecrated and despoiled. Their inmates are driven away homeless and penniless, without power to resist; whilst the Scoffer and the Infidel are thrust into their inheritances and hold within them the Sabbaths of the Devil, as threats ring loud from their ranks that the reign of the Vicar of Christ is over for ever in the ancient Capital of the Faith, and that his Kingdom has passed away to his enemies and the enemies of the Cross.

It is a bitter trial indeed to a soul like that of Pius IX. Thirty years ago the applause of Europe followed him to his throne, and he was hailed as "the Great | Peter was in the Mamertine, Pius was a prisoner | the village of Buckingham.

sired to rule as a constitutional monarch, or at least he would give his people a constitution, and instructed his Prime Minister, one of the ablest men in Europe, Count Rossi, to prepare it. He was indefatigable. The old world beheld in him a regenerator of its political condition, and men felt as if he brought the breath of liberty nearer to the exhausted and worn out peoples. He swept timement of his Government was free from his inspection. The Princes began to feel that there was an embodiment of Royalty and liberty in the world, of which their dynasties never dreamed. Pius IX thought for himself, and he determined that his people should be happy. The nations divined his thought, and not long had he worn the Tiara, not long were his edicts promulgated from the steps of the Castle of St. Angelo until from every lip arose the cry "This is a great man." Ireland trembled with a gush of affection for him as her dying leader the immortal O'Connell turned as if he beheld a new light giving glory to his fading vision of the world. Hungary, Poland, all oppressed nations saw in him the exemplar of justic amidst the monarchs who were oppressors. They palpitated with a hope that was born of his presence, of his energy, of his great spirit of justice. Charles Albert, the brave father of a degenerate son, Victor Emmanuel, proclaimed to Europe from his palace at Piedmont, that liberty had descended upon Italy in the person of Pius IX. "Let us have a confederated Italy," he said, " and place Pius IX. as President of the Confederate States at its head." There was not a dissentient voice of any note in Europe to the proposition except one, and that was one memorable it was the voice of Pius himself! He had "only to guard the patrimony of St. Peter, and beyond that he had nothing to do with temporal rule."

These things are history.

Then came the change, the turn of events. The revolution appeared on the scene. Mazzini and Garibaldi, like stormy petrels, above a sea of disturbance, shot into light. No other monarch imitated, Pius IX and insurrection seized on their capitals. France was up and Louis Philippe fied from Paris. Hungary with Bein and Kossuth and Georjey was in arms, Venice flung herself on the brutal Austrian Poland panted for a blow, and Ireland in the gripe of famine, reeking with blood from her memories of the penal laws, O'Connell dead, and William Smith O'Brien leading her, pale, attenuated and gory from every pore, tottered drunken with staggering agony to strike at England with naked and enchained hands.

There was danger to the most absolute of Governments, even that of Berlin. How could the wily statesman of the day best oppress the peoples, how could they have their revenge?

It was by striking at the Pope. To do this was to let the Revolution loose. Some of the Royal freeboolers could profit by that, whilst they could never gain by the existence of the Moral law amongst Governments and Nations. Cavour, wiliest head of modern times in whose hands if he lived Bismarck would have been a puppet, caught up the idea. There were bigots in England, Lord Palmerston was there, the bigots and Lord Palmerston might be fooled and the Revolution let loose; did the Kingdom of Sardinia follow it there might be a Kingdom of Italy!

If ever in future yes Cabinets of Europe come to light, a conspiracy was entered into beyond question at that time, as the y will prove, to attack the Papacy, as the friend of the national freedom of Europe, and the advocate of justice to the oppressed.

Mazzini was in England, he was harboured, he was cherished, he was lauded and upheld in that country. Of course he was earwigged. He was told to go and do the work of liberty, and here one cannot help exclaiming with Charlotte Corday, "Alas race that preceded ours. It is a miracle done be- liberty how many crimes are committed in thy fore our eyes, done with the wordless thought of name." "Stop Pius the Ninth and Charles Albert,' was the injunction, and Mazzini supplied with money began his work. He hired assassins, one shalt never behold"! A miracle , has reversed the Signor Gallenga, afterwards Roman Correspondent of the London Times who purchased a lapis lamili dagger to kill Charles Albert, and another assassin was engaged for Count Rossi or the Pope. Charles Albert escaped, but Count Rossi was slain, foully We can trace all that long line of Pontiffs who murdered, dying with a dagger in his throat, and a have ruled the Church, from these modern days schedule of proposed reforms of the Government in with their whirl of giddy excitement down to the his hand as he was passing from the apartments of the Holy Father.

> Then came Garibald's subsidized with English money and Prussian wife and Austrian weakness: and then the flight of the Pope to Gaeta and the bombardment of Rome, and his return under French

It was over, all over, Plus IX was stopped, reformin Europe was stopped but the Revolution was not stopped. The Emperor of the French truckled to it, Charles Albert died and Victor Emmanuel whose life is a continued lust became its tool. Prussia And this Pontiff specially selected out of so many took up its spirit as the only means for building herself up an Empire, and with Italy she constituted herself the foe of every moral right, in order that she might with consistency be guilty of every moral wrong, and call it Statesmanship, Government. Progress. We can wait! These Governments may be done with the Revolution, but the Revolution is not done with them. He who lives by the sword shall perish by it.

The antagonism to Pius IX can be clearly traced through all these events as an antagonism of tyranny against true and rational liberty, organised continued and maintained to this hour. The connection once caught is indubitable to the shallowest mind, but is as clear as light to any which is used to the study of political events. Justice however that if guilty they deserve to be, as we hope they is not dead. She is to triumph yet.

There was no Te Deum in St. Peters with all the grandeur of the old days on the morning of the 21st the Miraculous Anniversary of the Coronation of Pope Pius IX. A festival which the three hundred millions of Catholies would have observed passed over in mourning rather than in joy for fast as ever

Reformer of the Age." Italy worshipped him for his in the Vatican. The silver trumpets were silent sagacity, his generosity, his mental grasp. He de- through the vast sisles dedicated by Catholic genius to God. The Pontiff was not borne in his sedilia through the thronging crowds in the transepts to bless the kneeling multitude. The Guarda Nobile did not spring to arms to salute the rising Host in the Mass coram Pontifice Maximo. But from myriads of altars over all the earth, in great cities, on lofty mountains, and in wildernesses where the savage has his home pealed forth the prayer of the priests honored abuses away with unsparing hand in his according to the order of Melchisedech, "with an own dominions. Where the shadow of his sceptre | Eternal oblation worthy the Lord God of Sabaoth fell, it withered every heary old wrong. No depart- in an appeal to heaven. "May God bless Pius, IX, may God preserve him, may He give him life, and deliver him from all his enemies," Amen O Lord this Canada of ours, the glorious seenes (ravissante) Amen!

#### DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

It is a custom amongst a certain class of Englishmen to decry the Irish as a nation of drunkards. With these gentry Pat and his whiskey are synonymes - Ireland and drunkenness run in one word to say in reply; we take it therefore that succeeded in freeing themselves. After the occurr. couples. It is not difficult to find a reason for all silence implies consent, and that there is perfect this. Religious bigotry and national supercilious. harmony of sentiment in the French and English ness have no little to do with it. Ireland is Ca- management of that journal. We are sincerely tholic, her accusers Protestant. English superciliousness can see the mote in its neighbor's eye, and cannot discover the beam in its own. For our own part, and speaking from our own experience of poisoned contents of the columns of our contem-England and English habits, if Ireland can beat England in her intoxication, it is a poor look out for humanity. If Ireland is going to the dogs through drunkenness and crime as fast as England, the Progressionist theory is, by no very slow process, being most surely knocked into a cocked hat.

Iron and cotton are undoubtedly two great staples of English commerce. The united capitals of these two great trades at present reach 400 millions of dollars. This is a large amount to be invested in two trades alone; and yet if we throw in the third great staple-wool-and the money invested in its manufacture, and call the whole sum invested in these three great staples 600 million of dollars, we shall not even then have reached the amount invested by English capitalists in the production of intoxicating liquors! 700 million dollars is the sum which represents the Englishman's throat versus 600 millions which represent his back.

And what is the consequence? Drunkenness and crime are largely on the increase. Taking the five years from 1820 to 1824, the police reports show 65.000 cases of crime; take the five years from 1870 to 1874 and there are 406,000 crimes on record.-It is true that during this period of 40 years the population has nearly doubled, but, unfortunately for English national honor, crime has at the same time increased six-fold!

This is indeed a somewhat lively picture for the Progressionists, and an ugly fact for the Darwinites It is literally going down to the dogs with a vengeance, rather than being improved from the dog

But this estimate of the increase of crime only comprises convicted crime, and by no means includes those innumerable crimes, including even murder, the perpetrators of which are never found out.

This is indeed sad, but even it is nothing in comparison to the amount of that one unconvicted crime-simple intoxication-which a consideration of the number of taverns licensed and the quantity of intoxicating liquors sold reveals. In the year 1829, there were in England 50,000 places where intoxicating liquors were sold; whereas, 40 years later, there were 135 000, and the probability is that at the present time there are at least 150,000. Nor does this estimate include all, since in it no account is taken of grocers' licenses.

And the strength of liquors consumed has also increased. In 1829 the chief liquor sold was beer. In the five years ending 1824, as compared with those ending 1574 (a period of 50 years), with a population increasing 88 per cent, there was an increase in the consumption of beer 92 per cent; of British spirits, 237 per cent; of foreign spirits, 132 per cent; and of wine, 250 per cent. If Ircland can beat this, she can certainly do great things.

Nor does the 700 million dollars invested in the manufacture of liquors represent the whole. Seven hundred millions invested must give at least 25 per cent interest to pay wear and tear, and a remunerative return on capital invested. This sum (805 millions) must again give at least 25 per cent to the tavern-keeper for wear and tear, and rent and remuneration. Here then we have upwards of one thousand million dollars poured down the enlightened Englishman's throat every year. If Pat can beat this with his whiskey, he is in sooth a brave boy.

