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VOL. XXIX.-NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore, was consecrated by Archbishop

Rev. Patrick Fay died recently at Colchester, Conn., where he was Rector of St. Andrew's church.—May his soul rest in The fifth Annual Convention of the Catholic

Young Men's National Union will meet in the city of Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, June Mr. Sabastian W. Bingham was received

into the Catholic Church this week at Flor-

ence by Father Weld, S. J .- London Tablet April 19. A writer in the Portland (Oregon) Sentinel gives the account of a reception in the church at Yakima, of two ladies into the Catholic

Faith. They are recorded as the first conversions in that section. The Right Rev. Bishop of Alton warns the clergy and teachers of his Diocese, secular

and regular, against purchasing the Historical Map of the World published by E. H. Ross, 1879 .- Central Catholic. THE BISHOPRIC OF AUCKLAND .- It is generally stated in ecclesiastical circles that the Rev. George Harold, P.P. of Wicklow, and

formerly curate in Ballybrack, has been nominated Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand. ORDINATION.—His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec will hold an ordination service in the

Basilica on Trinity Sunday, June 8th, before leaving on his pastoral visit on the next day, when several gentlemen of Quebec and the Lower Provinces will be ordained priests. His Holiness the Pope is about to start a

kind of official gazettte of the Holy See in seven languages. No less than 52,000 subscribers, it is rumoured, have been secured ln advance. Monsigner Alimonda, Bishop of Albenga, and one of the newly created cardinals, is to be the editor, whilst the printing will be done by the deaf and dumb boys of Father Ludovico da Catoria.

The Dominican Fathers have given a notable mission in the Wheeling (W. Va.) Cathedral, Very Rev. John T. Sullivan, Rector. 2,500 persons approached the Sacraments. At the last service of the Mission, some 2,000 persons attended in the Cathedral, probably the largest congregation it had ever held. Rt. Rev. Bishop Kain and his zealous clergy are holding their charge well

By the Dunrobin Castle, the Rev. Mr. Belloid, a Roman Catholic priest, arrived in South Africa to serve as chaplain to the forces in Zu-luland. This gentleman received his com-pussion as an army chaplain in 1872 and was mission as an army chaplain in 1873, and was stationed for sometime at Bermuda. By the same vessel several monks arrived to conduct | Gildas at Nevers, but a great wish has been Port Elizabeth, one of the plans formed by Bishop Richards.

THE CONVERSION OF DOELLINGER-A telegram sent to us (from Rome) announces that gularly privileged. R.I.P.
Dr. Doellinger has returned to Catholic unity. Immediately after the election of the new Pontiff, Doellinger congratulated Pope Leo XIII. by means of a letter which he caused to be presented to His Holiness by a learned ecclesiastic attached to the Pontifical Court. Before long, it is said, the retracta-tion will be published by Dr. Doellinger who would have to go to Rome if his health per-

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Cabe, Archbishop-Elect of Dublin, in a pastoral for the month of May, makes an allusion to the university question which our readers will peruse with satisfaction. Having discussed the matter at some length, he cancludes by observing, in reference to the Catholic demands: "We ask for justice; less will not content us." Now as justice would put the Catholics of Ireland on an equality, in respect of university institutions, with the persons of all other religious denominations-that is, would establish a Catholic university or a Catholic uniuersity college suitably endowed-it follows that Dr. M'Cabe for one will not be content with such a wretched and degrading makeshift for giving university privileges to Catholics as the O'Conor Don is credited with contemplating. It is just as well that this should be made known in time to the member for Rosemmon and to the Government.

Viscount Bury, the Under Secretary of State for War, who was received into the his thanks to the donors. He said he was Church at the Oratory the other day, is the eldest son of the Earl of Albermarle; but he | monstration, and, alluding to his advanced is also a peer in his own right, having been raised to the House of Lords in 1876. He gifts as long as sufficient strength married a Catholic—Sophia, daughter of Sir Allan Macnab, formerly Prime Minister of Canada—in 1855, and has children. At one time he was private secretary to the late Earl time he was private secretary to the late Earl Russell, and at another Treasurer of the Royal Household. Lord Bury is, of course, Eternal City Father Newman has been liter-Royal Household. Lord Bury is, of course, the only Cathalic member of the Conservative | ally averwhelmed with attentions. Before Government; and his seat in the Peers fortunately exempts him from those electoral trials and reverses which have followed conversion in the case of Lord Robert Montagu and other members for English constituencies. Lord Bury's conversion adds one more name to the list of Catholic. Privy Council-lors, the others being Lord Ripon, Lord Ken-ing of the new English Cardinal, and long mare, Lord Robert Montagu, Lord Howard of accounts of his life, his conversion and his Glossop, and Lord Emly.

Dr. Dollinger.-We fear the joy over Dr. Dollinger's reposted submission was premature. Confirmation has not come. A Munich journal, discussing the news, discredits it In June of last year the Professor wrote to a Westphalian paper, denying a similar rumour, and he then observed that it was the fourteenth contradiction he had been forced to and the Very Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, publish. "You may be certain, however," he added somewhat vaguely, "that I will not dis- | Hartford. honour my old age before God and man by a

that he made so sudden a change of attitude as the Unita Cattolica attributed to him. One explanation suggested is that he wrote a letter to His Holiness conveying personal love and admiration. Long before the vacancy that raised the Bishop of Perugia to the Popedom, Dr. Dollinger was wont to speak of Mgr. Pecci as one of the most holy and learned prelates in Christendom, and nothing that has since happened could alter his profound appreciation of the personal greatness of Leo XIII.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.-His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has consented, in com-pliance with an invitation from the Memorial Committee, to unveil, on the 24th of June, the Memorial statue, to be erected in Dublin, of the late Sir John Gray, M. P. for Kilkenny City, and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal. His Grace has written a vigorous and characteristic letter with reference to the recent disturbances in Clifden in sending a contribution to the fund being raised for the defence of the poor Catholics sent for trial on the charge of being ring-leaders in them. "While," says his Grace, "we have never been backward in manifesting our Christian charity and our social respect for the few Protestants living in our midst in this diocese, namely less than three per cent. of the entire population, including landed proprietors, Protestant ministers, and other officials, with their families and numerous following, we can no longer endure the efforts of a few hypocritical mis-creants, who have been labouring incessantly for years, and who labour still, by bribery and corruption, to rob the poor people in some districts of the parish of Clifden of the faith which is dearer to them than their lives. Let the wretched emissaries of disorder pass across to England, and there spend their labour in the conversion of the religiously benighted people of that immoral land, and allow the simple and devoted people of Clifilen to continue to practice, in a manner almost unknown in other countries, the sacred virtues of our holy religion.".

#### The Last Hours of Bernadette Soubirous.

BERNADETTE SOUBIROUS. - The Journal de Lourdes gives several details of the illness and edifying death of Bernadette Soubirous (Sister Marie Bernard). A few days before her death, in the presence of the representatives of the Bishops of Tarbes and Nevers, and the Superior-General of her Congregation, she solemnly affirmed the truth of her statements with regard to the Apparition of Our Lady at Lourdes. On the point of death she murmured twice the second part of the " Hail Mary," and the third time she said, "Sainte Marie, Mere the Dieu....." and could get no further. a Roman Catholic educational institution at expressed that it should be removed to Lourdes, and indeed there are obviously strong reasons why the body of Bernadette Soubirous should rest in the place where she was so sin-

## Doings at the Papal Court.

Rome, May 14, 1879 .- A numerous assemblage of British and American residents and sojourners gathered at the English College in this city to-day to present their congratulations to Cardinal Newman on his elevation to the cardinalate, and to present to the venerable prelate a rich suit of vestments and a complete set of beautifully wrought sacred vessels for use on the altar, subscribed for by Catholics of Great Britain. The gathering at the College consisted chiefly of Catholics, though other sects were not unrepresented. A large number of clergymen were also present, as well as many English, American, Irish and Scotch collegians. Lady Herbert, of Lea, a lady equally noted for book making and for her skill in organizing affairs of this sort, was the moving spirit. She read the address of congratulation and of presentation. Miss Stackpool also offered a beautiful flower piece. The venerable Cardinal, who was seated on a dais and clad in the scarlet robes appropriate to his dignity, and who was supported by the Right Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, and the Very Rev. Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, showed great emotion during the presentation. The Cardinal examined the gifts with attention and evident pleasure, and then in a few words expressed deeply affected by such an affectionate deage, said it would be his pride to use these he left England the English and Scotch colleges had already commenced a contest for the honor of entertaining him, but his extreme age compels him to make his sojourn in Rome as little exciting as possible. The Italian journals contain many flattering reing of the new English Cardinal, and long labors in the cause of the Church. It is said that King Humbert also has expressed a desire for an interview with the veteran theologian.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS FOR AMERICA.

To-morrow His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. will nominate the Rev. John Verten to be Bishop of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, Vicar General of Providence, to be Bishop of

lie." As late as the 28th of March, during an In the race for the 2,000 guineas at New-commissioners, auggested the propriety of academical sitting in Munich, he launched a market in which "Uncas" was engaged, a hare necessary the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archrather warm attack upon the clergy, who did was sturted, and instead of making for the not go out of communion along with him, and heath got in among the running horses and German journalists therefore refuse to believe | raced with them for a good spurt.

#### IRISH NEWS.

The country is a good deal agitated over Mr. Sullivan's, Saturday Early Closing Bill.

After being out about seventeen weeks the iron workers employed in the Belfast mills and factories have returned to work at the old rate of wages.

Capt. Vandeleur and the O'Gorman Mahon are, it is thought, the two most likely candidates for Clare. The O'Gorman Mahon, has fallen a good deal in popular estimation, but, he is the best in the field.

Colonel Bushe, J.P., an octogenerian magistrate of the County Waterford, dropped sud-denly dead, on his way home to Glencairn Castle, from the Tullow Road Station of the Fermoy and Lismore Railway.

On Saturday the sanitary officers in Newry seized on the premises of a local butcher the carcases of six sheep which were in a very putrid state, and were at once condemned by Dr. Cressie. The carcases were buried.

The Cavan board of guardians have unanimously adopted a petition sent them from the Monaghan Union, in favour of compelling every description of property liable to income tax to contribute to the relief of the destitute

No portion of the three months' tax of £80 assessed on the Clifden district under the Peace Preservation Act, in the early part of the present month, has yet been collected. The constable at first appointed as collector has therefore been removed, and another put in his stead.

The bootmakers of Dublin went on a strike against a reduction of wages, which the masters declared they were obliged to insist on to meet the growing competition of English trade. The men have resolved to appeal to the public "against starvation wages."

Dublin is again returned by the Registrar-General as having the largest mortality in the United Kingdom, its death-rate for the last week being 35 per 1,000, which is 6 in excess of that of Manchester, Plymouth, and Leicester, which show the highest rate in England.

IRISH OFFICER KILLED .- Lieutenant Johnson, who fell in the engagement before Ekowe, is second son of Mr. William Johnson, J. P., of Cork, secretary of the county grand jury. He was Musketry Instructor in the 99th, which regiment he joined six years ago. He was only twenty-eight years of age, and gave great promise in his profession.

An iron screw steamer was launched from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Queen's Island. The vessel, which re-ceived the name of the "Maharani," was built to the order of the Asiatic Steamship Company, and is the fourth of a fleet of sister ships constructed on the Queen's Island for the same owners.

It is expected that the new swivel bridge over the River Lifley, at the Custom House, will be opened for traffic on the 10th of August next. On the same date the lateral wings of Carlisle bridge will be opened, and the contractor will then proceed with the centre of the structure. The entire work is to be completed by the 10th of August, 1880

DEATH OF COLONEL BUSHE, J. P .-- We regret to announce the death of Colonel Gervase P. Bushe, of Glencairn Abbey, near Lismore, in the county Waterford. Deceased was a magistrate of the county, was a nephew of the late Chief Justice Bushe, a grand-nephew of Henry Grattan. He served in the 15th and 7th Hussars, and was very much respected. Freeman.

At Blarney Petty Sessions Denis Murphy gamekeeper to Col. Wood, was summoned by the Excise authorities for carrying a revolver on the public road on the night of the 11th March without a "ten shilling license." The The magistrates imposed a fine of £2 10s, with a recommendation that it should be reduced as low as possible, owing to the defendant's ignorance of the law.

Of 161 specimens of flour submitted last year to the public analyst of Dublin for analysis the whole were either pure or doubtful, and not any clearly adulterated. Out of 1,265 specimens of milk only 35 were found adulterated. Very few other articles were submitted to him to be analyzed. During the year, nearly a quarter of a million pounds of were condemned as diseased or un-

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BELFAST .- During the ensuing month a regular direct line of powerful steamships will commence to run between New York and Belfast. This line-Vanderbilt's Unicorn linewill be in connection with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The first steamer will leave New York about the 15th of May .- Daily Express.

Information was lodged with the constabulary of what is believed to be an outrage of an agrarian nature. The facts as disclosed in the informations are that some time since Mr. Whitfield, a farmer residing near Frankfort, took some land under circumstances which were known to create ill-feeling against him. Men in disguise entered his premises, and fired three shots through the windows. Although parties are suspected, there is no evidence to warrant any arrests.

At Naas Petty Sessions on Monday two Subconstables were prosecuted by Sub-inspector R. B. Somerville for neglect of duty in permitting a prisoner to escape from the temporary barracks erected at Punchestown Racecourse The barracks are a wooden structure, and one of the boards, about eight inches in width, had been removed to give ventilation. It is supposed the man escaped through this. The Head-constable's evidence exonerated the accused, and the bench dismissed the case.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. Louis.-At the usual weekly meeting of the Thurles town commissioners, held last week, the chairman presenting the Most Rev. Dr Ryan, Archbishop of St. Louis, with an address on the occasion of his visit to preach at the conse- | ried off his silverware.

cration of the cathedral, which is to take place on the 22nd of June. The matter was warmly taken up, and it was resolved to hold another meeting on that day fortnight for that purpose.

Mr. Peter O'Leary, who is staying on a visit with a friend in Kerry, attended the meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association on Saturday, and made some observations on the land question. The solution he proposes is to give the landlord 25 years' purchase of their incomes, and let the land to the tenants in perpetuity. He recommended improved organisation and the formation of clubs in every district throughout the country.

THE EARL OF LEITRIM'S WILL.-We have eason to believe that the prolonged litigation which it was thought would arise out of the will of the late Earl of Leitrim is prac-tically at an end. The Earl, who left an estate of £30,000 a year, willed it away from his heir, the present Earl, and to his kinsman, Colonel Clements. The new Earl took the perliminary steps for disputing the will, but we understand that an amicable arrangement, under which the Earl will get about £10,000 a year, has closed the dispute.—Freeman.