## PERSECUTION (?)

"E'Aurore has a communication from Otter Lake to the effect that a family named Gravelle, who abjured the Roman Catholic religion a short time ago, was threatened with violence by the Papists, who also threatened to burn their house unless they returned to the Church of Rome. Being obliged to go away for a few days, they found the house in ashes on their return. It was burned on the Queen's Birthday. Will not the Nouveau Monde and the TRUE WITNESS say something in excuse of their co-religionists."- Witness, June 19.

The Witness knows that the TRUE WITNESS during a career of over a quarter of a century has never sought to excuse, palliate, or defend in any way, any violence on the part of "Papists" towards Protestants or perverts, no matter how strongly provoked by sanctified vagabonds, and its insinuation in our regard is both malicious and unjust. As to the present case, we decline to believe on the mere statement of l'Aurore, which is even a greater liar than the Witness itself, that our co-religionists at Otter Lake were guilty of such a cruel wanton act as that attributed to them, of which, strange to say. no paper published in that vicinity has so far made report. At the same time we unhesitatingly say will be, punished with the utmost rigor of the law-Will the Witness take note of this? And will some friend residing near Otter Lake please communicate with us on the subject?

Incorporation.—Application will be made for an

TRUE COLORS. If there be one thing that gives us more grati-

fication than another, it is to see the so-called Evangelical journals in this Province exhibiting themselves in their true colors. So long as they keep masked under a veil of assumed moderation and carry on an insidious warfare, they are more or less dangerous to the unwary, but when they come out, boldly, and nail their flag to the mast then the most unsophisticated can determine what they are about. In our last issue we referred to a statement that appeared in the French column of the Daily Witness, in which the writer, speaking that are now being enacted at Rome, where the properties of the Church are being confiscated by the State and put up at public auction, so that the proceeds may be swallowed by the public Treasury. Since the publication of our remarks, anent this glad of this. If there ever lurked in the mind of any Catholic a doubt as to the wisdom of our Revered Prelate, when he forbade his flock to read the porary, we have in the article referred to last week. the best indication of that salutary prohibition. We were always aware it was galling to the Witness and his ranting followers to see the Cathelic institutions of the land in possession of any privileges. But we did not think that they would so soon come out boldly and hail with delight the prospect of a day dawning when the Government of this Dominion might be induced to take a leaf out of the book of the robber-king and divest our religious communities of their vested rights. We have perfect confidence in the liberality of the overwhelming mass of our fellow-subjects, and we are satisfied that the Witness has but few sympathizers outside of its own Conventicle. Nevertheless. it is a good thing that our religious daily has spoken out so freely, even in its French column. This hoisting of the True Colors shows unmistakeably what the ultimate objects of our enemies are.

#### OUR COURTS OF LAW. For some time past the state of the judicature in

this Province has been attracting the attention of our contemporaries. The Court of Appeals is now in a satisfactory cordition and in effective working order. If unanimity does not always prevail amongst its members in the decisions at which they arrive, that difficulty is perhaps insurmountable owing to the system of appeal on questions of evidence as well as on points of Law. A less satisfactory state of affairs exists in the Superior Court, at all events, for the District of Montreal. The fact is, a glance at the records will show that an immense increase has taken place, as might naturally be expected, in the business brought before the tribunal for adjudication, and the number of Judges is altogether inadequate for the discharge of the duties allotted to them. This is bad enough, but it is a notorious fact, that one of the judges of our Superior Court refuses, on what he styles conscientions grounds, to sit in matters relating to insolvency of which the number is daily increasing at a rapid rate, as well as in petitions under the Dominion Elections Act, claiming that both these laws, are unconstitutional. His Honor Justice Mondelet, for whom we entertain a very high regard, may be right in his view of the law; but if that be the case, then every judge in the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific is wrong, and we must be pardoned if we incline to the opinion of the majority. The fact is there, Mr. Justice Mondelet refuses to sit in these matters, and as a consequence, the work he ought to do is thrown on the already overburthened shoulders of his colleagues. Under these circumstances it would certainly be more delicate, (this is the mildest way we can put it,) on the part of the Hen. Judge, since his conscience will not permit him to discharge the duties for the performance of which he pockets unscrupulously his salary, to retire from the Bench after his long and arduous career, on the pension which we know lies at his disposal. By so doing he would cease to fill the position which if held by a man of vigorous mind and body, would have its duties discharged to the satisfaction of the public. A recent article in the Montreal Gazette, whose views on public matters are usually very sound, is very severe on that branch of our Judicature known as the District Magistrates Courts. This is comparatively a new institution, but it has existed long enough to convince every one that it has totally failed to secure the objects for which it was intended: speedy justice at triffing expense. It will tax the ingenuity and ability of the Attorney-General to devise a vince satisfied with their facilities for the administration of Justice. As the matter now stands, we have not a sufficient number of Judges in the city of Montreal, in many rural Districts the judges have hardly anything to occupy them. The District Magistrates Courts in most instances are a source of extravagant expenditure to the Province without any corresponding benefit—they ought to be abolished altogether-and if such Judges as could be reasonably dispensed with in the rural districts were removed to the City to relieve their overtaxed brethren here and a system of County Courts established, possessing all the powers in criminal matters that the District Magistrates now possess with far more extended civil jurisdiction, that equilibrium might be obtained that has so long been desired by the people of this Province.

#### THE POLITICAL PRISONERS. The great rejoicing, occasioned in Ireland, by

the fortunate escape of the Fenian prisoners, has not yet subsided. Our exchanges teom with congratulatory articles on the subject. Several journals, and amongst them the Dublin Nation, have strong appeals to the Government, asking that the few Act to incorporate the St. Jean Baptiste Society of men who still remain in custody, be set at liberty. cial railway line is being pushed forward with com-The article in the Nation is very powerful, and after | mendable activity.

setting forth all the facts connected with the grand mistake committed by the Government, in refusing to listen to the petition of the whole Irish people through their representatives in Parliament, it concludes in the following language, which we trust may have the desired effect:-

The mistake we have referred to has certainly been committed by the Queen's advisers. But an opportunity of doing a wise and good thing yet remains to them. They have still a few of the political offenders in custody. In the name of human. ity, and good feeling and common sense, let them open the prison gates for those men, and so make an end of this disagreeable and dreary business. The act would be well received. It would go very Editorially, regretted he could not contemplate in far to remove from the popular mind the bitterness which has been created by the vengeful and unre-lenting spirit in which the Government have recently been dealing with this question. Some of the convicted and sentenced men had pardors granted to them several years ago; others, have fulfilled their terms of punishment, have been liberated as a matter of right; death has released others; and now a considerable number, with the effusion, our religious contemporary has not had aid of some practical sympathisers, have gallautly ence of these things, to keep the small remainder of the party in jail would beespecially cruel and ridicu-lous. Out with them, Mr. Disraeli; end in this way the amnesty question while the Irish people are in good humor, and thereby come in for a share of the congratulations and the applause which would certainly follow that long desired event!

#### VIVE LA CANADIENNE! Our French Canadian friends in this city celebrat-

ed, on Monday last, the festival of their Patron Saint, John the Baptist, with all the usual pomn and patriotic display. To judge from the magnificence of the turn out and the numbers who participated in it, the French Canadian population of Montreal seem to preserve, ever fresh in their memories, the grand old traditions that have been handed down to them from the mere patrie. The mission of their race on this continent is one of which they may well feel proud. Holding the egacy of the true faith they are icalled upon in a great measure to perpetuate it, to cause it to take root, to dourish and to fructify in this land; and we are happy to acknowledge that up to this time they have shown themselves faithful to the noble cause which it has been their duty to espouse. Few peo. ples have been more favored than the French Canadian Nationality. They have had their own trials. they were but brief however. They passed from beneath the flag of their ancestors to a new allegiance: their Religion, their language and their laws guaranteed by solemn treaty. Unlike other peoples whose country's claims have been sought to be crushed out by the iron heel of the most cruel oppression-they have, through the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence, had their fondest remembrances fostered and cherished, their religion protected. Under such benign influences they have increased and multiplied, and despite the drain of emigration, the small handful of the descendants of Lz Belle France who passed under British rule. have now become, and we trust shall long remain, a power in this land. There are dangers ahead nevertheless, against which this people will have to guard-their prosperity is envied, their power is hated, the religion they profess is execrated by many, and as we have seen only lately, some people have already begun to exult over the prospect of the time when they shall be despoiled of their grand Catholic institutions of learning and piety. Missionaries, whose leve of the gospel does not take them to foreign lands where the name and the teachings of Christianity are unknown, have been busy seeking to deprive the French Canadian people of the faith of their forefathers, and ranters and soupers have spared no pains to shake their confidence in the truths of Catholicity. So far the proselytisers have had but little success. Those who have flaunted their own apostacy in the faces of their fellow countrymen have had to turn to the enemy for comfort. Let us hope that the power and the prestige of our French Canadian brethren may go on prospering and increasing. Let us hope that amongst them peace and harmony may reign even to a greater degree in the future than in the past, and that as descendants of an old and chivalrous race, they may never prove recreant to the grand trust that has been reposed in them, as the children of the Church in the new Dominion.

#### MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND WESTERN RAILWAY

The people of this Province, who have consented to such great sacrifices, for the promotion of what is now known as the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway, are waiting anxiously to see the work forwarded with the rapidity which its importance requires. So many promises have been made, on the part of the contractors, that the work is to be pushed forward with vigor, that people are now beginning to doubt their sincerity, and complaints at the delays not loud but deep are the result. It is to be hoped that the Government Railway Complan by which the labor of the Courts will be missioners will not allow any valuable time to be equalized and the different parts of the Pro- trifled away. If the railway were once in working order, it is not difficult to calculate what the revival of business in certain branches of trade must necessarily be. Some days ago, the new engines for the railway were received. One called the "Rev Cure Labelle," in honor of the indefatigable priest to whose exertions so much is due for the success of the road so far; the other the "De Boucherville," so named after the popular leader of the present Quebec Government. It appears that owing to a dog in the manger policy on the part of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, the right of laying temporary rails on the wharves has been refused to the railway contractors for the transportation of these locomotives to the main track and thus considerable delay and expense will have to be incurred. It is stated that the work between Montreal and Grenville cannot be proceeded with, without the employment of locomotives and that when they are on the spot over 100 men will be employed on this section alone. The action of the Harbor Commissioner is deeply to be regretted and whoever the prime mover is in thwarting the proceedings of the contractors, is greatly to blame. We hope that in our next issue we may be able to inform our readers that all the difficulties, more particularly the wretched bickerings, that give rise to so much trouble, have been overcome and that our great provin-

VILLA MARIA CONVENT SCHOOL. The annual distribution of premiums, medals and honors to the pupils of this Institution, took place on the 22nd inst. This annual event was form erly counted among the most brilliant of the season, being witnessed by the elite of Montreal society who made a point to visit what was in former days the Vice-Regal mansion, eager to enjoy the treat there offered to the admirers of beauty, art and talent. It was, however, celebrated, without its usual eclat this year, owing to the death of the late Superioress, the well known and lamented Sister Nativity. The exercises were conducted in private, a few only of the more intimate friends of the Institution being in attendance. The medals for general proficiency, presented by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin were awarded as follows:—'The silver one was awarded to Miss Josephine Perrault of Montreal; Miss Maggie O'Meara of Pembroke, Ontario, being almost equal in merit, received a handsome medal as a testimony of successful competition, from the Lady Superioress General. In the contest for the bronze medal, Miss Hertense Murphy, of Montreal, and Miss Marion Murphy, of Quebec, were proclaimed the successful candidates in a class of nineteen. The question of assigning it was decided by drawing; the higher number favouring Miss Hortense Murphy. The other young lady was compensated for her loss, by a beautiful wrought silver medal, presented by the Reverend Mother Superioress. Congratulatory addresses were afterwards tendered by the members of their respective classes to the happy winners of those honors. The Edward Murphy prize, a valuable microscope, with an accompanying treatise, was awarded to Miss Lizzie Brennan, for success in the study of natural sciences. The exquisite gold medal, presented by Mrs. Edward Murphy, as the prize of culinary and domestic economy, was taken by Miss Zoe Sache, of Montreal. This course is complete, and affords young ladies every advantage for acquiring a practical knowledge of housekeeping. An address of thanks in the name of the graduating class was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy, whom this institution counts among its most distinguished and generous patrons. Medals for excellence of deportment were awarded to Miss Alice Collins and Miss Lena Kelly; for composition to Miss McLaughlin and Miss Gibson, and for mathematics and book-keeping to Miss M. Cuddy and Miss Marion Murphy. The names of the young ladies who received the graduating honors are as follows :- Misses Josephine Perrault, Zoe Sache, Lizzie Brennan, Katie Donnelly, Maggie Cuddy, Alice Collins and Agnes Donovan, of Montreal; Miss Maggie O'Meara, of Pembroke, Ont.; Miss Bruneau, of Sorel; Misses Fortin and Slavin, of St. John's, and Miss McLaughlin, of Portland, Me. A handsome volume was presented to each of the pupils. This work is a collection of the reminiscences of their school life, and personal recollections of Sister Nativity, made by the young ladies of the Institution, and to which have been added several letters, received by members of her community, or by the pupils themselves at the death of this venerated Superioress: also the obituary notices and accounts of the obsequies as given by the press, and selections from the "In Memoriams" written on this occasion. Beautiful and touching valedictories were recited by the young ladies of the graduating class, during which the deepest emotion was evinced by those sweet girls, who, in their turn, had now to cross the threshold of their well-loved "Alma Mater," where they are preserved | member how they have worked, toiled and fought from the world's blighting contact, far removed Having, then, no small part in this republic, casting from its pomps and its vanities, and where they are their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor taught to prize and emulate those more real and with her fortunes, winning with her, enjoying with noble accomplishments which constitute true

Superioress, who presided, made a few feeling and rational joy on this occasion than the co-religonists appropriate remarks on the general satisfaction given by the pupils to their devoted teachers. She bade them adicu and hoped they would enjoy their vacation, and announced that the convent would functions will be as complete as they can be made. re-open on the 31st of August next.

worth and dignity in woman.

Mr. Ed. Murphy made a few brief remarks, thanking the young ladies for the beautiful and flattering address presented to Mrs. Murphy and himself. He complimented them on their success, as evidenced by the prizes and honors awarded. He said their expressions of gratitude to their teachers for their motherly solicitude or tender care were peculiarly grateful to his feelings, as he also was deeply indebted to their devotedness. Addressing the graduates, he said, now that their school days were ended and they were about to mix with the world, he hoped they would carry with them the fruits of the moral and religious training instilled ed. We prescribe as a mass of thanksgiving the so carefully into their young hearts, and to follow solemn celebration of the mass of the Most Holy in the footsteps of the former graduates of the Institution, who are now not only joys to their families, but also ornaments of society, remarkable for their unaffected piety and simplicity of manners which add lustre to the brilliant educational accomplishments they received at the Villa. He said that his observation of the young ladies brought up in the Institution proved to him, and he was glad of this opportunity to bear tes. timony to the fact, that the well-grounded principles of piety were implanted so deeply and so solidly into their youthful minds that they did not wear off by change or position and contact with the world, but only shone the brighter contrasted with those less favored in their training. He remarked that the pupils brought up in the Institution looked back to their bright and happy school days at Villa Maria; and their eagerness to visit their teachers was different from his experiences and reminiscences of his own irksome school days. He added, that the tears and emotions of the young ladies in parting from their loved and devoted teachers spoke eloquently that they also shared the feelings of former graduates. He concluded by congratulating the good Nuns on the marked success of their admirable Institution, and said that the citizens of Montreal were favored in having in their midst a community doing such a vast amount of good as is done by the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

As we took our departure from this grand and time-honored Institution, which has given so many hearts uttered a blessing on the noble, self-sacrific- which is evolved from them.

ing daughters of the sainted Margaret Bourgeoys, whose untiring labors have achieved so much for the cause of Education and Religion in this our favored country, whilst the words of our eminent escaping from sewers into water mains or cisterns, poet and statesman, D'Arcy McGee, came instinctively to our lips :--

"For thee, my country, many are the gifts God gives to thec.

And glorious is thine aspect from sunset to the And many a cross is in thy midst, and many an

altar fair, And many a place where men may lay the burden that they bear.

Ah! may it be my crowning gift, the last as 'twas the first. To see thy children at the knee of Margaret Bourgeoys nursed."

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not wish in these hard times to be calling on the pockets of our subscribers. But they must be awakened some how. To send our agent around to each person who has not paid us for the present, would force us to an expenditure that is inconvenient. We try to do our duty; we endeavour to give good value for our subscriptions, and as there are many, very many, in both city and country now much indebted to us, we require some money from everybody who is as honest as our purpose is to serve them. We therefore, request those so indebted to pay up quickly.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

THE GLORIES OF THE SACRED HEART. - We have received from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., a copy of their edition of this beautiful work. The name of the distinguished auther, Cardinal Manning, is of itself sufficient to recommend it to every Catholic household. It has been greeted by the whole Catholic press with the highest praise, and we add our humble voice to that of our confreres. The present volume is neatly printed and handsomely bound. Price, \$1.00; forwarded free of postage on receipt of that amount.

MONTBEAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SO-CIETY .- We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first report of joint Committee of the Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Society. This little book, we have no doubt, will prove very valuable to those for whom it is intended. In the preface the committee state that no pains have been spared to make the work, as far as it goes, thoroughly reliable, and to give all the information possible relative to the culture of different fruits, and the varieties which experience has proved best suited to our climate, as well as profitable to the grower.

#### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Archbishop of Philadelphia, says the Catholic Review in accordance with the old Catholic tradition of giving public thanks to the Almighty for public benefits, has determined that the coming Fourth of July shall be celebrated in the Centennial City with those acts of thanksgiving which the Church prescribes for such memorable occasions. America, we have often urged, has reason to be grateful for her Catholic children, but they are far from forgetting that they should be graetful for America. They have unlike the Wesleyan Methodists, wished for, and prayed for, and fought for her liberty. Unlike the Methodists, they can remember with gratification on which side they and their priests were one hundred years ago, when George III, was King, and Mr. John Wesley, Protestant pastor and religious reformer, was a most loyal and devoted servant of English Church and English State. They can refor American liberty and American prosperity. her, liberty and the pursuit of legitimate happiness, having here protection, and a tolerably fair field, and a future for themselves and their children, no men At the close of the seance the Very Rev. in America will rejoice with a more honest and of the Carrolls, the Fitzsimons and the Lynches. Philadelphia rightly takes a foremost part in the Catholic celebration, and, as will be seen from this circular of Archbishop Wood, the ecclesiastical This letter is dated on May 10, the feast of St. Antoninus, the opening day of the Centennial celebration :--

We are on the eve of a most interesting solemnity-the celebration of the hundredth year of our existence as a nation. We have reason to thank God for the innumerable blessings bestowed upon us during that period. Let us do so, reverend brethren of the clergy, and beloved children of the laity, with great unanimity and carnestness, remembering that gratitude for past favors is the best guarantee for their continuance in the future. desire, therefore, that throughout our entire diocese the coming Fourth of July be religiously celebrated, but particularly in our beloved city, which Providence was pleased to select as the place where first the Declaration of our Independence was proclaim-Trinity, cum Gloria et Credo et oratione pro gratiarum actione sub una conclusione, and a discourse appropriate to the occasion. After the mass, the exposition of the Most Holy Sacrament, and the Te Deum, followed by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. During the Te Deum the bells will ring out a glad and joyous peal.

We have reason to believe that all the right reverend prelates of our province will join us in the cele-

bration of this glorious festivity.