#### "Carroll of Carrollion."

Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, is grandson of "Carroll of Carrollton," who signed the Declaration of Independence. His can a drama in two acts entitled "The Innkeeper father was an only son. His grandfather's a drama in two acts entitled "The Innkeeper sister married Richard Caton, and was father of Abeville" and a farce called "The Irish to the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness Wellesley, Lady Stafford, and Mrs. McTavish. At the death of Gov. Carroll's father the estate, some 10,000 acres, was divided among his numerous family, but it has not been sold. The mansion house was left to Mr. Charles Carroll, the eldest son, who resided there for a time, but found the expense of maintaining a house 300 feet long, with commensurate pleasure grounds, beyond his means, and ultimately parted with it to his brother, the Governor, who first married the only child of Mr. Royal Phelps of this city. Doughoreagen Manor, as the House is called, stands in a delightful country about seventeen miles from Baltimore, and nearly the same distance from Washington. On a fine day the dome of the Capitol can be plainly discerned from a point in the neighborhood. There is a charming drive from the pretty lodge to the house. The reception rooms in the latter are not large, but they are numerous, and resemble those of the country home of an English family of distinction. There is an utter absence of ostentation, but a complete presence of solid comfort and refinement The walls are covered with family portraits, and the furniture recalls the time when George III. was King. Mr. Carroll's present wife was the much-admired some years ago at Newport, while staying with Mrs. J. J. Astor. Two of the Governor's brothers were married to his wife's sisters. By Miss Phelps he had three sons and three daughters.

## Of the Ancient Poets of Erlu.

History and poetry have been intertwined from the earliest days, and in late years Lord Macaulay has shown to us how gracefully they blend in his well-known " Lays of Ancient Rome," and Mr. Tennyson, out of dim recesses, has brought the figure of King Arthur, and thrown the electric light of genius upon his unspotted manhood; but in ancient Erin the office of poet to her kings was a more important one than that held by our laureate; indeed, the deference given to him was perhaps not unlike the respect accorded to our Lord Chancellor, for the poet was at once a judge and guardian of history truth, or of the legendary lore which passed for truth; he was a sage, a teacher; and if he attained to the highest of the seven orders of poets (the ollamh) became a brehon, or judge, and was entitled at table to rank next to the monarch; he had to qualify for this dignity by long years of training, and to be of his reputation, according to the following old

Purity of hand, bright without wounding, Purity of mouth, without poisonous satire, Purity of learning, without reproach, Purity of husbandship (or marriage.)

He who did not preserve these purities lost half his income and his legal power, and was subject to penalties besides. The bards appear to have inherited many of the offices of the ancient Druids, and Mr. de Vere remarks that their colleges had been a sort of Pagan convents, and he suggests the thought that a people, however barbarous and revengeful in war, who had been trained to so much appreciation of "the beautiful, the pathetic, and the pure," was already in some degree prepared to cast away idolatry for Christianity, and to receive the Divine poetry of "yesterday, to-day, and for ever," which, in the holy Psalms, St. Patrick brought to the Western Island. Milton says that "Heaven stoops to feeble virtue," and the Star in the East has shown for all time how earnest and pure study may lead on aspiring, longing, humbly seeking souls to Bethlehem, there to find the knowledge which is above all other knowedge. It was not the design of St. Patrick to destroy the ancient books, but to purge them of evil [and the result of this was a compilation of laws, called the Senchus Mohr; \*] not to demolish alters, but to purify and place on them the Cross; not to shut up schools, but to make them Christian—

Wisdom then . Prime wisdom saw in Faith:† not to silence a nation's music, but to sanctify it. And we known that from the day he landed in the year A.D. 432, the name of the Saint has been the one most treasured in both the

history and poetry of Erin. \*A.D. 439. There were nine commissioners appointed to draw up the Senchus Mohr; the chief personages engaged in this great work were the Monarch, the Apostle, and the Chief Poet of Erin [Processor O'Curry).

† De Vere.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

The 3rd of this mouth was the half-yearly ecclesiastical fast day which is kept in Aber- Clyde ), and when doing my best to dine, was deen, and crowds of people went to Cove vil-lage, some four miles distant, to spend the day. In the afternoon the principal hotel about France. What had evidently been upwas entered by a lawless mob, who completely wrecked the house, Whiskey was stolen, furniture smashed, and twenty dozen glasses broken. The disturbance lasted till dusk. The police, few in number, were set at defiance, and none of the mob could be arrested.

Gratifying news has reached Dundee in regard to the Newfoundland seal fishery. Three of the Dundee fleet, the "Aurora," "Arctic 'and "Narwahl" have been very successful the former having secured 26,000 seals, the "Arctic" 11,000, and the "Narwahl "8,000. Previously all the Dundee vessels prosecuted the Greenland fishing, but it was believed that fishing was becoming less and less remunerative, hence the despatch of a number of the Dundee vessels to the Newfoundland ground. The change has been, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

A dramatic entertainment in aid of the poor under the charge of the Sisters of Nazareth was held in the hall of the Catholic Association, Chapel court, Aberdeen, on the 28th, Tiger." The parts were sustained with great ability by the members of the dramatic club of the association, and the entertainment was a most unqualified success. There was a large and appreciative audience. The Sisters will receive about £71 towards the charity which they have in hands.

Visitors to the auld kirkyard of Alloway will regret to leard that "Wee Jamie," who, during many years past has acted as guide to the haunted ruin immortalized by Burns is no more. James Crawford knew every foot of the place, and every legend connected with it. His great pleasure consisted in pointing out the various last resting places in the cemetery, the scene of the witches' dance, the "winnock bunker in the east" where his satanic majesty

"Serewed his pipes, and ga'rd them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl,"

the holy water font, and the old roadway by which Tam o' Shanter approached when he neared the scene of the uncarthly cantrips. He had Burns at his singer ends, and latterly no one could disassociate him from the churchyard. He died in poverty, advanced in years, but he will long be remembered, not only by the townspeople, but by tourists from all parts of Scotland, and by many foreigners, Miss Carter-Thompson, who lost her jewels in whose ears he often recited in the broadest west country dialect, the lays which came so readily to his lips.

## Drunkenness in Scotland.

On the morning of the 31st of December last I reached Edinburgh, and the first-not the second or third, but the first man 1 met, apart from the railway officials, was stupidly drunk, although it was but the first hour of the day. What transpired in the city in the course of the day I canuot tell in full, but I very soon made the discovery that it was un- lish, which we give, by Mr. W. Wall, ex-Mayor safe to move out on foot. With evening things became uproarious. The entire city appeared to have given itself up to the worship of Bacchus. Driving out to the bridges, sights were seen that ballle description, and I shall never forget the scene round the Tron Church as we drove back to the New-Town near midnight. The high street was filled with a surging, drunken crowd, drawn by the evil influences of the hour from all manner of dingy closes and towering tenements. The corner where John Knox's house stands was dimly visible through the "reeky" fog, and above the yells of the crowd were heard the frenzied appeals of a street preacher, a master of gesticulation and interjectional English. It was impossible to linger. More than one bottle was thrust with jolly rudeness in at the cab window, and loud were the invitations to "hae a drum." Men and women alike were armed with bottles. As we entered North Bridge street the iron clock struck the last hour of the dying year, and in a moment every individual of the crowd we had just left seemed to open a throat of brass to howl a welcome to 1879. As to the observance of the next day I can hardly trust my own judgment; or I might say that it was disgraceful to civilization, but this is the dictum of one of the leading dailies: manner of dingy closes and towering tenethe leading dailies:

It may safely be asserted that drunkenness was not so prevalent as on the previous New Year's Days, but this cannot, unfortunately, be attributed so much to an improvement in the morals of the people as to a lack of money. The cases of drunkenness which did occur were to a large extent confined to young men, numbers of half grown lads going about in a most pitiable state. In the evening these victims of the public houses increased in number, and some rather sad scenes were to be witnessed-such as a young child, with a frightened face, piloting its father home, or a young woman striving to convince a young man that he had already had quite enough. It may be that these bacchanalians were

not all Scotch. Scotland is entitled to the doubt, although, judging from the New Year's Day reports from all parts of the country, she has unquestionably too many "drouthy" sons. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that the scenes above described were enacted in Edinburg, the " Modern Athens," the seat of Scottish law, theology and medicine, in the years of grace 1878-79, and the evil they indicate must be deeply seated, indeed, if one or other of these faculties cannot deal with it. Can it France?

laugh over whenever the victim has so far re- papers.

covered as to be able to summon up a laugh. How the present character of Scotland is maintained may be illustrated by the following: I was in a country town (north of the permost in his mind came last, in the form of the following interrogatory : "Is't true, mem, that oo can get drunk on brawndy in France for saxpence?"

#### ST. GABRIEL WELCOMES BISHOP FABRE,

His Lordship's Pastoral Visit to St. Gabriel Village-Impressive Ceremonies -The Ordination of a Priest.

On Sunday morning the residents of St. Gabriel village were in a state of great excitement on the occasion of His Lordship Bishop Fabre's pastoral visit to this village. It was decided to offer His Lordship the escort or the parishioners from Point St. Charles to the residence of Rev. Father Salmon.

Accordingly, at 9 o'clock, a procession numbering some five hundred persons—all classes and nationalities—was formed on Centre street and marched to Wellington street, where His Lordship was met, and the escort tendered him by the Rev. Father Salmon. Bishop Fabre gratefully acknowledged the compliment conveyed, and expressed his gratification at being the recipient of such an ovation.

The procession was reformed in the followorder and returned to the church:-St. Gabriel's brass band, T. Butler, leader; French members of the congregation not connected with any society; St. Joseph's Society. A white silk flag with the Dominion coat of arms beautifully worked in silk headed the St. Gabriel section of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. Following were about one hundred girls and boys, the members of the St Gabriel Temperance Society, preceded by their beau-tiful banner and the officers wearing their richly decorated collars, walking in advance of His Lordship's coach. The following gentlemen, occupying the most prominent positions in the demonstration, were assigned the bonorable situation of post-guard to His Lordship:—Mr. E. McKeewn, Mayor; Mr. John Lynch, President of the St. Gabriel Temperance Association, and Mr. Lawrence Quinlan, President of St. Gabriel's Y. I. L. & B. Association. On arrival at Father Salmon's residence, the processionists halted in open order, two deep. As Bishop Fabre drove up, the assembled multitudes devoutly bowed their heads to receive the Episcopal benediction, which was bestowed on them from the open carriage.

Mass was celebrated by Monseigneur Fabre, assisted by Canons Dufresne and Plamondon, Father Martineau, S.J., and others During the service the Rev. Pietre Alphonse Brunet, of St. Therese College, St. Therese do Blainville, was received into the priesthood. The ordination ceremonies were very impressive and lasted during the Mass, at the conclusion of which the postulant was orderel to go forth to the world " to preach, baptize and offer the Divine Sacrifice."

After Mass two addresses were read to the Bishop, one in French by Mr. Alphonse Levecque, and the other a counterpart in Engof St. Gabriel Village:

of St. Gabriel Village:

To His Iordship Right Revd. Dr. Pabre,
Bishop of Montreal;

My Lord,—We the English-speaking parishloners of St. Gabriel's approach your Lordship
with profound sentiments of veneration for
your office and affection for your person; in this
respect we yield to no other of the faithful who
live under your Lordship's jurisdiction; these
feelings are not only excited by that respectful
submission which every true Catholic feels for
his Bishop, but by those attractive qualities
which distinguish your Lordship in so eminent
a degree.

fatth.

In conclusion, in union with our French Canadian brethren of this parish, we ask your Lordship to accept this slight testimonial as a feeble indication of the sentiments of our souls and in praying God and His Blessed Mother to have you in their holy care in a special manner, during your Lordship's voyage, we humbly prostrate ourselves at your Lordship's feet and ask your Episcopal benediction.

Edward McKeown, J. J. Ellis, Jas. Curran, Edward McKeown, J. J. Ellis, Jas. Curran, Edward Fanning, William Wall, E. O'Byrne, John Cogan, John Skelly, M. Hennessey, John Lynch, Peter Doyle and James McManiman.

His Lordship heartily thanked the parish-

His Lordship heartily thanked the parishoners, and said he was well pleased with their united action in all religious matters. He also thanked them for the bon voyage expressed in their address. After visiting the Eternal City he would visit France and Ireland, the countries from which so many of his flock

In the afternoon His Lordship conferred confirmation on about eighty children, who had recently approached Holy Communion for the first time.

## The Miracle Play.

The courts of San Francisco have sustained public opinion and the Board of Supervisors in stopping the Miracle Play which to the disgust of all decent people was played for a short time in that city. The chief actor, be that the Presbyterianism of Scotland is less O'Neil, having been obstinate, was imprisoned powerful than the Roman Catholicism of for violating the municipal ordinance. O'Neil had been sentenced in Police Court to pay a In France drunkenness is a disgrace, and is fine of \$50, or be imprisoned in the county Thieves broke into Gen. Butler's house at so regarded among all classes of the commulatil for twenty-five days. The decision is Lowell, drank freely of his best wine, and care nity; in Scotland a debauch is something to heartily approved by the San Francisco

## REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Historical story of the Cromwellian Settlement.

CEAPTEB XVIII.

"Is your friend and associate here, Mr. Fitzgerald?" said Gerald Geraghty, as he ascended to the upper rooms of an cyscure dwelling close to St. Nicholas' gate. "HC did me good service yesterday hefore Judge Donnellan, in ridding me of a troublesomo old woman, and I have called to pay him the twenty Louis d'or I promised. There is nothing like paying what you owe, Mr. Fitzgerald, especially if it has been honestly

"Murfey is at home, in his apartment, but I am greatly afraid not in a condition either to recognize you or to receive the money you have brought with you."

"What can be the matter with him? Not ill, I hope. Yesterday he appeared in excel-lent health and spirits."

"And he was so," replied Fitzgerald, but, unfortunately, he went, from curiosity, through the various cells of Newgate, and in one of them he unexpectedly encountered his old Archbishop, Doctor Plunkett. What passed between them I know not, but on his return, Murfey appeared like a man distracted; commenced drinking usquebaugh, and never ceased so long as he was able to move his hand to his head. He fell asleep drunk, snored in such an awful manner as to frighten every one in the place, and to be heard even in the next house. He awoke this morning to demand more usquebaugh. Some has been given him, but I greatly fear, from the way he is going on, that he is insane. I was on the point of going out for the purpose of bringing to him a person he is very anxious to see, a Mr. John Smith, a doctor I believe."

"I should like to speak with him," said Geraghty, "It is very probable this is nothing more than the passing result of an extraordin-

ary drinking bout." "Come this way," said Fitzgerald, as he conducted Geraghty to Murfey's bed-room. Upon a wretched bed, on which he had flung himself in his clothes, Murfey was now

he were in an ague fit; his hands and legs trembling, and his eyes wildly staring constantly about him, as if he was endeavaring to discover either where he was, or as if under the apprehension of being attacked by some

"Good morning, Mr. Murley," said Geraghty, as he approached the bed, and looked down upon the unhappy man. "I am sorry to find you are not well this morning." "Well, well, well, very well I thank you

Mr. Gernghty," replied Murfey, speaking in a rapid manner, as if it were a relief to him to Etter, in one breath, all the words he wanted to say. "I promised yesterday to give you twenty

pounds in gold," said Geraghty. "Yes, yes. Have you got them? Where are they? Give 'em to me at once-this

minute-instantly; d'ye hear?" "Here they are," said Geraghty, "twenty shining jolly yellow Louis d'or, as fine a coin

as ever came from the King's mint." "Thank you! thank you," answered Murfey, stretching out his hand, but instead of lifting the coin, which Geraghty presented him, his fingers, as if it were in despite of him and beyond his control, clutched at the bottle of usquebaugh! he relaxed his gripe of the bottle, again tried to lay hold of the gold, and again his fingers clutched at the bottle!

"Strange! strange! my ewn hand won't do what I want it. Even it is turning against me. But hang it-I will force it to obey my wishes. Give me another chance at the gold,

Geraghty."

"Here," said Geraghty; "I wish you to take it. I brought it to you."

"Thank you! thank you heartily. There, Fitzgerald, take the bottle out of my way lest my fingers play me another trick. Let there be nothing between me and the money. Now, now, now, I will die or have the money.

Ah! ha! I have it! I have it! You see I did force my hand to take it. At last-at last-yes, at last I have it-money-gold, I love usquebaugh much; but I want gold more. Oh! I do want it so very badly at this present time."

"And why want it so very much at pre-

sent?" asked Geraghty.
"I'll tell you, I'll tell you. No, no, I'll whisper it to you. Go away, go away, Fitz-gerald. I don't want you to hear what I am saying. Is Fitzgerald gone?"

"Yes," answered Geraghty, "he is gone out of the room; and, I believe, out of the house. Now you can speak aloud."

"No, no, no, he might bear me cutside the door. It's a secret; such a secret! Listen! Are you listening to me?"

To be sure I am," said Geraghty. "Whatever be the secret, you may depend upon it I will never mention it again." "Now, mind, you have promised to keep

what I am going to say to you, as a secret."

" Yes." " As a dead secret."

"Yes." "As a state secret—a secret of the greatest importance."

"Yes, yes."
"Well, then, I'll whisper it to you—listen."

".go on." "Are you listening?"

"Well then, the secret,—the great secret is this-mind, you are not to mention it again, without my leave."

"You may be sure of that." "Well, then, the great secret I have to tell you is this. David Fitzgerald-you know David Fitzgerald, of Drumsna, in the County Limerick, Esq ?"

"Well, then, the great secret I have to tell you about him is, that the same David Fitz-

gerald is a great rascal." " Indeed!"

"Yes, and I am another great rascal." " Is it possible?"

\* It's a fact—a fact—a downright fact; but allow me-I have not yet told you all. You are Gerald Geraghty ?"

"Well, you are the greatest rascal of us all." "I am, I suppose, to keep that a secret

"Of course, of course, of course you are. It would not do to go publishing it to the world. and how you will come to your death? Why, The world, you may be certain, will find it out soon enough. Meanwhile, what are you, and I, and poor David, and all the other wit-

"The best thing for you to do, Mr. Murfey,

is to keep quiet." "Keep quiet! keep quiet! how am I to keep quiet? Look at me; my hands are always going as if I was playing the spinet; my feet are always going, as if I was dancing a hornpipe; my eyes are always going, as if they wanted to see everything at once; my tongue is always going, as if it never would stop; my head is always going—turning. turning, in despite of me, as if one was whistling a reel inside my skull; and my

side me, as if it was determined to break through one of my ribs. Quiet! quiet! quiet! How is a man ever to keep quiet who can never sleep? How do people go to sleep, Mr. Geraghty? If you know the searet tell it, and I'll give you back, though I am sadly in want of them, the twenty Louis d'or you have just handed me?

inst handed me." "The reason you cannot go to sleep, and got wrong notions into your head."

and say it quickly, for I'm in a hurry! Oh i such a hurry."

ask me what wrong notions you have. Why your own bad opinion of yourself?"

"l deserve it" "Then your bad opinion of Fitzgerald?"
"He deserves it."

"Then your bad opinion of me?" "You deserve it."

"I deserve it! why do you say so?" "Why do I say so? Eh! Why do I say

so? Why do I think badly of you? Why, remorseless old villain I ever met, saw, heard, read, or thought of. Hercules, who slew a the other witnesses to the Plot." Nemman lion, a Lernman hydra, an Erymanthian boar, a Cretan bull, Arcadian vultures, and such monsters and robbers as Geryon and Cacus, yet never rid the world of a greater pest, plague, abomination, and monster, than

yourself, Gerald Geraghty."
"Oh! Mr. Murfey, this is all vague abuse, without a single fact to justify it. Why do you think so badly of me? What have I done?"

"What have you done? Eh! eh! Is that the question you are putting to me? Ah! but it's I that will give you an answer, and that answer will be comprised in one name and two words—Judith Lawson."

"Judith Lawson!" exclaimed old Geraghty, and though he fancied he was talking to a downright madman, still, that name coming so unexpectedly to his ears, from the lips of the raving wretch before him, made drops of seen lying, shivering from head to foot, as if | cold perspiration burst from his withered brow; and his limbs, for a moment, trembled like

those of Murfey.
"Ah! ha! I know I could give you an answer. But see me now!—see me now! just mind me, Gerald Geraghty, and what I am going to say to you—it's as true as the Gospel. You know very well my early history; you known I was a divinity student; you know 1 intended to enter into holy orders: you known that I broke my vows, and you know the life I have been leading ever since. Well, Geraghty, that much you know; but there's something I'm going to tell you that you don't yet know, and that is, that the man who acts as I have done cannot do so with impunity; that the devil gets a hold of him—and once the Old Boy has a grip of a man like me, it isn't a single sprinkle of holy water, nor ten Paters and Aves that can get rid

of that chap. "No, no, no, he is a cleverer fellow than you or I after all. Now, the devil has got his paw upon me. Do you doubt it? Look at me; there he is quivering in every limb, shaking in every joint, jumping in the pupils of my eyes, capering on the top of my fingers, playing cutchy cutchoo with my legs. He has made an object of me; but it is an old saying, we should give the devil his due,' and therehas taken from me a power over my own body, he has made me some compensation-he has sharpened my senses, and he has given me faculties I never before possessed; and, therefore, I see what you can't see, and I know what you don't know; and, therefore, I say, Gerald Geraghty, don't do what you are thinking of doing, with Judith Lawson, or before another week is out you'll ering of his limbs being the sole indication be dead and damned."

"Then you can tell," said Geraghty, with a sneer, "my intentions with respect to Judith Lawson.

"Tell your intentions! to be sure I can; would I be bothered speaking with you at all and I in such a hurry, if I could not tell

them?" "Well, what are they?"

lady like that?"

" You intend to kill her." Geraghty winced for a moment under this reply, but considering he was only conversing with a lunatic, he endeavoured to hide his emotion under a forced laugh, as he said-Oh! fie! Mr. Murfey, what could put such a horrid notion into your head? Why should an old man like me think of killing a nice young

"Ah! ha! The devil, I tell you, is cleverer than the two of us put together. He only lets one knew a bit of the truth. If I knew your reasons for wanting to massacre Judith Lawson, I might be able to show you why you ought to forego so base and cruel a design. I only know what you intend to do, not the reason, nor the cause for your intention. But now I tell you, don't do it; for, as sure as you and I are talking together, if you do make the attempt, she will slaughter you; yes, you will die by the hand of Judith Lawson. Even whilst I am speaking to you, I see, as plainly as I see yourself, a little devil, not as high as my knce, standing by your side, and he has a coffin on his back, and he is grinning at me, and pointing his finger in derision at you, as much as to say, 'There is no use in talking to him, for I shall soon have him packed up in this; you see it is intended for him.' And as the weary limb of Satan in indicating so much to me, he turns his back that I may see whose name is on the coffin: as I am a living creature with eyes in my head, it is your name is on the coffin-lid. There it is as plain as I could read my A.B.C. . Gerald Geraghty, aged 72 years, three months, and -days." There is a blank for the number of days, as if, whether you did well or ill, you should not outline the month; the actual number of days depending upon the exercise

of your own free will for good or for evil." "Accident has helped you to the exact in the hands of Ludlow, when that person knowledge of my age," said Geraghty, "but

"Don't let the devil cheat you out of your soul, by fancying accident has anything to do with any, even the simplest thing that occurs in this life. If I can he shan't cheat me, and that's the reason I am in such a hurry. Accident, indeed! Is it an accident that enables me to see what's going to happen to you, whilst I'm speaking to you, I see your white beard becoming red with blood—aye, and it is your own blood, too! If you are a wise man, | ter?" you will let Judith Lawson alone, and send her home to her father. She never did any harm yet. Drive her to desperation, and she will be the death of you. Mind what I say, and I repeat it, before the week is out you'll

be dead and damned." "I'm much obliged to you for the warning," answered Geraghty, upon whom Murfeys words made not the slightest impression; "but now let us say one word about yourself." Why are you in such a hurry? Where do

you want to go?"
"Why am I in such a hurry? Where do I

"From me." "Yes, yes, yes, from you. I am such a tool in your hands. I was with that other rascal, the reason why you cannot keep quiet, Mr. as great a rascal as myself, but not as great a Murfey, is this, and nothing else: you have rasenl as you: I was with Fitzgerald when Judith Lawson was seized upon; that was "Wrong notions | wrong notions! What bad enough, and I added to the poor girl's notions or mine are wrong? Answer methat, tool yesterday. I did not know that Abigail' Gregg was the only attendant on poor Miss "Humph! I'll ask you by-and-bye, why Gregg was the only attendant on poor Miss you are in such a hurry, my fine fellow," said Lawson in Brass Castle; and you told me you Geraghty, considering he had to deal with a only wanted to frighten the old woman, and half lunatic, and from whom it would be easy to keep her from annoying you, by sending to worm any secrets he had to tell. "You her to Newgate; but instead of that (the devil, you see, has told me some of your secrets), your real purpose was to take from the young woman her only protection, so that you might carry out your plan for killing her, without any let or hindrance; but, again, I warn you, let Judith Lawson alone, or she will be the death of you. But why say the same things over again, and I not having a minute to lose, for I am in a hurry-such a hurry. I want to be away out of your hands. simply and solely because you are the most | I want to be away from you, and Fitzgerald, and Hetherington, and Mayer, and, and-all

"But why, Mr. Murfey, wish to get away

from such company? You always appeared to me to be the merriest man amongst them." "Ah, Lord help me! merry! merry! yes I was, but all is not gold that glitters, Geraghty; and the heart is often ill at ease when there are smiles on the lips and laughter on the teeth. But what says the Scripture? Sand, and Salt, and a mass of iron, is easier to bear, than a man without sense, that is both foolish and wicked." And I have been without sense, and foolish, and wicked, and, therefore, intolerable in the sight of earth and heaven, and my punishment has come upon me. Do you doubt it? Look at me now; but I'm in a hurry—such a hurry to get away from it. Oh!" cried Murfey, sitting up in his bed, and extending his outstretched hands as wide apart as he could, and then vehemently clapping them together, "Oh, the sight, the sight, that I saw yesterday Listen to me, you poor, weak, miserable, wicked old man-listen to me, may be it's for your good I am telling it. I was in Newgate yesterday; I was through its cells, its dark, filthy, foul, miserable cells—this sordid chamber is a palace compared to the best of them-and there I saw my Archbishop, and when I opened his cell he was on his knees, and he was kneeling before, before-but it's not right for my lips to mention it; and I saw yes, I say as plainly as I see your withered face at this moment—I saw from it shining rays of light, and they all fell upon the head and neck of the Archbishop, so that his face, and hair, and head seemed to be encrusted with diamonds, that is, all his head was one sparkling brilliancy, as if, whilst living, heaven had chosen to shed upon him a portion of its splendour, whilst his black cassock was changed into the colour of blood, and he so looked as a martyr who was rising to be glorified out of his sufferings in the cause of truth. And as I looked at him, I remembered I was one of the witnesses against him. There will be a muster of these same witnesses one day; it will not be befere a human court, but all will be called upon to answer for what them and from you. Yes, Geraghty, watch me as much as you like, still I'll baffle you all.

from you! Oh, I'm in such a hurry to get away!" upon the bed, seemingly insensible, the quiv- this morning." that he was alive and suffering.

I tell you I will not swear what I said I would.

I'll get away from you—away—away—away

"He is mad, raging mad, with drink," remarked Geraghty as he looked at the prostrate body before him. "Now I must take into effect. I will, at once, procure an order for his removal from Ireland. I must do the Murfey?" same for his friend, whose tootsteps I hear ascending the stairs."

"Oh! I am glad to see," said Geraghty, as Fitzgerald, accompanied by two other persons, entered the room, "that you have brought physicians with you. I cannot stay longer. but I shall call or send this evening, to hear how our friend goes on. To me he appears to be, at present, stark staring mad; utterly unable to speak one word of common

The two persons who entered the room with Fitzgerald as Geraghty departed, were John Elliott, and the old gentleman that Murfey called by the name of John Smith.

"Who is that old man?' asked Elliott. "His name is Geraghty," replied Fitzgerald; "and from all the ravings of Murfey this morning, I conjecture that his main reason

for wishing to speak with Mr. Smith-"There is no longer any necessity for concealing my real name," said the old gentle-man, I am Colouel Fitzpatrick; the warrants issued for the arrest of my son and myself have been cancelled. I am not, however, known to this unhappy man here by my real title or

"It is my belief, that Murfey's principal desire in wishing to see you was to talk to you about the best means of his avoiding to appear as a witness against Doctor Plunkett; and next to it, the thing he talked most of was a young lady named Judith Lawson, who was in the power of the old man who has just left any light upon it. the room."

"A young lady named Lawson, and an old man named Geraghty! oh! poor Murfey must indeed have been raving; I know nothing, of any such two persons," ohserved Colonel "Lawson is a name that ought to be very well known to you," remarked John Elliott.

"It is the name of one who was an instrument

was seeking after your son, then a boy, to slay "Oh! that Lawson I know very well," replied Colonal Fitzpatrick. "We both know him. He was the same fellow who was punished by Redmond O'Hanlon, when seeking to engage me in a tavern squabble; but what connexion is there between such a per-

Geraghty? "Do you know," asked Elliott of Fitzgerald, "what is the name of Lawson's daugh-

son and a young lady, and a man named

"I dovery well; it is Judith."