And now, reverend brethren of the clargy and beloved children of the laity, may the peace and blessing of Almighty God, the Father, Son and the Holy Ghost, descend upon you, and remain with you forever.-Amon.

## WHAT IS TYPHOID FEVER?

The following article from the London Times bears internal evidence of being from an able medical pen, and we reprint it as a clear and succinct summary of what is at present known concerning the causes of typhoid fever :-

"Typhoid" or "enteric" fever is the common fever of this country, which spares neither age, sex, nor social condition, which destroys an average of about 10,000 or 12,600 people annually, and which sickens and endangers about 10,000 more. It is essentially an eruptive disease of the lining membrane or the intestines; a sort of small-pox which affects the bowels instead of the skin; and, like some other eruptive diseases, its destiny is to run a definite course over a stated period of time. It is spread abroad chiefly, and probably exclusively, by the discharges from its specific cruption-that is to say, by the discharges from the intestine. These, in the natural course of things, find their way into cesspools and sewers, and when then they do so they render poisonous the solid or virtuous and accomplished women to society, our liquid contents of the receptacles, and also the gas

2.

The fever is reproduced mainly in three ways: first, by the poisoned sewage obtaining direct access to drinking-water, by leakage or soaking, and so being swallowed; secondly, by the poisoned gas so that it is absorbed or dissolved by the water, and so swallowed; thirdly, by the poisoned gas making its way through badly trapped drains or other channels, into dwelling or sleeping rooms, and so being breathed by the occupants. To one or other of these methods of diffusion every outbreak of typhoid fever may be referred, and nearly every single case. the tendency of modern research, by increasing our knowledge of the outlets for sewer poison, and of the distances which it may travel unchanged, being constantly to bring apparent exceptions within the general rule. Hence two things are manifest: first, that typhoid fever is very little infectious in the ordinary sense, or through the atmosphere which surrounds the patient; secondly, that it is very actively infectious through concealed channels of indefinite length or tortuousness, so that B may derive his fever directly from A, of whose very existence he is ignorant.

The connections which constantly exist between sewers or cesspools and the water or air supply of dwellings, however disagreeable or disgusting, are harmless, as far as the production of typhoid is concerned, until the sewers or cesspools have themselves received the typhoid poison. In towns which have an intermittent water supply, and in which mains and sewers lie in close proximity in the streets, as soon as the mains are empty of water they become filled by the sewage gas, which makes its way through chinks; and in the many houses in which an untrapped overflow pipe descends from the cistern to the sewer, the gas ascends by the pipe, and the water contained in the cistern is always more or less contaminated. In both cases the water may be made to stink. or it may be rendered more or less unpalatable or unwholesome, but it does not become a source of typhoid until typhoid poison has been cast into the sewer. There are few villages in which there is not continued soaking from cesspools to wells, but this soakage is likewise—qua typhoid—harm-less until the specific material is supplied. The danger of such structural defects is that they leave an open door for the entrance of the typhoid poison whenever it does get into the sewers, and the typhoid poison is so widely diffused in this country that it is never safe to speculate upon its absence. When the fever appears, the only question is, practically speaking, "How and when does the sufferer drink water which was contaminated by typhoid-tainted sewage, or breathe air with which typhoid-tainted sewer gas was mingled?" All the popular talk about "exposure to cold," or about "bad smells," or "over fatigue," or other vague speculations of like kind are entirely erroneous and misleading. Typhoid may be assumed, for all practical purposes to spring only by the path of sewage pollution. If it ever does arrive de noro, the cases are entirely exceptional, and we have no certain evidence of

## OUR DUTY TO THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

We make the following extract from our valuable contemporary, the New Orleans Morning Star, which has bravely fought the good fight of Catholic literature against the indifference of educated wealthy Catholic laymen too much engrossed in worldly affairs to care much for Catholic news or tidings of Catholic efforts and struggles. We commend these lessons to the Catholics of this city with the suggestion that if they want good newspapers they must co-operate, at least to the extent of five cents a week and an occasional advertisement :

HOW TO SUPPORT A PAPER.

Buy it regularly. Read it thoughtfully, and talk to your acquaintances about its contents, commending or condemning this or that article.

Read its advertisements, and when you make purchases from the advertisers, mention where you saw their advertisement.

If you are in business, advertise in it yourself.

HOW NOT TO SUPPORT A PAPER. Borrow it regularly from your neighbor

When you speak of it, just say, in a contemptuous way, that there's nothing in it, without showing how there can be absolutely nothing in what other men, at least as intelligent as yourself, think there is a great deal.

Make it a point never to buy off those who seek to attract your custom by advertising; but should you find it to your advantage to patronize them be very careful not to state that you have seen their advertisement. Neveradvertise your business in its columns in

the usual and legitimate way, but get all the gratis notices that you can. Make it do all the advertising and job work for

your pet charity for nothing, and then forget to give it credit. If you can make it do three times more work than is necessary at the same price, so much the better. You know that the proper way to preve your charity is to abstain rigorously from parting with your money, and to force others to spend theirs.

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the new Council held on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the coming year, namely:—H. R. Gray, President; Edmund Giroux, (of Quebec) First Vice-President; Alexander Manson, Second Vice-President; John Kerry, Treasurer, and E. Muir, Registrar and Secretary. The Board of Examiners elected are as follows :- Messrs. H. R. Gray, N. Mercer, J. D. L. Ambrose, R. McLeod (Quebec), H. F. Jackson, A. Manson. No one is allowed to act as a Chemist, Druggist or Apothecary in this province, without having obtained the License of the Association, in accordance with the pharmacy Act of 1875.

At Trinity Church last Sunday the Archbishop confirmed Mr. Bohm, a Methodist preacher of four years standing at the Delaware, Ohio, University. This young gentleman, now a teacher in St. Joseph's College, never could understand the ambiguous teaching of the Methodists on the subject of the Holy Eucharist—always found what they did do on the subject unsanctioned by the Bible .- Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati.

## DOMINION ITEMS.

No DRAINAGE.-A good deal of dissatisfaction exists on Ontario street among people who have been struggling for some time past to get their premises drained, and, although some have actually paid the city for the sewer, nothing has been done to give them one. At numbers 233 and 235 the cellars of the houses are two feet deep with water and in the cellar of a school opposite, where there are 150 pupils, the cellar is in a like condition. This is the way to propagate disease and spread it over the city. We understand the tunnel in the street is within 100 yards of the houses in question, and although the inhabitants have been knocking at the Road Department for months, they can get nothing done. We are aware that Mr. Brittain has interested himself in trying to get this work proceeded with, and that he will endeavor to have it carried out at once, as the inconvenience suffered condole with his family in their bereavement. by the dwellers in the inundated houses is very great.-Star.

FOR WIMBLEDON.—The Canadian team for Wimbledon salled Saturday morning by the Allan mail steamer "Polynesian." Previous to leaving they were inspected by the Governor-General, who delivered a few words of encouragement to continue their praiseworthy course in hope of gaining as high a reputation as did their predecessors.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN BARGES-On Saturday Mr. W. P. Weir, Tide Surveyor H. M. Customs, seized the "Volunteer" and the "Henry Mankin," two American barges, for infringing the Revenue laws. For some time past it appears that these and several other river craft have been engaged in conveying freights from towns on the St. Lawrence to this port without first being duly registered at the Custom House. Their seizure has been reported to the authorities at Ottawa.

About 18,080 salmon trout fry have been deposited in Gull Lake in splendid condition. Another lot is to go into Stony Lake, and the waters near Apsley. Mr. Wilmot promises a quantity of whitefish fry for these back waters next year.

The forts at Point Levi are to be armed with heavy ordnance and manned by a detachment of B.

Lobster packers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia report an unusually good catch this season. At one station in the latter province twenty-five thousand were taken in one day. All the packing establishments are kept busy.

Elections.—They are in the midst of an election campaign in Prince Edward Island for members of the House of Assembly; the school question scems to be the principal matter discussed by the candidates.

CATERIALIARS are seriously damaging the fruit trees in Hants and Kings Counties, N. S.; so destructive are the pests that many of the trees are as hare of leaves as in midwinter.

FOUND DEAD .- Gunner Fitzgerald, a member of B. Battery, was found dead at an early hour on Saturday morning at the foot of King's Bastion on the Citadel, Quebec. It is supposed he had gone to sleep on the top of the earthworks and unconsciously rolled over the edge; he belonged to St Catharines, Ont., and was a printer by trade.

LACROSSE IN ENGLAND.—The Toronto Globe's correspondent says: "It seems very doubtful if the club team will be able to pay expenses in England, which are of course heavy, but the object of introducing lacrosse to English athletic clubs and of adding it to our manly sports will doubtless be secured, as clubs are being formed and several applications have been made to the Indians for one of them to stay at each of several clubs and teach the game to the members. These offers, however, have necessarily been declined."

The Victoria, B. C. Standard says :- It is our sad duty to record the recent but not unexpected death of a most praiseworthy priest belonging to the Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia, Rev. M Hetu, O. M. I., who departed this life on the 23d ult. He was a native of Canada, from whence he came to this coast a few years ago, and was stationed at the Indian mission on the St. Charles in New Westminster, but the insidious malady of consumption had marked him for its prey. Two mouths ago he journeyed to the Tulalip Indian mission in Washington Territory, where every attention was paid him by the Oblate Fathers and the Sisters of Charity resident on the reservation. He died a mo edifying death, fortified by all the sacraments the Church.

In our obituary notice to-day, writes the Antigonish N. S. Casket of June 15, we have to record the death of a most worthy res dent of this town, Mr. James O'Brien, who died o Thursday last. He was a native of Wexford count Ireland, whence he came to this county in 181 The deceased was one of the first settlers, having come to this place when the site on which th town is built was mostly yet a wilderness. A cu rier by trade, he by strict attention to business made a liberal competency for bimself and famil When in 1843 the late Bishop Fraser instituted the teetotal temperance pledge, he joined it; and was never since known to have tasted any arder liquors. With these temperate habits he coupled life of exemplary piety and virtue; and by kind disposition he endeared himself to all members this community by whom he was universally r

From this forth all Letters and Con munications intended for this office should be addressed "to the Publisher."