"Lawson-the Lawson who was, at one time, engaged in seeking to deprive your son of life-was my fellow-soldier. I therefore know him as well as my own brother, and I am aware he had a daughter, and her name is Judith," remarked Elliott. "Be it so," observed Colonel Fitzpatrick:

but what connexion can there be between that Lawson and this old man, Geraghty?" "Lawson, Lawson -Geraghty, Geraghty," repeated John Elliott, musing over past oc-currences, once well known to him, but that

go to. I only know I want to go somewhere John Ellott walked about the room for out of this. Oh I ram in such a hurry—such beatter—the health—much hafter—II feel no rain now North, They were attacked in a caye, most of the persons there were massacred; and the principal family then destroyed by Lawson and Ludlow, were named Geraghty. One of the Geraghty family has, I suppose got hold of the daughter of Lawson—"

of the daughter of Lawson—"
"He is going to kill her, to kill her, to kill of the daughter of Lawson-" her. I know he is," cried Murfey, suddenly starting out of the stupor into which he had momentarily fallen. "I charged him with it whilst he was here; is he here still? No; but I told him he was going to kill her, and he did not deny it; and then I told him what I tell you, that as soon as he makes the attempt, she will slaughter him, for she is a brave, stout-hearted girl. Save her, oh! save her, Mr. Smith; John Elliott, most magnificent, most generous, most perfect of innkeepers, save her, save her, save her, and give me another bottle of usquebaugh."

"Here, here, my poor Mr. Murfey," said Ell iott, producing from one of his capacious pockets a bottle of usquebeugh. "You must swallow a hair of the hound that bit you. I know well what is the matter with you, and I hope, with judicious treatment, to see you yet pefectly cured."

"Oh! such liquor! such liquor! there is music in its gurgle, there is beauty in its gleam, and there is a celestial soothing balm in its taste. He who drinks usquebaugh imbibes immortality!" exclaimed the enraptured Murfey, forgetting in his animal enjoyment of the moment, all the terrific visions that had haunted his imagination.

"We must not take Murfey's words literally true," observed Fitzgerald. "He only expresses what he fears; but this I know, that much artifice was employed by Geraghty to get Miss Lawson into his power. what purpose he did so I cannot divine."

"I tell you, it was to murder her, and, for all I know, he left the room to carry that plan into effect, Sir," cried Murfey, again trembling in every limb, and his hair standing up with affright. "There he is, there he is, listening to you all outside the

John Elliott rushed to the door and threw it wide open, so that Murfey might see he was

mistaken. "Ah!" said Murfey, "that is one of his old tricks, rendering himself invisible, that is, his body invisible; but it is not so with his spirit. I can see what you don't see. I can see his dark spirit brooding over the contemplated murder. I can see him, in revenge for my telling on him, getting a band of thieves to murder me—they are coming, they are coming, I hear the heavy stamp of their ironstudded boots on the stairs; there it is, there it is, stamp! stamp! stamp! Oh! I must fly

from them-hurry, hurry, hurry-And as Murphy so spoke, he started from his bed, threw open the window, and was on the point of flinging himself outside into the street, when he was caught by Elliott and Fitzgerald, and by main force dragged back to the bed, the clothes placed over him, and then tied down about him, so as to prevent him from doing himself or others any injury.

"I thought to escape, I was in such haste to do so, and now you have tied me down, so that old Geraghty can come in upon me at any time and cut my throat, and he'll do it, he'll they did, and what they swore: and I'll take do it, I tell you. Still, I will not hold my right good care I shall not be one of them. tongue. I say old Geraghty is going to fore I'll tell you a truth about him. If he I'm in a hurry, such a hurry to get away from | murder Judith Lawson. Will none of you do your best to prevent him?"

"There may be truth in the ravings of this poor fellow," observed Colonel Fitzpatrick, and we are bound as men, and as Christians, to protect the daughter of Lawson. Where is her father now to be found, Elliott? I think And as Murfey so spoke he fell back again you told me he left the hotel unexpectedly

"And so he did," replied Elliott. "He and yesterday, and—now I remember one of the drawers telling me that a very curious looking old man was for some time in the same care, however, he does not carry his intention | room with both. Can that visit have had anything to do with the dreadful surmises of

"In such a case, we must lose no time in vain surmises. Do you, Elliott, see if you can trace out to their present abode either Lawson or Ludlow. I will betake myself to the Castle, where, through Lord Arran, I hope to be able to get, backed with all the powers of the Government, the means of preserving Miss Lawson from any harm that may be concocted against her."

"No good—no good—no good," cried Murfey from the bed. "Geraghty is deter-mined on doing the devil's work and the devil always takes care of his own."

"Poor man! poor man!" said Colonel Fitzpatrick, as he looked with compassion upon Murfey. "I must send my own physician to I never saw such a strange case of him. madness. I suppose his disease has some

peculiar name?" "It has, Colonel," replied John Elliott; and I am very sorry to say it is one but too well known in this country. It is...Delirium Tremens."

Ellioft had stated, as a report to which he had not paid much attention at the time, that Lawson had been visited on the previous day by a strange-looking old man; and Elliott then asked a question to which none of his auditors had been able to give an answernamely, whether that visit had anything to do with the dreadful surmises of Murfey?

The inquiry may be in some measure an interesting one. Let us see if we can throw

## CHAPTER XIX.

John Elliott's memory had served him well. He stated what was correct, when he mentioned that on the previous day there had been a long conversation between Ludlow and Lawson, and that an old man had called and had an interview with them.

Lawson was recovering but slowly from the wound inflicted upon him by Redmond O'Hanlon. The pain of the body was aggravated by severeaffliction of mind; and the grief endured by him for the loss of his daughter had served to render a slight injury dangerous; its cure slow and protracted.

So entirely was Lawson's heart absorbed with the thoughts of Judith, that Ludlow perceived it would be useless to consult him ipon any matter not connected with her. All then that had befallen Ludlow; the degrading punishment inflicted upon him by O'Hanlon; his subsequent capture, exposure, and the conditions on which he had been released from the house of Lady Diana, were utterly unknown to Lawson.

In connexion with the latter, there was, Fitzpatrick estates, a part of which were held speak with his confederates, and to determine what should be done—whether he acted in accordance with the condition into which he had entered, or should endeavor as he was disposed to do, to evade it.

With this view Ludlow called upon Law-

health—much better. I feel no pain now, habiliments—he was clothed from head to though I have not yet recovered the use of foot in deep mounting—were those of a my hand; but as to my spirits—alas! my wealthy citizen and he looked in presence of child!—Judith!—no tidings—no tidings of the two men before whom he now stood, as a her! not even a trace of her!" Keep up your spirits, Lawson; you are sure

to hear of her. All this pain is inflicted. upon you for no other purpose than to enhance the price of her ransom. You will have her back; be sure of it, sound and safe, heartwhole as she was taken from you. But you slone," will have to pay a swinging price for her?"

- "Oh! to have my dear, dear child once more in my arms, the same as when she left me. Let me but have that happiness, and I to take a seat?" said Lawson, as he handed a would assign to those who so restored her to ; chair to the old man, me all of the Fitzpatrick lands I hold, as well as all I hope, by virtue of your bond, yet to possess.

"The Fitzpatrick estates!" said Ludlow; it was with respect to them I called upon you. I wished to have a consultation with you about them."

"It is in vain to consult me about anything of the sort, until I have news of Judith. Be you, Ludlow, the means of restoring her to me, and I will make you a present of your bond, and the lands to boot." "But what if the bond be valuelessworth the paper it is written on, and the

lands are no longer your own; then your promised reward for the restoration of your daughter would amount to nothing?"
"What mean you? I cannot understand you. How come you to say that your own bond is worthless, and the lands I hold not

my own to dispose of to whom I please?" "I will not trouble you, Lawson, in your present enfeebled state, with a detail of the many misfortunes that have lately occurred tome. Sufficient is it for me to have to tell you the sad result: I was out-manœuvred by older, better, and more cunning campaigners than myself. The consequence has been I was driven into so false and so untenable a future life by such a loss. But to suffer as I have suffered; that has been—that is the in-I had, in fact, to choose between the gallows and conditions which bound me to quit this living or dead, but knowing this thoroughly country soon; and before doing so to abandon to one of the Fitzpatrick family all the portions of their estate, which at any time came into my possession. A portion of the restitution thus required to be made by me includes, of course, property many years ago assigned by me to you."

"And which of the Fitzpatricks is it that is to be thus endowed with the lands so long held by us?" "Kathleen Fitzpatrick. The Colonel and

his son, Vincent, have, for the purpose of avoiding any future disputes as to title, transferred all their rights to her."

"And she is," said Lawson, frowning at his companion, " to be married to you." "Married to me!" cried Ludlow, as his limbs shook with passion. "Married to me! married to the \_\_\_\_.Oh! buf I forget you are not aware of my disasters. No; she is to

married to Vincent Fitzpatrick." "Vincent Fitzpatrick!—you do not—can-

not possibly mean the son of the Colonel!" "I do; and I am pressed by the lawyers of the Fitzpatricks to fulfil the conditions of the surrender, because it is deemed advisable that the transfer of the property to the lady should be made previous to the marriage; and Vincent and Kathleen are alike impatient for the ceremony to be over. We are," said Ludlow, with a bitter sneer, "in the way of the young couple, and by our delay an impediment to

their happiness. "And you come here, Captain Ludlow," said Lawson, rising from his chair, and stamping his foot indignantly, "you of all men liv-ing! come here, knowing how much I have suffered—how much I did to put you in possof age," added Geraghty.
session of that property—you come here to "Oh, Judith! Judith!" exclaimed propose to me that I should rob my own Lawson, as his affrighted imagination pic-Ludlow were closeted for a long time together | daughter! Judith! of a portion of her dowry, to endow the wife of Vincent Fitzpatrick; that boy, whom I have hunted from childhood to this hour, in the hope I might cut him off from the inheritance, it seems he is now not only to enjoy, but towards the increase of which I am to be called on—by you, too—to contribute. Arrange your affairs as best you

may, I will have nothing to do with them." "My dear old friend," said Ludlow, "you are a little too hasty with me. I have told you enough of my affairs, to enable you to appreciate the difficulties of my position. One of the misfortunes consequent upon it, is the abandonment of the wealth I had so long regarded as my own. If I cannot retain it for myself, I would wish to transfer it to you, because there is the chance, at least, you would act generously towards me if I dispossessed myself of the property for your benefit; whereas, in resigning it to the Fitzpatricks, I yield to those who hate and detest me, and who are, of all other mortals, the most abominated and the most odious to myself. I wish to evade the conditions for your benefit-your certain benefit in the first instance. My desire is to consult with you as to the best means of carrying out such a project in such a manner-I mean by legal forms-as may baffle the efforts of the common enemy."

"Oh! I see now," replied Lawson, "what you mean; to transfer to me, in accordance with all the necessary forms, the absolute right over this property, but with a secret understanding between us that I, in accepting that transfer, shall be, in fact, nothing more than your trustee."

"Precisely so," replied Lndlow; "but with this understanding, also, that I will give you twenty per cent. on all sums received by you and paid over to me." "It is a very fair," replied Lawson, "and,

in my judgment, a very honorable proposition, and I can see no difficulty in-"What's this?" exclaimed Lawson, as a waiter entered the room, and placed a small parcel in his hand. "An old man waits below; he desired me

to give you this, and to say he wished to speak with you," replied the waiter. "Good heavens! send the bearer of this up directly," said Lawson, in the same breath, the moment he opened the parcel, and recog-

nized what it enclosed—the silk kerchief of

his daughter, with the initials of her name embroidered in gold. Lawson had sufficient command over his feelings not to allow the waiter to perceive how deeply he was agitated by the sight of | the all important one is, that my darling this memorial of his lost child; but the child is now as she has left me; that the vilmoment he was alone with his associate, he

burst into tears as he covered the kerchief

with kisses, and exclaimed :-

"At last |-at last |-at last | Ludlow, there is hope of tidings of my beloved child. This tiny article of dress belonged to her! It was one of my own gifts to her. See where the however, one matter—the restoration of the darling has embroidered her own name upon it. Oh! I would not give this tiny, tiny kerby Lawson-on which it was necessary to chief of Judith for all the wealth we have been talking about. But I hear the heavy steps of an old man on the stair. He has been the bearer of this precious treasure: Now-now-oh! now for some certain tidings of the lost one. But, I must try and master my feelings. Aid me, Ludlow-aid me in my

I am not myself; I scarcely know what I amsaving ; and am incapable for the moment to account for what I am doing."

Gerald Geraghty entered the room! The old man had evidently prepared him. self with great care for this interview. His rich usurer who is about to have dealings with two cavaliers of whose solvency he is not periectly certain. He bowed, upon entering the room, proudly and stiffly, and then said—"My business is with a Mr. Ebenozer Lawson. I thought I should have found him

"I am Ebenezer Lawson; this is my most particular friend. Mr. Edward Ludlow from whom I have no secrets. Will you please

"Ah! Sir," said Gerughty, "you are the father of the young lady? You know What it is to be deprived of the society of a beloved daughter—to know that some rude and ruffian hand had torn away from

you one of the joys of your existence."

Lawson tried to speak, but there was n chocking at the throat, as if the words he wished to utter were each a knotted substance, impeding the power of breathing and stopping the flow of blood. He gasped as if for air, then beat with his left hand his breast. and found at last relief by a copious gash of

tears. "Ah, poor dear gentleman!" said Gcraghty, he seems to have suffered greatly. Believe me, Sir," he added, turning to Ludlow, "I can appreciate what he has gone through, for I

too, lost a daughter." "Lost a daughter!" said Lawson; "lost a daughter! Oh! yours has been, I suppose, a common loss. Had my darling been taken from me by the slow process of disease, or even by the violence of an unforeseen accident, I could have borne such a grief like a man. My heart would have bled, and my tears would have flowed, and I should have felt day by day the void made in all my well, that she was taken from a home where she was mistress, to be placed I know not where, and treated I know not how. Oh: speak, good Sir, and by one word, at least, take from me a burden that is killing me-is

Judith living?" "She is."

" And well?" "And well."

"Thank hoaven!" said Lawson, again

bursting into tears. "Ah! Mr. Lawson," said Geraghty, "you may well indeed, say thank heaven, for your child is, at least still, living; but such is not my case. You seem such a kind, good-hearted gentleman, I cannot refrain from telling you something of my said misfortune; and I am the more disposed to do this, because there is some similarity, indeed it is very slight, between the grief you are now enduring, and that which has embittered my life for many a long year. So far as I understand your case, your daughter has been taken away by some villain; but as yet that villain permits her to enjoy health, but it can, with truth, be told of her, 'she is well.' Now, in my case, my daughter also was taken away by a villain, and the moment he laids hands on her, he slew her."

"Was there ever heard of such an atrocity!" exclaimed Lawson whose thoughts were on himself, but of his daughter. "To run away with a young woman, for the purpose of murdering her."

"A villain so treated a girl, and that girl my daughter, the same age, I think, of Miss Lawson, that is about five-and-twenty years

tured to him his daughter in the gripe of murderer. "You have described Miss Lawson as being

about the same age as your daughter, observed Ludlow. "Then you have seen her since she was removed from her fathers house?" "To be sure I have, why also am I here? Or how could I have sent her kerchief to her father, and tell him she was in health? or how let him know that I possess her confidence, and that it is my hope, if my

advice be taken, that I shall, before many hours, bring father and daughter both together?" "Bring Judith and me together! Place the joy of my heart, the jewel of my life, the pride of my soul, once more within my arms. Do that, Sir, and on the instant I will, with

thanks, bestow on you two thousand pounds, cried Lawson. "I am much obliged, Sir," replied Geraghty, "for your generous offer. Miss Lawson said she was sure you would give a thousand pounds. She appreciated your affection, but underrated your munificence. do not want your money, Sir. I never will touch a farthing of it. Affections, family affections are, I think, far too precious to be bought, or sold, or chaffered about. If I can accomplish the design I have in hand, in bringing you and your daughter together, believe me my main reason for doing so will be the recollection of what has occurred to myself and my family, and of which I may tell you more at a more fitting time. Here, Mr. Lawson, if I may judge of your feelings by my own, is something for you which you will prize much more then a patent of peerage from a King. You have offered me a gift I will not take. Let me, however, have that small gold ring on your finger, and I

will present you with something you will prize." As Geraghty thus spoke, he presented Judith's letter to her father.

Lawson looked at it, and then exclaimed with rapture: "Judith! a letter written by herself. O precious! precious! thrice precious letter! Here, here, take the ring. I wish it was all one diamond. It was Judith's, but I give it in exchange of her most welcome handwriting."

Lawson read the letter over rapidly, then more slowly, then re-read it for a third time, and then with a cheerful voice and a smiliog face he turned to Ludlow and said:—"Huzzal good news! good news, my friend. Here, I have some very important facts from Judith; lain who carried her away in the hope of foreing her into marriage has not yet dared to present himself before her; that she does not therefore, know his name, and has seen so little of him that she is unable to give me s description of his person. She says also, that the bearer of the letter, this good old gentle man she must mean, will give me such information as may ensure her release, and tell me that which he must best know, whether any force will be required to ensure her freedom. These are the material points in the

letter, what say you to them?".
"That I am rejoiced to hear them," replied Ludlow. "The important matter now is to ascertain where Miss Lawson is, and what we

son, who had not removed from John Elliott's | inquiries of this eld man, for I know and feel | are to do to release her? This old gentleheart is always going beat, beat, beating in- want to go to? I don't know where I want to had for years disappeared from his memory. and the common than the same of form of the party of the common than the form of the party distribution of the officers. The common than the c

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man is, I suppose, prepared and willing to afford us so much information."

"It is with that view I called on Mr. Lawson," replied Geraghty. "The story I have to tell you is rather a strange one. It has not been, as she supposes, merely from a sor-did motive alone she has been seized upon, but it was as a means of taking revenge, as I am informed, upon Mr. Lawson."

"Revenge," exclaimed Lawson and Ludlow at the same instant.

"Yes, from a revengeful motive," added Geraghty. "You, Mr. Ludlow, may not have heard, but Mr. Lawson, probably, very well knows a rebel named Colonel Fitzpatrick."

"Colonel Fitzpatrick! Ludlow and I knew him very well; but what can he have had to

do with Judith?" asked Lawson. "Listen to me patiently" replied Geraghty.
"This Colonel Fitzpatrick and his son, it seems, conceive themselves, for what reason I know not, to have been, not merely aggrieved, but deeply injured by you, Mr. Lawson. And, I suppose, as they had no other means of revenging themselves, when they could not assail you, they resorved it seems, to wound your feelings, by inflicting an injury on your daughter. They, therefore, as I am told, hired Redmond O'Hanlon's gang to seize upon her, to hold her in custody for some time, and then to force her to marry a low and debauched spendthrift, named David Fitzgerald, a man who has reduced himself from an ample fortune to sordid beggary by an indulgence in all sorts of vices. That diabolical plan they have not, as yet, been able to carry into effect. But it is to be attempted to-morrow night; but where, I am not, as yet, quite This, however, is arranged, that a degraded parson (for Fitzgerald is, like Miss Lawson, a member of the Established Church) is to be with the two Fitzpatricks at a certain place, not yet fixed upon (or rather which I have not vet heard of); and that there, with such witnesses, the ceremony of marriage will, with or without her consent be gone through."

"The Fitzpatricks! father and son! both together! and without any attendants! are you sure of that?" asked Ludlow.

"I'erfectly sure of it. There will be but the old man; he is a great deal older, and not half as stout as I am," replied Geraghty. " And with him his son—that is, you may say but one man alone, for as to l'itzgerald, I would be more than a match for him myself, he is so broken down with constant intoxication. And then the degraded parsonanother miserable drunkard. Thus, you see, if you wish to prevent this abominable marriage, you will require no additional aid. I will go armed as well as you, for I have an abandonment and forlorn Agony in the Garold grudge to settle, as it was on account of den, give to it what the world denies, or has these l'itzpatricks that I suffered that calamity, the effects of which will last as long as

"Right! right!" remarked Ludlow. "An additional force would be, in such a case, an impediment, instead of an assistance; and if I was-for I too have an old grudge to settle with these Fitzpatricks-if I was, in the endeavor to prevent this marriage, or in my desire to punish those who had planned it, to patricks, would you feel displeased at my

"I am too much of a gentleman myself," replied Geraghty, "to interfere with another in the indulgence of his resentment, or the gratification of his revenge."

"Your sentiments do you honor, Sir," observed Ludlow. "What plan do you then as I perceive, we have a common object to attain, and the same enemy to destroy."

"Precisely so," replied Geraghty. "Wo all wish to inflict summary and condign punish- himself, and yet not disposed to vent his illment upon those we detest."

"And to prevent my daughter from being

married," added Lawson.

" It is easy seeing you are a father," observed

"Have been, Sir," replied Geraghty, "and you will be, I trust, afforded the proof how deeply I feel the loss that was inflicted upon me. But now, without making any other professions upon the one side or the other, listen leave this place either to-night, or at a very early hour to-morrow, and meet me to-morrow evening at the fortress tower which lies on the right-hand side of the high-road, about three miles from Dundalk. The tower, if I As Judith was thus engaged watching the fortification which was destroyed by the a progress towards the North."

"Oh! I remember it very well," replied Ludlow. "It is a low square tower."

"The very same," replied Geraghty. "Miss Lawson is confined somewhere in that neighborhood, and from her present prison will be brought to some solitary place where the marriage ceremony can be huddled over without interruption. Meet me at ten to-morrow night at the square tower on the road. Remember you come well armed; you are both men of courage. If you see your enemies then you know what to do-you know what claim they have on your mercy. I know my enemies have none on mine. Farewell."

The old man disappeared. Lawson was engaged with the repetusal of

his daughter's letter. "Oh!" cried Ludlow, as he walked up and down the room with an air of triumph. "Oh! what a glorious opportunity for ridding myself of all my difficulties has this old man placed within my grasp! Father and son! both at my mercy; both within the reach of my weapon-unprepared to defend themselves-expecting to meet with no foe. To strike them down with one blow, and so attain the end of a life-long struggle; and so secure those possessions for which I have waded through the blood of the innocent and the unoffending. Lawson! arouse yourself. Think of to-morrow night-your daughter restored to you, the Fitzpatricks got rid of; my bond still available for your profit and advantage. Arouse yourself, Lawson! Prepare your weapons for the short, decisive, and the last, the very last conflict in which we shall have to engage."

"And make you Ludlow, all the prepara tions that you deem to be necessary. You know me of old-if I see an enemy, my blood will be up on the instant, and I am ever sure to strike a deadly and decisive blow. But now I can do nothing, think of nothing, but that in the course of a few hours I shall clasp to my heart my lost-my long-lost-everlamented, and ever most dearly beloved he placed in Judith's hand the ring which daughter, Judith."

## CHAPTER XX.

FROM the moment that Abigail Gregg had been so unexpectedly removed from her side, and said, as she took from her purse some poor Judith Lawson had found herself to be pieces of gold, "These are for yourself; I'll completely deserted. Her meals were brought, and her apartments swept, by a young girl that appeared to be both deaf and dumb, and whose attention and curiosity | me usquebaugh." Judith had in vain attempted to awaken and excite. The poor drudge seemed to be in- Judith.

tasks, and even these in a careless and

slovenly manner. Judith was thus thrown entirely and ab solutely upon her own resources. Without books to read, or paper to write, or embroidery to work, she was left in her solitary confinement, with nought to occupy her mind but vain regrets for the past, and equally vain hopes for the future, whilst the present, the

awful present, was a dead blank. Hour after hour, and day after day passed and from morning till night she might be seen in the same position, gazing wistfully at the window opposite where she had last seen "the imp," and wishing—oh! how many times wishing-that his frightful face might again present itself. She sat so long there that, at last, she took an interest in watching the movements of the furious animals in the court-yard below, even though she never could venture to lean out, and gaze down upon them, without their fierce muzzles and white teeth gnashing at her, and their impatient barks clamoring in her ears.

Ever furious, and mischievous, and malignant as they were, still they were living things, and to her poor tired eyes it was some thing to see life and motion, even though there was, in both, unprovoked hostility to herself untiringly exhibited. She looked so longand constantly at these odious brutes, that at last she was able to distinguish them, one from the other, and to give them, in her own mind, names by which she marked their identity; calling one "the lion," another "the tiger," another "the panther," and another " the bywns."

Even these most odious and detestable animals became, each in turn, objects of interest, to her, and she wiled away many a day, and many an hour of many a day, in bestowing her undivided observation upon some one or other of these in themselves most uninteresting ob-

Oh! the wearisome hours there are in this life, for many a poor sad heart, separated from those it loves, and neglected by those who are near. How it pines and how it throbs, with a longing desire for parents or kinemen that are far away, and who, if near, would have sustained it with looks and words of deep affection; how it tries to delude itself by watching what it does not care for, while the gentle affections that are trodden under foot are thrilling with pain and quivering with agony; and then, how, at last, weariedwearied and exhausted by its sad and solitary watching, its lonely horrors, and its desolate occupations, it rises in prayers to the Allmerciful, and begs that He will take it to Himself, and, by the dear remembrance of His taken away from it-love for love-everlasting peace-undying affection-the repose of the grave; the tranquil, soft, sweet, refreshing,

never-ceasing repose of heaven.

Poor Judith! Her dreary occupation had been to watch the furious, detestable brutes in the court-yard beneath her window, until she knew them perfectly, and at last was able to observe that amongst them all there was one, that seemed to be always more infuriated blow the brains out of one or both the Fitz- | than the rest at sight of her; this was a large white bull-dog, to which she had given the

name of " the tiger.' One day, on looking down, she was astonished to perceive that when his fiery companions opened their mouths and gnashed their teeth, howling and grinning at her, "the tiger" appeared not to take the least notice of her, but lay curled up in his own kennel, propose for us all to adopt? for in this case, as if an unusual fit of sullenness had come upon him. And so the brute remained for the entire day, changing his position constantly, fidgetty, and as if dissatisfied with humour upon anything around him. The next day she remarked "the tiger" lay with his head between his paws, never varying his "Oh! certainly to prevent your daughter position more than once or twice during the being married," added Geraghty. "Do as I day. A short time after this, the dog was bid you, and no such event can possibly take looking widly and strangely about him as if he did not know where he was. Upon another day, "the tiger" would now and again spring up, as if he saw some strange object before him, at which he would give an angry look, and then plunging about with a savage

All this time it appeared as something extraordinary that the dog never looked up at to what I have laid down as a fitting course her, nor watched her as he used to do. A of proceeding for us all. You should, I think, listlessness had fallen upon him; his food was neglected, and he lay crouching down, gnawing at straws, or licking with his tongue the cold stones of the court-yard into which the

mistake not, is the only relic left of a small tiger, and speculating in vain as to what could be the cause for this sudden change in the valiant General Ludlow, when he was making usual habits of the animal, she was astonished at perceiving the window opposite suddenly open, and "the imp" again presenting himself, and making signals to her that she should stand back until he cast over the rope he held

in his hand. It was with a joyful heart, bounding with hope and pleasure, that Judith beheld the imp flinging the rope, that she fastened it for him, and she watched him speed, by its means, across to her, bearing her golden-handled riding whip in his mouth.

What news? what news? how is my dear father?" cried Judith, as the imp bounded in to the room.

"Well." Has he received my letter?"

"Yes." "When am I to get out of this prison?"

"To-night." "Will my father come for me?"

" No."

"Why?" "He can't."

"Then how am I to get out?"

"The imp produced a ladder of ropes, and pointed with his finger down into the courtyard.
"What! to go down there amongst those

dogs!" exclaimed Judith turning pale. "Wnat! to be devoured alive! Wretch! you have not seen my father. This is a plot to lure me to my own destruction." The imp looked as if it were an enjoyment

to him to witness the terror exhibited in the face of Judith. He then made a motion with his hand as if locking a door, and said -"Do it myself at night! I'm afraid of the dogs as well as you."

"What proof have I that you have seen my father? that you are not deceiving me?" asked Judith, whose fears were excited, and her apprehensions aroused, by the proposal she should place herself near to those ferocious brutes, that had so often barked in anger at

"Daddy sent you this," said the imp, as Lawson had given to Geraghty in exchange

for her letter. "Daddy sent this—so glad to get the letter," repeated the imp.

Judith kissed the ring a thousand times house."

"Won't have'em," replied the imp; "give

"I have not, I am sorry to say, any," replied

capable of doing anything but her allotted "Augh!" cried the imp in an angry tone,

don't care for anything else; gold no good; can't drink gold—can drink usquebaugh." "But why not make our escape through the

door?" asked Judith. "Grand-daddy watching there-not watch-

ing court-yard."
"Then there is no escape from this place but by the court-yard?" observed Judith. " None."

"Very well; then into the court-yard I'll descend whenever the time has come for doing so. At what hour may I expect you?" "At ten; pitch-dark then."

"I will be ready."

"Good," said the imp, pointing to the riding whip ; " take that-wanted." "What! shall we have to ride a long way

before I meet my father?" "Yes," replied the imp, making a motion with his hand, as if he was whipping a horse to make it go on very fast.

"And who will be my companion on the road, and point out the way to me?"

"Are you certain you will make no mistake?"

" None." As the imp thus spoke, he was about to dart out of the room, when Judith caught hold of him. and at the same time said-"Pardon me —I am sorry thus to stop you; but there is one question I wish particularly to ask."