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Andrews, A K McD, \$2; St. Eugene, Rev. T, 2; Huntingdon, J D, 3; W H, jr, 150; Shee Harbor, N S, J F McK, 2; Lindsay, F C, 2; J D, 2 La Guerre, Mrs Q, 2 50; Milleroches, D McR, 2 Guelph, J M, jr, 2; Portage du Fort, Rev. P A, Orillia, Rev K A C, 1; Dundee, Mrs D J McR, 2 Calabogie S L, 2; East Bay, A R McI, 1; Nor Side East Bay, W McD, 1; Sorel, P M, 2; St Rap aels, A McD, 2; Cape Causo, J L, 1; Otterville, F, 2; St Canute, J M, 2; Alexandria, D C, Princeville, A L, 2; Rockburn, Rev J A McE, 2.

Per J Q, Hamilton-F B, 2; J L, 2; J Q, 2. Per J C H, Read—R O, 2; Albert, M C, 2. Per J B, Perth-T F, 2; Mrs K, 4 50. Per J A Kalladar-Self, 2; Cloyne, J K, 2; J

Per P L. Escott-McIntosh Mill, J B, 1 50 : Fa

mersville, T C, 25 cts.
Per Rev A McD, Lochiel—H McD, 2. Per Rev J M. St Raphael—L McL, 1.
Per R' L E. Kingsbridge—W O'N, 4; E F, 1.
Per R McD, Brechin—D O'D, 75 cts; M O'D, cts; A McR, 75 cts; P M, 75 cts. Per J O'B, Kingston—S L, 2.

## Married.

VARIN VALOIS—On the 21st inst., at the Church St. Joseph, by the Rev. Mr. Deschamp, Mr. J. Varin, clerk in the Court of Appeals, to Antoinette, daughter of Narcisse Valois, Esq, of this city. Died.

MANSFIELD.-In this city, on the 20th inst., Patrick

Mansfield,—R.I.P. Wall-In this city, on the 23rd inst., Martha sister of Patrick Kennedy, gardener, Guy street, and wife of Richard Wall, aged 35.—R.I.P.

McKay.-In Texas, on the 5th inst., James, the beloved son of William McKay, Esq., Ottawa, aged 23 years. The hand of affliction has been laid heavily on our esteemed friend, Mr. McKay, whose family has been lessened each year for the last five by the death of one of its dear members. With truth may it be said that the departed ones but ripened for the grave; yet their virtuous and edifying lives, their gentle and loveable nature, their filial affection and obedience, prepared their pure souls for an immortality of bliss. All who know Mr. McKay will deeply sympathise in his bereavement, and pray that his grief may be assuaged and tempered by the consolations of a holy and happy death promised by the Church to those who die in her sanctity.

O'BRIEN-At Antigonish, on the 8th June, James O'Brien, Senior, in the 85th year of his age—an old and respected resident of the last half century. The known virtues of his character, ever exemplified by his integrity and moral worth, form his lasting memento amid a large circle of friends, who "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."-

## OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sollers	Buyers
Montreal	187	1864
British North America		
Ontario		• • • •
City		::::
People's		96}
Molson's	1001	••••
Toronto	188}	****
Jacques Cartier	34	33
Merchants'	93	92
Hochelaga	83	723
Eastern Townships	116	
Quebec		,
St. Lawrence		
Nationale		
St. Hyacinthe		78
Union		
Villa Maria	••••	50
Mechanics'	29	18
Royal Canadian		10
Commerce.	••••	1005
Mutranalitan	• • • •	120
Metropolitan	••••	
Dominion	• • • •	
Hamilton		96
Exchange	• • • •	974

Greenbacks bought at 111 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gozeile) Flour # brl. of 196 b .- Follards .... \$0.00 @ \$0.00 Superior Extra ..... 5.30 Fancy..... 5.00 Spring Extra..... 4.60 4.65 Strong Dakers 3.35 Middlings 3.35 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 0.00 City bags, [delivered] 2.45 0.00 do do U. Canada.... 0 00 Lard, per lbs. 0.124 do do do pails 0.00 0.13 0.00 Cheese, per lbs., 0.092 do Fall makes 0.00 Pork—New Mess 21.00 Thin Mess......20 50 Dressed Hogs..... 0.00 Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel .....00.00 00.00 Firsts..... 0.00 Pearls— 4.75 Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs . . . . . 0.00 Clover ..... 0 00 0.00 BUTTER.—Quiet; 17c to 20c, according to quality.

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of	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKI	— ET	-(Q.	lobe	
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	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1		1	05
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	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(Brita	h w	hig.)
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2; 2; 2;	GRAIN—Barley per bushel 0 00	to	0.00
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2;	" hind " " " 5.00	to	0.80
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١ ١	Mutton per lb 0.05	to	0.07
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	Veal " " 0.00	to	0.00
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i	Eggs, per dozen 0.11	to	0.16
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	Wool, per lb., 0.00	to	7.00
of	44 401, Der roll.	to	0.00
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#### J. H. SEMPLE. MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOER 53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL

MEACHER WANTED .- For the R. C. S. School Section No. 10., Alexandria, Ont., having a first or second class certificate. Apply stating salary to A. B. McDONALD, Secty-treasurer.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SO-UIETY'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 3rd July, at 8

o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS,



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Oraig Streets, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 5th July at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. By Order,

M. MACNAMARA, Rec.-Sec.

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOLY FATHER AND ISLAMISM. - The Holy Father in replying to a body of Pilgrims from Paris. who recently waited upon him, said:—"I pray that God may guide us to the means of destroying Islamism, which is now no longer confined to the banks of the Bosphorus, but is extending to so many other countries."

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Several Circassians have been arrested on charges in connection with the recent assassinations. The police have seized a quantity of arms and ammunition.

SERVIAN PREPARATIONS .- The Servian minister of war has informed Prince Milan that the entire 2nd band of militia has been mobilized and sent to the frontier—this adds 42,000 men to the 70,000 already under arms, and completes Servias armament. The German Exchange's have almost suspended business, pending decision as to what is the meaning of the Servian armaments.

A special from Vienna says Count Andrassy has frequently conferred of late with Russian and other Ambassadors. It has been agreed to instruct foreign representatives at Belgrade that Servia must ssia and Austria have agreed to meet jointly any emergency arising in Servia.

A telegram from Ragusa reports that a body of insurgents, taking advantage of the departure of Mukhtar Pasha's expedition to Nicsic, ravaged the plain of Nevesinje. The booty was immense; 8,000 animals of various kinds were taken to Banjani. The insurgents absolutely reject the armistice, and have refused an interview with Baron Rodich. The insurgents in the Duga pass did not oppose the revictualling of Nicsic, because they had received positive orders from Montenegro not to interfere.

TURKISH OUTRAGES .- A special despatch to the Standard, dated Constantinople, June 21st, via Athens, says great uneasiness prevails and is increasing. The Patache of the Sultan Murad is surrounded day and night by pickets of cavalry. The Russian residents are sending their families away. Ibrahim Pasha has been placed under arrest. There are various rumors that he is implicated in Russian intrigues and that he assisted Abdul Aziz, in disposing of his treasure. The censorship of the press is extremely severe. Three Turkish and three French journals, are now suspended. The Government is fast becoming unpopular, and will speedily fall if it does not abandon its undecided attitude.

A special despatch from Berlin, published in the second edition of the Times of the 22nd, says that according to intelligence received from Belgrade an order for the mobilization of the first contingent of the Servian militia has been issued; each brigade is to assemble in its station to morrow. Next week an order will be issued for the moblization of the second contingent. At the end of that week the army is to take the strategetic positions on the frontier. At the same time Prince Milan is to issue a manifesto to the people, and proceed to the army. As intention to attack Turkey is still disclaimed, these measures, if carried into effect, may be meant as a demonstration and pressure to promote the diplomatic success of M. Riestic, Servian Minister.

THE BARBARY STATES .- OUTRAGE BY A MOOR -The Gibraltar Chronicle reports that on the 5th inst, at Alcassar, in the Province of Feza, a Moor stabled eleven Jews with a dagger. Among the persons wounded are a British subject and Moses Abecases, a son of the Vice-Consul of the United States at Laroche (Morocco). The Moor has been arrested and severely bastinadoed. The Governor. Cadi, and principal inhabitants of Alcassar, at the demand of the British and Italian Vice-Counsels, have signed a document guaranteeing the lives and property of foreign Jews in that place. The Moor declares he was not aware of what he was doing when he committed the crime.

The dignity of Roman Count has been conferred by his Holiness the Pope on the Chevalier F. M. O'-Connell, an Irish gentleman, for some time past resident in Paris. His services to the Church in that city have been often the subject of precious acknowledgements, and during the Commune he unheeded, and their complaints called "Clerical saved the lives of many of the clergy at the imminent risk of his own. He worked among the wound-ed in every engagement round Paris while the seige very same complaints, and take credit to themselves lasted, and generously placed his fortune at the service of the ambulance, and his unselfish devotion to the suffering soldiers was rendered more effective by his medical skill. Mr. O'Connell has received the Commandership of several Orders of Knighthood for his services in the cause of humanity.

A society has just been started in Rome for the maintenance of divine service and the carrying out of sacred functions. The originator of this society is the parish priest Giovanni Monti. A deputation of the society, composed of persons distinguished both by their piety and social position, was received by the Holy Father, at the Vatican, for the purpose of laying before him the aims and plan of their institute. Besides the verbal statement, they placed in the Pope's hands a most neatly engrossed parchment, declaring fully the scope of the society. His Holiness was pleased to receive them graciously and bless them and their work. They are planning pilgrimages to go from Italy to visit the Holy Land, and two caravans are advertised to set out this summer for Palestine; the prices for going and returning are calculated at what seems a very reasonable figure, ranging from 320 francs to 1150, according

to class and accomodation. What becomes of great statesmen in Prussia when they have the audacity to oppose their mighty chief, will be seen by the following writ of arrest, launched against Von Arnim, and published in all Berlin newspapers by order of the Criminal Court made the Ministers change their tactics. Through of the Capital, to Bismarck's everlasting shame:—
"The Imperial German Ambassador, Real Privy Councillor, Dr. Jur. Count Harry Von Arnim, born on the 3rd October, 1824, at Moitrelitz, has been condemned to nine months' imprisonment for wilfully abstracting official documents entrusted to Protestant Ober-President, Count Arnim were present his care. As the sentence has not been executed, the police are requested to watch for Count Arnim. and if he is met with to apprehend and deliver him by escort, with all objects and money found in his possession, to the Royal Direction of the State Prison near Plotrensee. All expenses resulting from the arrest will be duly repaid, etc." As the whole world knows Bismarck's hatred against Arnim, the above publication must make the great man appear very little, especially if it becomes generally known that Arnim suffers from an incurable disease, and that his physicians, including the highest medical authorities, have declared to the tribunal that incarceration would be death to their patient.

Strange things happen in Prussia-even impossibilities are made possible. Who ever heard of a Jewish baptism, at which a Christian Emperor stood godfather? Such an incredible event took place in Berlin a fortnight ago, under the following circumstances. On the anniversary of the Emper-or's birthday a male child was born to a Mr. Rinkel, a Jewish merchant of Berlin. Thinking the birth of a boy, on the holiest day in the Prussian calendar, a piece of luck that ought to be improved, the happy father addressed a letter of congratulation to the Emperor, in which he informed him of the honour his boy had of entering the world on "King's birthday," and humbly prayed his Majesty to crown the fortune of his child by becoming its godfather. Contrary to all expectation, the Christian Emperor granted the application, and sent a considerable present to his godchild, as a sign of his visers, at another the advisers are baulked by the great variety of fine work—lace work, leather work, special favour. On the 7th of last month the unheard-of ceremony was performed in a synagogue, | duce such contradictory assertions, and to warrant | son regiwas mounted with design in leather work, | Referee.

or, as a Berlin Liberal paper puts it, the child was baptised according to the Jewish rite, and received the name of William.

The windows of the newly-opened "Evangelical church" at Naples, have been ruthlessly smashed with a shower of stones hurled from the strong arms of ungrateful Italians, and of course, the mischief is laid at the door of the "Olericals." The Catholic papers, however, in Rome and elsewhere, disclaim all participation in this violence, even by desire—much less by counsel—and advise the Neapolitans to let the stones remain in the road. They do not wish to see anyone's windows broken, whether he be good or bad, Clerical or Evangelical; but in giving this advice to the natives, they have a word of good counsel for the Quixotic Missionaries also, which is to shake off the dust of their feet against the Italians, and go to the place whence they come; there are many ships in the Bay of Naples, especially English and American ships, and by taking a passage in them, they can at once secure their safety, and find a field for their work among their two hundred sects at home. The Neapolitans, they add, are a people of large faith but small patience, and if they will insist on an exchange of new lamps for old ones, they must not be surprised if some of them get smashed, and pernot expect any assistance, or even benevolent neu- haps find some broken bones as well as broken trality, if she commences war against Turkey. Ru- | windows. The Parliament, though so shaky, is still discussing Education Laws. It is really wonderful how this education mania seems to possess all legislators; and yet there is less real education in the world than before they began their work. The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, is at Rome and has been received by the Pope.

The London Daily News publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent dated June 16, giving details of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria during the insurrection, and which still continues by Turkish irregular troops. All moveable property has been plundered, houses and villages were burned, and old men, women and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is estimated that the province, which heretofore yielded to Government an annual revenue of \$4, 000,000, will not pay one quarter of that sum this year, or for years to come. Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 18,000 to 30,-000. The correspondent names 37 villages as known to have been destroyed. Among the refugees the number of whom are very small, there is not a girl over ten years of age. In the village of Serustitza, in the district of Philippopolis 1,500 persons are known to have been killed. This villege consisted of about four hundred houses and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burnt and all the inhabitants killed, except a few women and children who took refuge in Philippopolis, and some women who were carried off by Bashi-Bazouks. These cruelties have made a great impression at Constantinople. The English Ambassador has intervened with the Government to put an end to them.

IMPROVING ROME BACKWARDS .- The Italian Government in coming to Rome was to have liberated the city from all the evils in which Papal tyranny had immersed it, and amongst others from malaria. If there were ills at Rome, as in every other city governed by men, not a single one has been removed, many new ones have been added, and some of the old ones immensely aggravated; and amongst these, wonderful to relate, is the malaria itself, the very thing upon which so much money and thought have been spent by the Italian Government, aided by the engineering genius of Garibaldi and Co. The increase of malaria is owing to the digging and delving which has been going on in every direction not only in the search after hidden treasure which has never come to light, but even more unwisely in disturbing old foundations and digging new ones for houses which will never be built, and, if built, never inhabited. Another fruitful source of malaria, and even of mortality, is that transformation of the Sanctuary of the Colosseum, which the Popes had consecrated, into a stagnant lake, reducing the place, in fact, to what it was before the Colosseum was built, when the place had the name of Stagna Neronis. From the very commencement of these labours the Catholic papers cried out, and foretold what was to come to pass, but their warning was exaggerations." Now, however, the Communal very same complaints, and take credit to themselves for their sagacity in having pointed out the princi-pal source of that increased malaria, of which the living feel the effects, and to which the dead may ascribe their being hurried into the next world. The statistics of mortality prove this, and the Communal Council, seeing that they who ought to care for these things are neglecting their duty, bave made proposals for the construction of a committee to watch over the public health and sanitary condition of Rome .- Catholic Times.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WISHING FOR PEACE WITH THE CHURCH .- The conviction that the May Laws are a great political blunder is more and more gaining ground in Government circles; but the Prussian rulers lack the moral courage to acknowledge and redress their wrong; they prefer to get out of their unpleasant situation by underhand dealings, if possible at the expense of their own victim, and with as much honour and as little disadvantage to themselves as their base mode of proceeding will allow. The stories invented some time ago by the official press, according to which the Catholic Church was anxious to come to terms and had already made overtures of peace to the Prussian Government soon exploded, and had no other effect than to inspire Catholics with pity and contempt for a Government that seems as devoid of honour and self-respect as it is of all sense of right and justice. the mouth of Dr. Falk they now declare to the country that they wish for peace, and that such a happy state of harmony can be realised. At the 250th annuversary of the foundation of the Glogan Gymnasium—on which occasion Dr. Falk and the at High Mass-the Minister of Public Worship spoke these memorable words: "The Prussian Government wishes for peace; here in Glogan I have convinced myself that peace is possible; I see members of both religious persuasions assembled in harmony around me, and, if I receive support, peace will soon be restored." If Dr. Falk thinks that he can catch mice with such utterances, he is greatly mistaken. Catholics have no more faith in him than in the Reptile Press; they know that he speaks for a selfish purpose and not in the interest of truth—that his whole aim is to deceive them. If the Government really wants peace, let them abolish the May Laws; there is no other condition of peace possible. Dr. Falk knows this better than any other man in the country, and yet he talks as if war existed between Catholics and Protestants, and offers himself as apostle of peace if the contending parties will help him in his generous endeavours. Is not this hypocritical, truly Bismarckian?—Cathotic Times.

VATICAN POLICY .- ROME, May 27 .- A telegram from Rome to the London Times produces the same effect an an carthquake. It is always sensational and destructive. We are told, on the most reliable authority, that there is a prospect of peace between the world and the Vicer of Christ; and again that the whole governing Church is agreed upon a cer-tain policy, which, however, is obstructed by the obstincy of one old man, and he the head. So that at one time the Pope is giving away against his ad-

them as facts; but the effect on Christian minds is not salutary. Too much electricity unnerves, and too many shocks unsteady the brain. With that natural simplicity which is the inheritance of the just Catholics are at first inclined to credit every man's words, but they have certain principles deeply fixed also which war against reliance; the effect s a wrench to the intellect, a momentary indecision, and a constant after-mistrust. For some years the relations between the Holy See and the Govern ments in Spain have been suspended. The violent events of the year 1868 were the cause. The Concordat was set aside, and what is called "religious liberty" was set up for the first time in Spain. On the elevation of the present young King to the throne, Don Carlos was struggling in the north to crush the revolution and obtain the reins of power. The favour of the Holy See was largely sought by the Madrid Government, in order to win for itself the confidence of the nation. It was stipulated that the Concordat should be again put in force, that the articles of the revolutionary programme should be rescinded, and that the injury done to the Catholic futh of the people should be repaired. The most important to be settled was the withdrawal on the part of Spain of the concession called religious liberty. Rome considered this fundamental when she made the Concordat, and she adhered to it as essential when she was asked to renew her relations Difficulties beset the immediate abrogation of this article. The Pope was inflexible, but the ruling party was not less obstinate. Negotiations were interrupted, and again resumed. When Don Carlos abandoned the struggle, and Spain was freed from domestic strife, the determination to win over the Pope to the new ideas of modern Liberalism waxed stronger, and in a short time the wires flashed the grand announcement that the Pope was not adverse to the concession of religious liberty. The papers re-echoed the news, and the policy of the Vatican was hailed rapturously. This question of religious liberty is just the one of all others which is most likely to puzzle even Catholics. In countries where heresy is dominant, the right to worship God freely is accepted as a concession. For so many centuries have Catholics been outlaws and slaves in their native countries, that they hail with gladness this liberty, and they call it religious liberty because they are exempt from penalties in the performance of their duties to God. The words of their mouths, therefore, have a holy meaning. Religious liberty for them is the freedom to know the truth, to teach the truth, and to practice the truth. Rome favoured their efforts, blessed their struggle, and welcomed their victory. But there is a difference between the religious liberty demanded by persecuted Catholics in a Protestant country, and the religious liberty sought for by a handful of unbelievers in a nation thoroughly Catholic. The words are the same, but the end to be attained diametrically opposite. In Spain the religious liberty now in dispute means the leave to teach error, to set up heresy, and to upset truth. It is not the nation which asks it; the people are staunchly true to the faith of their fathers, and look fondly to Rome to protect them against its disturbance. The Pope would be double-tongued did he consent to error, and would fail in his office of Vicar if he did not his utmost to save those souls for which his Lord and Master died. The announcement in the papers was consequently false and calumnious; and the letter which the Pope wrote | Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town to the Archbishop of Toledo refutes for ever all London. complicity in the treachery. In it he declares to the people of Spain that the unity of the faith is a most important and precious point; that the law which contemplates the tolerance of any other worship except the Catholic does an injury to truth and religion; burdens the State with great misdeed; opens the gates to error; widens the way for persecuting the Church; and prepares a mountain of evils which will be the ruin of that illustrious nation. By these solemn words the policy of Rome is vindicated from all hesitation or truculence. She never sanctions an unmixed evil, though at times she is compelled to tolerate one for fear of bringing about a greater, "lest gathering up the cockle, you root up the wheat also together with it." In Spain it is a question not of the harvest but of the seed-time, and the reasons which urge this ungodly liberty are political, temporal not religious. Catholics can well comprehend this steady unflinching action of the Church in the cause of truth those outside, however, consider it narrow, anti-quated, unprogressive.—Cor. of Catholic Times.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS, -A large number of counterfeit bank bills are now in circulation. The following is a list so far as they have been detected, lately made up in New York:—\$20 on the National Bank of Utica, New York. \$10 on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie. \$5 on the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois. S5 on the Frst National Bank of Paxton, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Canton, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Peoria, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Aurora, Illinois. S5 on the First National Bank of Galena, Illinois. \$5 on the National Bank of Northampton, Massachusetts. S5 on the Hampden Bank of Westfield, Massachusetts. \$5 on the Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts. \$5 on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky.