The face of the imp changed as he felt Judith's hand upon him. There was the scowl of a demon; on his brow for a moment his right hand slipped into the breast of his jacket, as if he had a deadly weapon concealed there; but as he listened to Judith's words, the scowl relaxed and the hand was withdrawn and he stood in his usual attitude before her -that is, looking as her whilst appearing to be listening for some noise in the distance. "I wish, I say," observed Judith, "to ask you one question which has disturbed me

The imp still listened, but said not a word. "I wish," continued Judith, "to know how came you to be so long absent from me? Why did you not see my father at once? Why have you been such a time-oh! such a very long time-without bringing me some proof you had seen him?"

very much."

"Grand-daddy," said the imp. "Well!" added Judith, as if waiting for

some further explanation. "Grand-daddy," repeated the imp. "What has grand-daddy to do with it?

How was he able to prevent your seeing my father?" "Grand-daddy," repeated the imp for the third time, and then making the semblance of one person boxing and lashing another,

and then of twining ropes or fetters around his arms and legs. "Oh! I understand you now," remarked Judith; "your grandfather beat you, and then tied you down, and so made you a prisoner: and therefore you were neither able to see my father, nor to let me know what had become

The imp nodded. "Very well. Now you may go. I shall be perfectly ready to accompany you at ten

At ten o'clock that night Judith was prepared fully to make that attempt which would, as she trusted, end in restoring her safe and

well to her father. With tremulous anxiety had she watched the progress of the hours, and with satisfaction noted the lengthening shadows, and the gradually duclining day; mistiness, and gloom, and then night descending upon the earth, and concealing every object in a thick cloak

of darkness. (To be continued.)

## Adulteration of bilk.

A recent examination of French black silk in New York showed that they were articles used in weighting is iron. The silk is repeatedly inserted in a solution of nitrate of ron. It then receives a blue tint from prussiate of potash, followed by several baths in gambier, and the treatment with acetate of iron. It is then made bright by logwood and soan. To make the silk soft, a little oil and sodn are added, while, to make it stiff and rustling, an acid is used. The "wearing is caused by the action of the soap and alkali, which develop, under friction, a sort of grease. The cracking of silk is owing to its inability to carry the great load of material used in dyeing.

## Manlan's Victory.

There is one special reason for rejoicing over the victory which Hanlan, the oarsman, won yesterday on the Tyne. Hanlan was the man to whom, at the Centennial regatta, had been awarded the championship for single sculls, to the great disgust of his English competitors and their friends, who had "never heard of him." That was the trouble, too, with the Americans who wrested the four-oared amateur championship from the astounded and indignant London Rowing Club. This great club, whose members had come over here for an easy victory, had never heard of their antagonists; that a set of men having such an unheard-of and almost impossible name, could fairly beat them, was not to be credited. Ever since then we have heard about "American foul play" in rowing contests. But by this time his English friends have heard of Hanlan, one of the Centenial winners. Should he go and take the championship of England from Elliott, the thought may occur that perhaps something elso than foul play gave the Centennial prizes to other American oarsmen. -N.Y. Sun.

The Revenue Officers. It is amusing, sometimes, to witness the examinations made by our revenue officers among the trunks, boxes and bags of travelers to Canada, to prevent the smuggling of contraband goods. Take Plattsburg, N. Y., for an example. Our officers, by consent of the U.S. Government, meet there the visitors to Canada, and search is made through the baggage. If there be reason to suspect that an expert is trying to evade the law, a most rigid scrutiny is made, but always in a gentlemanly way. The laws must be enforced. Travelers unaccustomed to this trip generally grow nervous, and often laughable scenes occur. A lady was told by a traveling acquaintance that poodle dogs were not admitted into Canada. She was nursing a pet poodle. As the officer came through the cars she hid her favorite about her feet, but " Blossom" was not thus to be kept under. He was the lady's husband. He barked. The terrified woman looked beseechingly into the officer's face and offered him ten dollars if he would pass the dog. The passengers roared with laughter, and the lady was appeared when give you more when I am in my father's she found that she could take her beloved with her. Diseases are the revenue officers that nature employs to keep contraband articles out of the system. Sometimes they fail in duty, and DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS must be called into service to expel the offending matter-

## CATHOLIC

CHARACTER OF THE PENAL LAWS.

## **HOW THEIR REPEAL WAS EFFECTED**

CATHOLIC PROGRESS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Last Easter Sunday was the fiftieth anniversary of Catholic Emancipation. "Our clock strikes," says Carlyle, " when there is a change from hour to hour; but no hammer in the Horologe of Time peals through the universe when there is a change from Era to Era." Yet in the graceful figurativeness of classic mythology the eldest daughter of Memory comes to our aid, and Clio, chief of the Muses and patroness of History, anniversary after anniversary, jubilee time succeeding jubilee, centenary upon centenary, in the great world's Library from Sybilline leaf to last new volume, points with faithful finger to the page. 1879 is truly a year of jubilee in Ireland. "The Catholic Relief Bill and Freehold (Ireland) Regulation Act"-having appropriately passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 353 against 173 on St. Patrick's Day, its third reading on the 30th of March, its second reading in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, on the 2nd of April, and its third reading in that noble chamber on the 10th—received the Royal Assent from the Commission of a reluctant King on the 30th of April, 1829

DISABILITIES OF CATHOLICS IN PENAL TIMES.

During the reigns of the First and Second Georges an Irish Roman Catholic could not hold office either military or civil. He could of a corporation or a grand juryman, high constable, petty constable, vestryman, or tones of their Tribune, first recognized themeven common watchman. He could take no selves, and taught their masters the reality lowed to become trustee for him. Anybody strength. could seize his horse by paying £5 for it, could take it for militia service for nothing, and oblige him to pay double and find a Protestant substitute. A younger brother could supplant his elder, and rob him of his birthright-nay, could reduce his father's feesimple to a life estate by turning Protestant. A barrister or solicitor marrying his daughter subjected himself to the same disabilities as his father-in-law. A priest celebrating such a marriage contrary to 12 Geo. I., cap. 3, exposed himself to be hanged, and a spy got £50 for the discovery of a Popish Archbishop, £30 for a Popish elergyman, and 10s for a school-master. But it must always be remembered to the eternal honor of Protestants inhabiting and settled in Ireland that the inner history of this awful penal time is full of individual acts of generosity and kindliness to their unfortunate neighbors whom they might treat as Helots, and who were regarded by the law in no higher light than as hewers of wood and drawers of water to be used, if not, indeed, as wolves and vermin, to be exterminated.

THE FIRST CLEAM OF RELIEP.

The reign of the Third George arrived, and with it just and far seeing men, able and eloquent, who saw beyond the mists of the bigotry and intolarence of the narrow-minded many, who recognized the forces of liberality and freedom that were gathering themselves deep in the bowels of society for one vast uniheavily adulterated. The weight of dye in versal upheaval that would break crowns, American silks is about seventeen per cent., but the French silks showed a weight of thirty-three to fifty per cent. The principal ous were Charles James Fox, an Englishman, and Edmund Burke, the illustrious Irishman, whose statue stands before the facade of Trinity College. This is a curious fact that in 1779, flity year before the final success of the Catholic question of which we are now commemorating the jubilec, Mr. Fox brought the subject of Catholic relief before the English House of Commons where his proposals were negatived by a large majority. But the efforts of the Catholic Association, under the leadership of its founders, Dr. Curry, Mr. O Connor, of Ballingar, the immediate ancestor of the present O'Connor Don, and Mr. Wyse, aided by the counsel and sympathy of Edmund Burke in England, and the presence, prestige and noble assistance of such men as Lord Viscount Taaffe, better known as the celebrated Count Taaffe, of the Holy Roman Empire, the German soldier and statesman as well as the Irish patriot in Ireland, were rewarded with some gleams of hope. In 1778 the Irish Parliament repealed so much of the penal code as affected the inheritance or purchase of property by Catholics, as also the clauses authorizing the prosecution of priests and the imprisonment for life of l'apist school-

england's difficulty becomes breland's oppor-TUNITY.

Immediately that even this much of the pressure was removed, the vitality, the innate strength of the Catholics began to show itself, and, long before the next instalment of relief was afforded the trade of Ireland in three of the provinces was in Catholic hands and under Catholic control. In Cork a Mr. George Goold, the principal Catholic merchant, came forward to the relief of the Commander of the Forces in that district when the Generals pay-chest was empty; and when all the Protestants bung back, he illustrated the position into which the Catholics had worked themselves by advancing all the gold required to pay the army and provide the commissariat. When Grattan, the great Irish patriot, was afterwards advocating the Relief Act of 1792 in the Irish Parliament, he was also able to cite the marvellous instance of a Mr. Byrne, who complains that he pays to the revenue near £100,000 annually, and yet has no vote." But we fear that even the sympathy of a Burke, even the eloquence of a Grattan, even the unceasing toil of a patriotic and intelligent association would have been powerless and ineffective were they not fortunately synchronous with the peril of an empire and with the hour of trial of kings. We have noticed how the cuho of the first shot at Bunker's Hill had hardly reased reverberating throughout the world when the primal relaxation was made in the severity of the laws against the Catholics, and we shall now see how the neighboring conflagration in France lighted the lords of life and death in these countries to the vision that more was needed than mere mercy, and that the question was whether, in the interest of the empire's safety, an effort should not be made to mould the inhabitants of Ireland into one people. In 1791, for the first time since the reign of

on the 2nd of January, 1783, for the first time Catholic subjects stood face to face with the Sovereign.

The Catholic Association, sprung from an obscure beginning in Dempsey's Tavern, in Sackville street, had done much, had under various titles evaded the Algerine Act, had stirred up the provinces by meetings, had started the "Catholic Rent," had held audience through its delegates of the Union; but Irish Catholicism was yet despondent, degraded deathlike, afraid to lift its head walking with downcast eyes and tottering steps in its own land and under its own sky. The barristers who took the oath required were looked upon with justice as neither Catholics nor Protestants. The Catholic had the right to vote, but it was only as his Protestant laudlord commanded him-toghold certain offices but only as the obsequious servant of his Protestant master.

THE GREAT LIBERATOR ENTERS ON PUBLIC LIFE

Such was the state of things when Daniel O'Connell was called to the Irish Bar. There had been before his time a series of Rellef Acts, more than we have had time to mention or to trace-driblets of justice or rather of mercy. It was reserved for him, cradled amidst the mountains of Kerry educated under the lofty influences of a college like St. Omer's in fair France, a man in stirring times of changes and revolution, when rank was indeed only the guinea's stamp, when genius and courage incited their possessor to the boldest achievements, won for him the most exalted honors-it was reserved for O'Connell, we say, to drive the monster of Ascendency from its last great position, and to win for his countrymen that final victory which alone is worthy of and called by the glorious name of Emancipation. The other Relief Acts were merely "graces" or concessions dictated by expediency and granted in straits. The Act which O'Connell passed for Ireland was a triumph gained in fair fight, beginning on the 13th of January, 1800, at the meeting in the Royal Exchange of Dublin, which Major Sirr thought vainly to proneither be a lawyer nor a doctor. He could hibit, and ending with that historic election not be either a solicitor or a sheriff, member in Clare, where the people, stirred as by a trumpet to the inmost depths by the clarion more than two apprentices. Nobody was al- of their power, the resistlessness of their

> TO THE PROPER BELONG THE CREDIT OF THE GREAT VICTORY.

And it was the people alone that won this victory for Catholicity. The peers—the Catholic peers—were cold and cowardly, if not actually hostile. The iron chain of slavery had entered deep into their souls. It is not needful for us now to go into the particulars of O'Connell Centenary Celebration, it was rewitnessed or read of the commemoration can ever forget. The agitation over the veto question, the general elections of 1826, the defeat of the Beresfords in their own stronghold of Waterford, the all-embracing vastrights and privileges which the Catholics claimed for themselves, the sympathy won for the agitation abroad over the length and breadth of the Continent, the coming into office of an administration at the head of which was the great military chief whose name filled the world, O'Connell's address to the Clare electors, the subscription of £14,000 made in a few days to support his canvass, the whirl, the excitement, the fearful enthusiasm of his return—are they not indelibly imprinted on the memory of every Irishman i And then O'Connell's appearance at the Bar of the English House of Speaker, " to take the oath of supremacy?"
"Allow me to look at it," said O'Connell. It proposition to be false, and another I believe to be untrue.'

## THE TRIUMPH EFFECTED.

That moment the battle was won. The die was cast. The Rubicon was crossed. Victory alighted upon the standard which the Tribune carried. His seat was declared vacant. But nobody could be found to oppose when he offered himself for re-election. He was again returned. He hastened to London. He took his seat, without the violation of his honor or his faith, in the Imperial Parliament—the first Catholic Irishman that ever represented a constituency at Westminster. It is the victory of O'Connell, then-that Catholic Relief Act which we justly call Emancipation, the jubilee of which we celebrate tomorrow. But it had a sense wider, broader, than is any act of justice to one particular creed even though that creed be Catholicism. It is the triumph of the principle of religious and civil liberty.

WHAT O'CONNELL HIMSELF THOUGHT OF THE STRUG GLE.

Let us quote from a famous speech the Liberator's own estimation of the meaning of his struggle; "For my own part I have directed much of my time to the Catholic cause, a time of little value, alas, to my country, but of great value to myself; but I would not give up one hour of that time, or a single exertion of my mind to procure the mere victory of any one sort of pursuasion over the other. No; my object is of a loftier and different nature. I am an agitator with ulterior views! I wish for liberty—real liberty! But there can be no freedom anywhere without perfect liberty of conscience that is of the essence of fracdom in every place. In Ireland it is eminently, almost exclusively, the hope of liberty. The Emancipation I look for is one that would establish the rights of conscience upon a general principle to which every class of citizens could equally resort, a principle which would serve and liberate the Catholics in Ireland, but would be equally useful to the Protestants in Spain -- a principle, in short, which would destroy the Inquisition and the Orange Lodge together, and have no sacrilegious intruder between man and His Creator. I esteem the Roman Catholic religion as the most eligible. All I require is that the Protestant, the Presbyterian, the Dissenter, the Methodist should pay the same compliment to his own persuasion, and leave its success to its own persuasive power without calling in the profane assistince of temporal terrors, or the corrupt in fluence of temporal rewards."

THE LESSONS OF THAT VICTORY.

A nobler enunciation and pronouncement can hardly be conceived. It merited the success which greeted it. No narrow platform could or would win such a victory. That victory has its lessons for us in the present day. It has been supplemented largely and bravely. The lessons learned during the fight fifty years | cial and commercial depression which has so ago have since stood in good need. We have greatly retarded the progress of Canada in the advance of years removed that incu-bus of Church, ascendency against which a my earnest hope that when Parliament as an incut William and Mary, Papists were exempted by | prelate still, thank God, strong in the vigor within ten miles of London, escaped liability when he leased as a model farm a small holdfrom prosecution for entering the palace, or ing, to inaugurate resistance . "to enactments the national prosperity.

appearing in the provence of the King; and that are contrary to right, reason, and justice." "After paying the landlord his rent," declared since the battle of the Boyne, a number of Irish the Archbishop of Tuam, "neither to parson, proctor, nor to agent, shall I consent to pay in the shape of tithe, or any other tax, a penny which shall go to the support of the greatest nuisance in this or any other country."