IRISH AND CATHOLIC WORK AT THE CENTENNIAL -The Centennial correspondent of the New York Times says :- "Very beautiful are the terry and brocaded poplins from Pim Bros., of Dublin. I never could understand why the Irish, who, as a race, are deficient in artistic qualities, (this is his opinion only, but many cherished prejudices will be dissipated this year), should excel in the manufacture of these rich silks, and have sometimes doubted whether such poplins really came from Ire-land. Here is the indisputable evidence of their origin, however, in fabrics that for beauty of pattern and color are not surpassed in the courts of the Lyons silk weavers." He also writes: "Who-ever has visited Ireland will remember having his curiosity awakened in Dublin by a sign in one of the principal streets that reads, 'Goggin, Bog Oak carver to her Majesty the Queen." Of course he went into the shop, as all inquisitive Americans do and came away with some of the pretty ornaments sold there. The house makes a large display here. Bog Oak is a brownish black wood, of very solid grain, and is worked into brooches, bracelets, caskets, card-cases, and an indefinite variety of other ornaments." It is as Catholics, however, that our people appear strongest at the exposition. The magnificent Total Abstinence Fountain, which is the wonder and delight of the newspapers, will certainly be ready for unveiling on the day appointed, July 4. The exhibitions of Catholic countries-Spain, France, Brazil, etc., are universally acknow-ledged to be the most complete and most forward of any on the grounds; the contributions of the Vatican receive the highest praise awarded to any special exhibits, and we have the following testimony of a Protestant writer which we cannot forbear reproducing in full. "The finest needlework comes from Canada, and is executed in the convents of Montreal, Quebec and Toronio. Models of these establishments accompany the specimens of their work, and have nothing gloomy or monastic about them. On the contrary, they have lovely gardens, and look like cheerful country houses, where one could live in contentment and serenity. The mo-ther house of the congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame, founded in Montreal in 1653, sends a

which was very effective. It consisted of birds and birds nests in foliage. Borders, Bannerets, and screens were painted in groups of calla lillies, rosies buds, panstes, tulips and lillies of the valley upon white velvet. The Gray Nuns of Montreal send beautiful specimens of Honiton lace and one handkerchief with needlework border valued at \$3000.

DEMINDING SOLDER WIND

The Boston Sunday Courier notes the following scene in a Mount Pleasant car: Corpulent Teutonic Dame (in a high key)—Meeshder Condugder, ven I vants to get owt, dot's Dover street. (Sensation.)

Риотодкарника Eclipses.—Since 1860 almost every eclipse of the sun has been photographically recorded-from 1860 to 1868 for the purpose chiefly of determining the nature of the red prominences, and in 1870 and 1871 to ascertain whether the corona is an appendage of the sun or an effect produced on our own atmosphere. In 1870 it was determined to adopt a properly corrected photographic lens, and by a graduated series of exposures to obtain, if possible, the whole pictorial effect. This method having been found successful, it has been adopted in all eclipse work since. Mr. Alfred Brothers suggests that for taking the unage of the corons, three achromatic lenses of 5 to 6 feet focal length, corrected for the atinic rays, should be constructed, and he states "that the light of the corona is sufficiently actinic to produce enough pictures when an instrument of long focus is used."

FIDELITY OF A Dog -Numerous instances of fidelity of the dog to his master are on record, but we venture to assert that there are none equal to that displayed by the animal of the man whose body was found at Quatta. The deceased's body was found by the boundary rider, Mr. James Millan. across the trunk of a fallen tree. He was attracted to the spot by the pitiful yelping of the faithful dog. For days, without food or water, the poor beast kept watch over the body, during which time it killed fourteen various reptiles, or iguanas, whose carcases were since discovered near the spot. It fought the birds of prey, and though it could not keep off decomposition, it succeeded in keeping the body from being devoured. There was no casting of lots between master and dog to see which should die first to satisfy the cravings of the survivor. When the deceased was buried, the poor animal laid down and died on the newly made grave. The animal must have gone fourteen days at least without food.—Sydney Freeman.

EPP8'S COCOA.-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170,

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#### LOSSES.

BY FRANCES BROWNE, THE BLIND POSTESS OF DONEGAL. Upon the white sea-sand There sat a pilgrim band, Telling the losses that their lives had known; While evening waned away From breezy cliff and bay,

And the strong tides went out with weary mosu. One spake, with quivering lip, Of a fair freighted ship;
With all his household to the deep gone down;

But one had wilder woe-For a fair face, long ago Lost in the darker depths of a great town;

There were who mourned their youth With a most loving ruth, For its brave hopes and memories even green;

And one upon the west Turn'd an eye that would not rest, For far-off hills whereon its joys had been. Some talk'd of vanish'd gold.

Some of proud honors told.

Some spake of friends that were their trust no more And one of a green grave, Beside a foreign wave, That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done, There spake among them one, A stranger, seeming from all sorrow free; Sad loses have ye met, But mine is heavier yet:

For a believing heart hath gone from me." "Alas " these pilgrims said, For the living and the dead-For fortune's cruelty, for love's sure cross,

For the wrecks of land and sea! But, however it came to thee, Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss." \_Boston Pilot.

#### SCRAP BOOK.

"What can you say of the second law of thought?" Student-"It cannot both be and not be. For example, the door over there must either be shut or open." Tutor-" give another illustration.

Student-" Well take the case of another door." Bismarck is baldheaded, but you don't catch any German newspapers saying that Mrs. Bismarck is a high-tempered woman, or making any jokes about baldheads generally. The baldheaded man in that country is looked up to.

Cruz Lopez, a former pensive peanut vender of San Francisco, is now the wildest bandit on the Mexican border. He went to the bad because every policeman or millionaire that passed his stand stole a nut with an air of abstraction.

A countryman went to see his lady-love, and wishing to be conversational, observed, "The thermomorron is twenty degrees above zero this evening." "Yes," innocently replied the maiden, "such kinds of birds do fly higher some seasons of the year than

A youngster, while warming his hands over the kitchen fire, was remonstrated with by his father, who said: "Go 'way from the stove, the weather is not cold." The little fellow, looking up demurely at his stern parent, replied: "I ain't heatin' the

weather, I am warming my hands." "What will you have?" asked a waiter of one of the Indiana editors, at the dinner in Philadelphia, as he handed him the bill of fare. And the Hoosier with the high forehead leaned back in his chair, wiped his forhead thoughtfully with a napkin, and ejaculated sternly : Gimme all !"

"Say, pop," said John Henry's hopeful, the other day, "wasn't it the prince of whales that swallowed Jonah?" And John patted his head, and gave him anickel, and told him he might some day be an alderman; and then as he put on his slippers, and found a small chestnut-bur in each toe, he took that boy over his knee and wrestled with him.

THE REASON,-Two men were passing a stable which had a rooster on it for a weather vane, when one addressed the other thus: "What's the reason they didn't put a hen up there instead of a rooster?" The other replied: "That's easy enough see that it would be inconvenient to go for the

A gentleman, well known for his parsimonious habits, having billeted himself on his acquaintance in Edinburgh during some royal visit, was talking to a friend on his return of the great expense of living. "How much, now, do you suppose I spent in Edinburgh ?" "I do not know," replied his friend; 'I should suppose about a fortnight."

"What would be your notion of absentmindness?" asked Rufus Choate of a witness whom he was exasked Mulus Choate of a witness whom he was examining. "Well," said the witness with a strong Yankee accent, "I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch to hum, and took it out'n 'is pocket to see if he'd got time to go hum and get it, was a lectle absent-minded."

"Cussed, if the darned thing ain't a-going!" was the surprised remark of a sight-seeing Granger from Maine, who carressed the teeth of a circular in a North End plaining mill; and now should you propound to him that first problem for young arithmeticians." How many fingers have you on your right hand?" He would bite that lonely thumb, and sadly reply, "Nary, stranger!"—Boston Globe.