RELAND'S RIGHTS MUST BE WON GRADUALLY. The Church Establishment has followed the tithes; the Ballot Act has prevented for ever the horrors which the people dared when they engaged in such a contest as that of Waterford or Clare. The Land Act has added its benefits.

#### THE CHARGES OF HALF A CENTURY. A correspondent of the Times writes:

"Easter Sunday was the Jubilee of Catholic Emancipation It was on the 13th of April, 1829, that King George IV. signed the Act of Parliament giving relief to the Catholics of the British Empire and permitting them to hold seats in the Parliament and in the public service. None of the Ministers who carried the measure are at present living, nor is there at present sitting in Westminster a single member who voted for or against it. The progress of Catholicism in Great Britain since the passing of the Act has been extraordinary, and successively several bills have been passed giving relief to Roman Catholics in detail and providing for the full enjoyment by the Catholic population of the rights enjoyed by other communions. In 1835 the first Catholic law officer of the Crown was appointed in the person of Mr. O'Loghlen, who was chosen Solicitor-General for Ireland, and, as Master of the Rolls, became the first Catholic judge since the Revolution. Ten years after the passing of the Act there were five Catholic members representing English constituencies, and there were over sixty Catholic clergymen in Great Britain ministering at 520 places of worship. In 1851 the Catholic population had reached two millions, possessed 694 chapels, 53 colleges and religious houses, and 972 priests in Great Britain. In the British Empire there were, in 1851, 70 Roman Catholic Bishops and Apostolic Vicars performing episcopal functions. In 1861 only one English constituency was represented by a Catholic in the House of Commons, but there were 20 Catholic peers in the House of Lords, and 32 Catholic members in the House of Commons. There were in Great Britain alone 1,342 priests. 993 Catholic churches, 49 monastic communities, 155 convents and 12 colleges. In 1871 there were 38 Catholic peers and 37 Catholic members of the House of Commons-only one, Lord Roberet Montagu, representing an English borough, Huntingdon; and the then Lord Chancellor of Ireland was, for the first time since the Reformation, a Catholic. Last year there were no less than 126 Roman Catholic dioceses or districts administered by Bishops in the British Empire, the Catholic the struggle. Four years ago, at the population of which is computed at nearly 14 millions of people. There are 34 Catholic called so well and so vividly as that none who | peers, 26 holding seats in the House of Lords: and 51 Catholic members of the House of Commons. In Great Britain there are 18 Archbishops or Bishops, 2,140 priests, and 1,348 Catholic places of worship, while the Catholic population remains a little over two ness of a moment which commanded eight millions. There are no Catholic judges in hundred thousand signatures to a petition the superior courts in Great Britain, nor are for the recognition to all Dissenters of the there any Catholic members representing constituencies in Great Britain in Parliament, but five members of Her Majesty's Privy Council are Catholies."- Dublin Freeman'. Journal.

## Deceased Wife's Sister.

So many attempts have been made in Eugland to pass a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister that one is almost justified in assuming that the kingdom is overrun with anxious widowers who want to marry their sisters-in-law. Such a bill has been repentedly passed in the House of Commons, and as repeatedly thrown out by the House Commons, "Are you willing," said the of Lords. It has just been thrown out again, notwithstanding that on this occasion it had the support of no less a personage than the was handed to him, when came thundering the memorable words, "Of this oath I know one lords." The gold feature about the memorable words, "Of this oath I know one lords." The gold feature about these memorable words. Lords. The odd feature about these mar-riages is that they are quite legal in the colonies and not legal in Great Britain. The result of this is that people who may be legally married in Canada are not, in the eyes of the law, looked upon as being married in Britain. This is awkward, to say the least .- Toronto Telegram.

## Prorogation of Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 15 .- His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech: Bonorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire to thank you for the diligence and care with which you have discharged your duties during this laborious and protracted session.

The reorganization of the important De-

partment of Public Works, and the division of its duties will, I doubt not, greatly add to the efficiency of the public service. The consolidation and amendment of the statutes relating to the lands of the Dominion will present to the large number of settlers.

now wending their way to the Northwest Territories, a compendious and well-considered system. I hope that the bill relating to weights and measures, while it relaxes the stringency

of previous legislation, will not decrease the efficiency of that important measure. The provision made for telegraphy by cable between the main land, Antigonish and the

Magdalen Islands, will facilitate and aid our commerce and navigation, and especially the development of our fisheries. The measures adopted for the vigorous pro-

secution of the Canadian Pacific Railway, hold out a prospect of the early completion of that great undertaking, and the pro-posed purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of the line from River du Loup to Quebec, when concluded, will at last complete the engagement entered into at the time of Confederation, to connect by an international railway the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean at Halifax.

I congratulate you on the other measures affecting the public interests which have been passed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In Her Majesty's name, I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted. They will be expended with all due regard to

economy. Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the

House of Commons: The readjustment of the tariff which has been effected by the legislation of the session will. I trust, by increasing the revenue, restore the equilibrum between revenue and expenditure, while it will, at the same time, aid in the development of our various industries and tend to remove the long continued finan-

my earnest hope that when Parliament again assembles we shall find the country enjoying law from the penalties incurred by coming of a patriarchal life, raised the first great hand the state of peace which now happily exists within its borders, with a great addition to

## The True Witness

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#### To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon them in the interests of the Evening Post and TRUB WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons. We hope, too, that they will assist Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping at the popular Commissioner of Public Works him to swell our subscription list. The in the Ontario Legislature. The speech made by Mr. Fraser, at the banquet, was a believe of the belie cheapest dailies in the Dominion, and the TRUE WITNESS, at \$1.50 per annum, gives it until they, no doubt, thought that they had more reading matter for the price than any Catholic paper on this continent. tf

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## Contracts.

The Reformers have the best of it this time. The Government asked the power of giving a contract for building one hundred and twenty-five miles of the Pacific Railway, " without the further sanction of Parliament." This was a refreshingly cool thing to do. The Government, in fact, ask permission to do as they please, build where they like, give to whom they like, and generally play the autocrat in a small way. And yet members of this same Government will quote "English custom," that is, when it answers their purpose. But it is not " English custom' to give out contracts for a long period without consulting Parliament. It is, in fact, never done. Public affairs in England are managed differently, and if the gentlemen who are so fond of quoting English precedent were impartial, they would now quote "English precedent" against themselves. The Reformers can make a point here. The Conservatives will not admit it; that is not to be expected. They are tied to the chariot wheels, and they stop, walk, trot and run for their lives, just as the horses are whipped by the charioteer. But every Independent politician in Canada will object to the Government spending \$1,000,000 of the people's money without as much as saying " by your leave.'

Military Examinations. Volunteer officers are subjected to a written examination before they receive their certificates. These examinations are, all things considered, stiff enough. Sixty questions are asked on drill, the articles of war, &c., and the regulations require that threefourths of the answers shall be correctly given before the candidate can get his certificate. This may be all right, but it is not the way to test the qualifications of a candidate. The true test is to bring a man out and make him drill a squad, a company or a battalion. Make him explain the movements, and let the Inspector see what manner of man the candidate is in harness. There is the style, the manner of giving the word of command, the general adaptability and quickness, all that goes to make up a soldier, and which can only be tested by practical proof. Men may sit down and learn the exercises from cover to cover and not be able to command a corporal's guard. Nay, many gentlemen who pass good examinations and get first-class certificates, which are given only for battalion drill, yet these same men would be puzzled and confused if asked to take a company and drill it satisfactorily. Written examinations may be necessary, but practical examinations are far more so.

## The 24th.

Unless the world comes to an end before Saturday, the 24th of May shall come, and the people of Montreal will welcome the citizen soldiers of the Republic, by sound of wind and stringed instruments, and by hoarse but hearty cheers. The visiting corps will shoot the Rapids en route to the city, and Mayor and Corporation will welcome the 13th affairs which does not put its face against this Brooklyn to Montreal. An escort of four or practice of assailing the individual in order will wait. ารเปลี่ยวิธียากรรม อาณีคลา (ปีก็ผู้เคมี กระ - คลารเป็น ปี

they will be housed for the night. Next morning the people who visit Fletcher's Field will witness one of the most perhaps for "the plaintiff's attorney when he has a the most, interesting spectacle ever seen in Canada. Five hundred armed Americans will pass the saluting point before the Governor-General and Princess Louise, the starry banner of the Republic will float above them, and the cheers of welcome will echo along the line of spectators. Picture the closely packed grand stand, crowded with the elite of our city, and some fashionable visitors from Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and even from New York; a Royal Princess standing under the pavilion; masses of people surging over the field; bands playing, and the various colored uniforms giving a gay and glittering aspect to the scene; bayonets glistening in the morning sun, while A. D. C.'s and staff roar out their commands. It will indeed be a gorgeous spectacle, if—we must speak it in a whisper—if it doesn't rain.

#### The G. T. R.

interest of the G. T. R., just as the deflection of the Western trafic via New York is anyearly receipts of the Grand Trunk were \$500,000 less than they were the previous half-year, and he attributes their falling away to the absorption of the Michigan Grand party man, a party man for aver the by the Vanderbilt interest, and the opening of the Government railway between Montreal true in Ontario at the present moment. and Ottawa. As to the remedy, Sir Henry Taylor proposes that the G. T. R. and the Great Western Company should unite their forces to "resist such hostile influence and injurious action on the part of their late ally." But, if we look at this question in a broader sphere than the G.T.R. and its interests, we think we see the general interests of the country being dragged towards New York. Not only is Vanderbilt doing this, but our own Government is helping him. The Coteau Bridge scheme favors New York at the expense of Montreal. Whatever injures the G. T. R. injures, in a special manner, the interest of this city, and every step that is made to make New York the outlet for Canadian produce, or Canadian traffic, pulls us towards the Republic.

The Hon, Mr. Fraser. A few days ago the Reform party in To ronto gave a banquet to the Hon. Christopher Fraser. The Conservative papers assailed everybody and everything connected with the demonstration, and fire their "bom-balls" brilliant one, yet the Conservative papers mawled it, and soiled it, and picked holes in left nothing for admiration. This is all fair in politics, as politics go. The good the hon. gentleman does goes for nought; the sup-posed evil lives for ever. We, however, approach the Hon. Mr. Fraser free from party ties, and we are at liberty to take him on his merits as the representative of the Catholics Ontario in the Cabinet of the Local Legislature. It is not the po-litical belief he professes that we think about, but we ask "What manner of man is this Christy Fraser?" If we are at the same time to supply an answer, we would reply "A good man, and true, and one who has faithfully stood by his colors in periods of difficulty and trial." In saying this much, we say nothing for his party; we write of Mr. Fraser on his own merits, and we see a gentleman who has stood by his own principles without attempting to make capital out of them. The Catholics of Ontario owe a great deal to Mr. the forthcoming election will prove-no matter what becomes of the Reform party-that Christy Fraser" will be returned for his own constituency with a sweeping majority.

## Sunday Trains.

A contemporary objects to the Brooklyn corps leaving Montreal for their homes on Sunday. It regards such a violation of the Sabbath with alarm. But where is the harm and what is the remedy? These men will leave Brooklyn on Friday morning. They will be absent from their occupations on Friday and Saturday. On Friday evening they will arrive in Montreal, on Saturday the review will take place, on the same evening the officers will be entertained at the Windsor, and surely our contemporary would not like to see them hurried away without rest on Saturday night. Sunday comes and the Brooklyn men prepare to leave Montreal on that day, but that would be descrating the Sabbath! How "moity pious you are Mrs. Gamp!" Descrating the Sabbath! What if the trains spin away from Dublin to Kingstown, to Bray or to Howth, and the people of the fair capital of Ireland think it no sin to take a mouthful of sea air once a week, and they are barbarous enough to think that they do no harm nor desecrate the Sabbath! What if the underground railway in London runs on Sundays, and the people of Hounsditch can reach Hyde Park by a spin through the bowels of the earth, yet they are only half civilized over there and do not know the danger of desecrating the Sabbath! What if New Yorkers can rush to Coney Island or to Long Branch on Sundays, and will not believe it to be a crime! But we are not in New York, London or Dublin, we are in highly civilized Montreal, the City of Churches, uncleanliness and crime, and it becomes us to wear a sorrowful visage and let the world know

what hypocrites we are. The Hou. Mr. Huntington. We are not in love with the Hon. Mr. Huntington. We cannot forget that famous speech of his, although we are not disposed to keep harping about it for ever. If he made a similar speech now we would make the atmosphere as lively as we could, but as it is, the famous oration is down among the dead men. The Hon. Mr. Huntington bas a stormy time of it generally, and like the petrel the storms and arrows of outrageous fortune do not appear to ruffle his feathers in the least. mining. The phosphates are really but litIf he has been guilty of all that is laid at his door he should be in the penitentiary, but if he is not guilty, the attacks made upon him time unlock their stores of fertility, thus it scatters opinions which might are slanderous and mean. If the Hon, Mr. and the land will again become equal to Huntington has defrauded people, as his bearing good wheat crops and building up enemies say he has, why not bring strong-bound animals. There is, then, no him before the ordinary civil tribution and test the question upon its should be "slaughtered," to the great legal merits. If he is the "thief and detriment of the country to which they ought contemporary takes, and the teaching and robber" Mr. John A. Macdonald, nephew of to be a source of wealth. If people will not the Premier, called him, why not prove it and make him suffer the consequences. As for our part we know nothing of the merits of the case referred to, and we do not pretend to say whether Mr. Huntington or his enemies at the foot of Jacques Cartier Square, the are right, but it is a lamentable state of public

five hundred men from our local corps will that the party to which, the individual be-precede the Americans to the Rink, where longs should be injured. We do not champion the cause of Mr. Huntington, but the member for Cardwell has a habit of "going bad case. He fights individuals, not principles.