A large, fine rooster was feeding on the track just below the Franklin street bridge, Pottstown, just as the up freight was coming, and failing to get off in time was struck by the cow catcher, and a perfect shower of feathers surrounded the engine, and as soon as the train passed he got up and started for home as if nothing had happened, much to the surprise of all who saw it.

Brown came home late the other night, and Mrs. B., reaching out of the bedroom window, said: "So you've been tipping the glass again, have you?" "Glass," said Brown, "(hie) is a funny word; take off the "g," and its you, my dear." "Yes," answered the wife, "and then take off the "l" and its you, you wretch," and she slammed down the window with a bounce.

A number of New York sportsmen have had several fox chases in New Jersey recently, and each time the fox escaped, and a number of hounds were lost. Another chase is announced, and to obviate similar mishaps, a fifty-six pound weight will be Education attached to the fox's hind leg, and the hounds will elsewhere. be tied on the hunters' horses to prevent them getting lost -Norristown Herald.

A remarkable instance of calculation was recorded at Aylmer, Canada, where a barber named Johnson, for a bot of fifty cents, ran under the cars of a railway train that was passing at a rapid rate of speed. He won the wager, though he lost the heel of one boot by a wheel that came unpleasantly close as he emerged. The man who lost the bet said he had expected to win and get a couple of dollars for

attending the inquest,—American Paper. Some time ago two London thieves put in practice a plan of robbing a jeweller which had been described in a story in a popular periodical—a piece of pure invention. The jeweller was furious (he lost forty thousand dollars, so it was excusable), and wrote to the editor of the magazine, asking him if it was his mission to instruct thieves in new ways of plundering the public. "My dear sir," replied the editor blandly, "If you had taken in my periodical (which I hope in future you will do), you would have been put upon your guard. This comes of neg-lecting the claims of literature."

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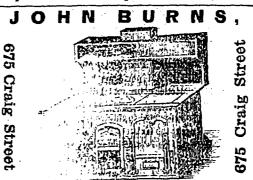


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## FARMERS' COLUMN.

CLIPPING HORSES.—M. Veterinary Surgeon Felizet recommends that, instead of clipping working horses in autumn, a good shining coat, free from skin dust, can be secured by giving the horses, from the middle of September, either alone or mixed with their evening feed of cats, one-tenth of a quart of bruised hemp seed, and the same quality of buckwheat in its natural state.

VALUE OF STABLE MANURE. In 1872 the manure made by 725 horses belonging to the Philadelphia street car stables was sold at public sale at from \$12 to \$16 per horse. Some lots sold at \$15 per horse at private sale. The average amount pro duced by a horse per year was five tons. A ton of the manure as delivered from the stables measured about seventy-six cubic feet.

Early Irish potatoes nipped by the spring frost, if the vine is immediately cut off, before the sun begins to scorch the tops, will escape injury; but a better and more economical plan is to go to the patch with a good turning plow, and throw the dirt up so as to entirely cover the frostbitten vines.— This plan will save thousands of dollars every year,

HEAVES IN HORSES. - The following is a good remedy for heaves and a cough in horses:—One pound of ground ginger, one quart of salt, four ounces hard wood ashes, two ounces black pepper, and one ounce each of pounded rosin and saltpetre. Mix thoroughly and give a tablespoonful in the horse's feed twice a day. This compound is beneficial in all cases of difficulty in breathing before the animal's lungs become affected.

EARLY THINGS PAY BEST .- A Chicago exchange says:-A chicken which comes to this market in July, and is large enough to make any show when broiled and placed on a piece of toast, will sell for fifty cents. Feed the chick till it is four times that size, which will require it to be kept till about Christmas, and it will bring a quarter of a dollar. Most farmers follow the latter practice. And declare that raising poultry for the market does not

PRESERVING TIMBER .-- Prof. H. E. Colton, in reply to an inquiry as to the means of preserving timber, told the Farmer's Club that most of the patent methods were impracticable in a small way, on account of the heavy machinery necessary. The best method for common use was to thoroughly season the timber, and then coat it with coal-tar or crude petroleum, or common pine tar, put on hot. This kept out worms and moisture, which were the most destructive agents to timber.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE. - Never attempt to clean or otherwise disturb a horse when he is feeding, unless you want to provoke him to bite or kick. When you clean him take him out of the stall unless there is plenty of room for the operation. Tie the horse in the center of the stall, unless you want him to drive more on one rein than the other. Horses that are in the habit of casting themselves in their stalls should be tied with the neck-halter, and this gives much more freedom of the head than the nose-halter.

COAL ASHES.—Bliss, the seedman, recommends the use of coal ashes for potato patches, and says that persons who are in the habit of throwing ashes away as useless are making a great mistake; that they are found by experience to be of great benefit in the culture of potatoes. Many ashes are dumped in the streets and alleys, when they could be used to improve the soil of gardens. Save your ashes and use them for the purpose of manure. Wood ashes are counted among the first fertilizers, and they command a good price from those who know

The following from Root's Garden Manual is good :- Remember, tillage is manure, tillage is earliness, tillage is moisture in drouth and you cannot give too much of it; and one horse with a cultivator is worth ten men with how. Till deep with cabbage and shallow with onions and turnips. Earth up fibrous rooted plants, like cabbage corn, etc., but not edible rooted crops, like beets, carrots, and parsnips; nor should these last be worked deep after they are well along in size, or they will put out side shoots and grow scraggy. If possible transplant upon fresh plowed land before the sur-Generally roots are struck quicker without watering, than upon other lands with it .-Probably more failures than successes follow soaking seeds, especially the finer seeds. Corn and beet seeds are most certain to be profited. Never pull plants. Always lift with a spading fork, so that even the finest roots shall be preserved.

How to GET RID OF TREE STUMPS .- General Colquitt, of Georgia, in a recent address, gives the fol-lowing two ways of doing this:—To remove stumps from a field all that is necessary is to have one or more sheet-iron chimpeys, some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimney over it, so as to give the requisite draught at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will soon be consumed. With several such chimneys, of different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expense.— The other way is:-In the autumn, bore a hole one to two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, vertically in the centre of the latter, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it from one to two ounces of saltpetre; fill the hole with water and plug up close. In the spring, take out the plug, and pour in about one to two gills of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away. without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.

MILE AND BEEF .- Food is the support of the cow, that is her system, and the calf she carries, or the milk afterwards a substitute. She can digest and use only a certain amount, no more. Now if there is much milk, the food eaten and digested will mostly go to form this-and it requires good feeding to produce and keep up this large flow of milk, as with the Ayreshire, the Jersey and in many instances the native cow. This is evidence against the idea entertained by some that both milk and flesh (including fat) can be secured at their maximum in the same animal. To divide equally the food that is digested so as to give the milk one half, and the flesh and fat, etc., the other, could not possibly, it seems to me, afford a maximum quantity of milk, and at the same time, a full development of beef. It is true that some animals, like some of the short horns, afford a good carcase, and in addition, a large flow of milk, as they are good digesters. At the same time these animals never get fat whilst producing largely of milk. It is as a rule—is it not universally the case, that the milk must be stopped when the animal is to be fattened—stops itself, indeed at the time of fattening Besides there is an aptitude for milk or fat. which is in bred. We breed the one in the Ayreshire, the other in the short horn. This aptitude must consist in applying the food for the purpose intended, either for producing fat or milk. The stomach is the means of carrying out either the one or the other of these purposes, to convertall the food it can and the quantity cannot be made sufficient to carry out both purposes to their highest extent unless the, digestive capacity is increased sufficiently. This, it strikes me, is the point. Increase the digesting and the two may be carried, aided by breeding for the two. Or either may be orders from a correspondingly extended—the milk increased in executed, and the milking strain, or the flesh and fat in the other. free of charge.

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; somemes the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul. der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the nead is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a pain. ful sensation of having left undone somehing which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendar The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits re low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where 'ew of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER w have been extensively deranged.

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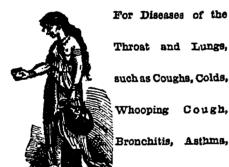
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# FITS!

## FITS! FITS! FITS!

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#### A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARHABLE CURE.

PHILADELPRIA, June 28th. 1867.

SETH HANCE. Baltim ore, Md.—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Fills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1838. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consuited another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I ngain returned to my family physician; was supped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to fivo fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured mo. In February, 1865, I comenced to use your Fills, and only had two stracks after wards. The last one was April ich. 1855, and they were a less serious character. With the blessing of Frey. Your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that it. Pills and thoir good effects should able the serious former overywhere, that persons who are similarly subjected oney, have the benefit of them, Any pages whiching further information can chuin it by calling a my restouch.

## IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILIPSU?

IS THERE A CURE FOR INTIMESAT.

The subjoined will answer.

GREYADA. Miss., June 30.—SETH S. HAKOR.—Dear Sir:
You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epilepic Pills. I was the first pron
who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son
was hadly addicted with fits for two years. I wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has rever had a fit since.
Was by my persuasion that Hr. Lyon tried your Pills.
His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his
iffe. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertainning my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always
recommended them, and in no instance where I have
had a chauce of hearing from their cirect have they
failed to cure. Yours, etc... C. II, Guy,
Grenada, Yalabusha Umuiy, Miss.

#### ANOTHER REMARKABLE .5 CURE OF CPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EPHLEPTIC PILLS.

MONTONERY, Texas, Juno 26th, 1837.

To Seth S. Hance:—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Lpilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks; and oftentimes soveral in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which saide he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceaced. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. Poblanied two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your modicine, ten years since. He was my principal wagover, and has, since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have, great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trail.

## STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Rend the Collowing test into indicate a respectable citizen of Grenada, harmonist control of Sath S. Hance, Baltimore, Md. —be ar Sir; I take creet pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fits, cared by your inyaluable Fills. My brother, J. J. Lipon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first stracked white quite young. Ho would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grow older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Fills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating as it may be the means of directing others to the remody that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Lucion.

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Jan. 15, 1875