#### Ontario.

The sister Province is in the throes of an election contest. The Reformers are abusing the Conservatives and the Conservatives are returning the compliment. Both are bad, both are wicked; both are wrong, neither of them ever did a wise act, and, according to each, the ground should open and swallow its opponent. The party press is demoralized to such an extent that further demoralization is almost impossible. Fair criticism is unknown. Faults are magnified, virtues are hid or denied. Independent thought is not allowed, and the party press and party slaves, the worshipers of an idol. To men who are not political fanatics it appears inexplicable that party should be thus made the aim and end of existence. Instead of It is quite evident that Vanderbilt is determined to do all in his power to advance his own interest. It is equally evident that the interest of Vanderbilt is antagonistic to the interest of the C. T. B. interest of the content of the c and for no reason but because they are Reformers or because they are Conservatives. what the the party does, good, bad or in-different. It is odd, but it is in most cases

Mr. DeCosmos. We only know Mr. DeCosmos as he is represented by the parliamentary reports. The papers, from time to time, poke fun at him, but we do not know for what reason. It may be because he is almost alone in the House, and that he contends for what he believes to be the special interest of the community he represents. But the press may be doing Mr. DeCosmos a wrong. Canada promised to do certain things if British Columbia joined the Confederation. On the strength of these promises British Columbia came into the fold, and the people of that province say: "We fulfilled our part of the obligation, you now fulfil yours. Keep your promise or let us go," say the British Columbians. This is fair enough, and we cannot see where the fun comes in. To us it looks as if the British Columbians had the best of the argument. and it is more than likely that the very men who sneer at them in the House of Commons and in the press, would, if living in British Columbia, look at the state of affairs as Mr. DeCosmos does. The people in British Columbia are the best judges of their own business; they have kept their part of the contract, we have not kept ours, and whatever laugh there is should be at our expense and not at theirs. We may treat the question cavalierly, but British Columbians have right on their say, and if they cut the cable it would be an advantage to us, and if they thought it would be an advantage to them, both would be benefited, and all would be happy.

## The Letellier Affair.

The Letellier affair will, we suppose, be sent back to the Governor-General. If not, there will be a storm about our ears. Canada wants to manage her own internal affairs, and this question of the Lieutenant-Governor is an internal affair, and England has nothing whatever to do with it. When so much is done the first victory will be secured. When the question is once more in the hands of the Government of the Dominion, it will then be in order for the Government of the Dominion to pass it round to the people of this Pro-Fraser. He has fought their battles without vince. We stand by the Government of the Dominion against Downing street, but we will stand by the people of Quebec, on this question, against the Government of the Do-minion. This Letellier affair is our business. It is a question for the people of the Province to decide, and we must be careful not to allow the Government of the Dominion to filch from us that measure of Home Rule which we already possess. The people of this Province, and the people of this Province alone, are the arbitrators on the question of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, and it will be our duty to resent dictation from Ottawa, just as we resent dicta-tion from London. The question is purely a Provincial one, and unless the French Canadian Conservative press are willing to sink the Provincial autonomy of the Province for the sake of the Conservative party in Ottawa, unless in fact, they place party first, and trample on Provincial rights, they will stand by the principle of the right of the people of the Province to do as they please in a purely Provincial affair.

## Canadian Phosphates.

It can hardly be expected that phosphate miners will not realize as much as they can out of their mines. When men want money, and know that they can get it by selling an article they possess, they are not disposed to wait in order to see whether the article will ultimately increase in value or not. But the owners of beds of phosphates who can wait are acting imprudently in exporting their rate. plant food. But, unfortunately, as soon as this superphosphate is applied to the land, the carbonate of lime which all soils possess in greater or less quantity enters into comits former character of insolubility. It is probably this quality that has led to the decrease in the price of the raw phosphate, which is now so cheap as scarcely to pay for pay a fair price now, let them lie until their value is better known. Far better for phos-phate miners to keep the phosphates in this country than export them for almost nothing; for once the value of phosphates is estab lished, as they soon will be the mines will yield large profits to those who can and who

#### Smuggling. It is not long since we pointed out one evil

that was certain to arise from the Protective

Tariff. It appeared certain, once we laid on the duties, that smuggling between the United States and Canada would become a source of trouble, and that it would tax our Customs officials to their utmost capacity to prevent it. It now appears that we were correct in our conjecture, for we learn from the Detroit Evening News of yesterday that smuggling is practiced "to an enormous extent." This news will, no doubt, result in making the working machinery of the Tariff somewhat more expensive than what it has been. Fresh hands must be employed, and a serious attempt must be made to check the violation of the law. That is the immediate remedy. But the best means of doing away with smuggling is to establish a Commercial Union between the United States and Abolish the Custom House Canada. and all their attendant paraphernalia, make the commercial interests of the two countries identical. Make the United States and Canada one in commerce, two in politics. Expense and money will be saved, commerce will be benefited, and the peoples of the two countries will be better friends than ever. It will be argued, however, that Commercial Union would be be a step towards Annexation, to which we reply that the bugbear of Annexation should not frighten us every time we intend to benefit ourselves. We do not want Annexation, but there is no reason why mere talk about it should make us hesitate in doing that which we know to be necessary for the prosperity of the country.

#### Free Trade vs. Protection,

Our telegrams in last night's issue informed us that "the steamer 'Polynesian' takes out sixty cotton operatives from Stocksudden importation of cotton operatives into Canada, and the equally sudden emigration of cotton operatives from England for countries that have adopted a Protective Tariff? Cotton operatives; men who work at iron smelting; coal miners and others are leaving Free Trade England and emigrating to the United States and Canada. This is a commercial phenomenon, and Free Traders will be at a loss to account for it on the theory that Free Trade—so-called—is the best for all proples. Free Trade is advantageous to those who have the advantage. It was advantageous to Ireland in 1782 when the Volunteers demanded "Free Trade or else -Then Ireland was something of a manufacturing country; now, however, Free Trade is ruining Ireland, and if she could she would impose a Protective Tariff to-morrow. Free Trade as a broad principle is a misnomer Like everything else, circumstances alter cases. . Protection built up English manufactures until they became the first in the world; then Free Trade scattered them, until other peoples close their doors and say :-"You have taught us a lesson, and we intend to benefit by it. We shall do as you did, and of two parallel and consecutive inclined see if we cannot build up a manufacturing planes; or the vessel may be described as business, too; and when we are able we shall shout 'Free Trade' in order to scatter our goods over the world."

## Vice-Chancellor Blake.

The Vice-Chancellor Blake incident was discussed in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Costigan, faithful to his promise, moved for the correspondence, and he was supported by Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., Mr. Rykert and others. The affair ended by Sir John A. Macdonald giving the Vice-Chancellor a character, "as a Judge who had given every satisfaction." No denial of the language, no proof that the language was not used, no statement from the Vice-Chancellor, ran 480 feet in four-and-a-half seconds, the or, in fact, no authoritative contradiction of the water being rippled by a strong breeze, but in came from the House, and yet "as a Judge the Vice-Chancellor had given every satisfaction." While Catholic and High Church lawyers are said to object to appear before this Vice-Chancellor; with his harangues against "Popery" still ringing in the ears of the public, and the alleged insult to a woman, is not authoritatively denied; yet Sir John A. Macdonald has the effrontery to tell an outraged people that the conduct of such a man has "given every satisfaction." To Sir John A. Macdonald and his many Orange friends, no doubt, the conduct of Vice-Chancellor Blake "has given every satisfaction;" but the Premier can no longer delude the Catholics of Canada. What he says is of no more value than what political capital he can make of it. The stain of this outrage has not been effaced from the character of Vice-Chancellor Blake, and, no matter what Sir John A. Macdonald may say to the contrary, the conduct of the Vice-Chancellor has not "given every satisfaction," but it has, on the contrary, outraged a law-abiding portion of the community, and that, too, without the slightest reason. In the interest of the bench, as well as of the public, we regret that the charges against Vice-Chancellor Blake were not cleared up; as it is, they have been hushed, and the suspicion of guilt hangs over them all.

## Vice-Chancellor Blake.

What is the matter with the Witness? Time was when its articles stung with piercing phosphates at the present time. The price argument; now they sicken with drowsy inpaid for phosphates is now small; the phos- accuracies. The Witness used to smite hip phates will keep, and in a few years the and thigh; now it strikes wildly, and its asvalue of phosphates will be established and saults leave not a wreck behind them. All they can then be sold at a remunerative its virtues—save consistency—have departed A contemporary reminds us that It is the Witness of old only in name. Its our Canadian phosphate is mostly in the in- antagonism to the Jesuits and their surroundsoluble forms; that is, when applied to the ings have none of the heroic resolve which land it is not in such a condition that the might tempt its readers to mount the immiplants can at once avail themselves of it. nent breach and deadly peril; and it merely When broken down with sulphuric acid, and holds on to its antagonism by way of proving thus converted into "superphosphate," the now and again, that it is the Witness. But it phosphoric acid therein is made available for is not always at home in its treatment of Catholic subjects, and the mistakes it committed last night about Vice-Chancellor Blake is an illustration of how its mightiness has fallen. The Witness says that it is a proper bination with it, and causes a "reversion" to thing for a Judge to engage in a religious discussion and flaunt his antagonism to this reigion or to that, just as his conscience dictates. It is a proper thing, says our contemporary, for a Judge to preach the gospels, be dangerous if they were not silly. contemporary takes, and the teaching and practice of English law is antagonistic to it. Judges are never heard of at such meetings as that at which Vice-Chancellor Blake distinguished himself. They do not mix in the battle of the creeds, and it is well for social order that it is so. But let us change the picthis Province as Vice-Chancellor Blake be- safe remedy is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND haved in Toronto, what would our pious con- PURGATIVE PILES.

temporary say then? Come now, gentle Witness, do tell us what you would say then. We would oppose him, and say it was wrong, and that the Judge should not meddle with such questions at all; but the Witness-the consistent Witness-what would it say ? We hope our contemporary will deign to give us a reply.

## The University Question.

It may not come for some time, but Ireland will have a Catholic University some day. The O'Conor Don has, we see, mooted the question again, and sooner or later the University will be a fact. The English Parliament always gives with bad grace when it is giving to Ireland. It falters and procrastinates and sulks, and at last consents with a growl. England has never yet given with a frank and generous spirit, but she throws reforms to Ireland as bones are thrown to a the injustice they receive at the hands of dog. It was so with Catholic Emancipation; their employers. Several of those men have it was so with the abolition of the Tithes; it been discharged, and others of a different dewas so with the disestablishment and disendowment of the "Irish Church"; it was so with the Land Laws, and it was so with every measure that was calculated to make Irishmen feel that they were the equals of their man, I must say, who lattered the English law-makers. The only measures that his duty. Protestant and Catholic were treated by him in the same manner; no partiality Ireland with alacrity and joy were was shown by him to any of those who were measures of repression—suspension of under him in office; no distinction of creed Habeas Corpus, Arms' Acts, and other or nation could pieces of legislation which were thought necessary to suppress what was considered turbulence," but what in reality was but the irregular and wild expression of an outraged nation. If England had treated Ireland kindly all these Arms' Acts would have been unnecessary. You can always kill an Irishman by kindness, and a little of it goes a long way with a people whose history has been a history of vain attempts on the part of weak people to resent brutal outrage from port for the cotton mill at Dundas, Ontario. the strong. And yet, will England ever learn There were 500 applicants." Has Free Trade to be generous? Why not grant a charter to been the cause of this, or Protection? How will Canadian Free Traders account for this frank generosity have done with it, and win the thanks of the people. The charter will come, but it will make all the difference in the world whether it comes at once and with good grace, or all the good is taken out of it by a policy of "wait."

#### Forty Miles an Hour by Steamer.

Some time since we pointed out the hope that was held by an inventor of being able to cross the Atlantic in 70 or 80 hours by a steamer which would fly through the water at the rate of 40 miles an hour and practically fullfilling Dibdin's boast about leaving "the sea-birds far behind." All this will, it appears, be done by changing the propeller. The new invention has been made by a rector in England, and the new ship is to be called a "polysphenic." This new ship is to ride over the waves-not to forge through them as they are now obliged to do. The following account of this novel ship is taken from an exchange: The principle of Mr. Ramus' invention con-

sists in making the bottom of the vessel a series of inclined planes. In 1872 Mr. Ramus made up of two wedges, the thick ends of which are placed abaft the thin ends. There is thus in the centre of the vessel a ridge where the thin end of the sternmost wedge abuts against the thick ends of the foremost Any floating body thus shaped must, when driven forcibly through the water, tend to rise, and it the speed is high enough it will rise to the surface instead of driving through the water. These facts were demonstrated by some rough experiments made in the presence of credible witnesses. The propelling power in these experiments was a six-ounce rocket. In one trial, the model, weighing three pound three ounces, ran a distance of

ten, and to make a voyage to New Zealand or Australia in two weeks instead of two months. What a change, too, from the days of the old East Indiaman, when it often took nine months from London to Calcutta. But the polysphenic ship is not yet a success, and sceptical people have their doubts whether it ever will be or not.

## The Ontario Elections.

As politics should be kept out of municipal elections, so should the National Policy be kept out of local elections in Ontario. The Ontario Legislature has nothing to do with customs and tariffs, and the question of Protection or Free Trade should in no way be permitted to interfere in the forthcoming elections. There are plenty of local issues to engage the attention of the electors without wasting time on questions which are beyond their control. Acting on the theory laid down by the Globe, "that the men on the spot are the best judges of their own affairs," we offer no opinion on the forthcoming elections. The people of Ontario are surrounded by issues which do not directly reach us, and which cannot be well understood unless "by those on the spot," but we are safe in saying that outside questions have no right to be brought into an election with which they have nothing to do. Apart from the general policy of the Mowat Administration, the question of Catholic representation has assumed the dimensions of a great issue, and it will, no doubt, seriously influence the result. From the Globe, we learn that the Catholic candidates are :--

MINISTERIAL. Brockville ..... . Hon. C. F. Fraser. Essex, N...... Mr. Gignac. Frontenac ...... Thomas Dawson. Grenville, S..... Hon. C. F. Fraser. Ottawa..... D. J. O'Donoghue. Prescott ......Peter Ryan. Renfrew, N..... Thomas Murray. Renfrew, S..... James Bonfield. Russell.....Neir McCaul. Wentworth, N...Dr. MacMahon. Total-10.

Essex, N..... Solomon White. Grey, S.....James Fahey.
Huron, W....Patrick Kelley.
Rent, W...Alexander Coutts. Prescott......Dr. Harkin. Simcoe, W......Thomas Long.

OPPOSITION.

Total—7.
We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures, and we shall be curious to see if the Mail will notice them.

York, N..... Edward Murphy.

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION.—DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by

# CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SE,—Is the Montreal Post not a little too severe on Sir John and his colleagues for calling each other such names as liar, blackguard, swindler, &c., &c. The Post should consider that these gentlemen know each other most intimately, and should give them credit, at least for candor.

HOUSTHATT.

#### The G. T. R. at Belleville.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and FOST, Sir,-Having observed for a long time the manner in which the Catholics employed on the G. T. R. in Belleville are treated by their officials, I now consider it my duty to insert nomination have filled their vacant situa-tions. Since Mr. Davis' departure from Belleville I have heard quite a number complain of the abuse they have received. He was a man, I must say, who faithfully discharged or nation could persuade him to act unjustly

I myself have sympathized with the employees, although I have never been engaged on the G. T. R. I am under the impression that it is now time that the Superintendent should cast an eye toward Belleville, and not allow such a bitter feeling of animosity to exist between the employers and the Catholic employees.

Yours truly, Mr. Editor,

[This letter treats of generalities, and has not one point. If "Observer" can give us any instances in which the Catholics have been unjustly treated, we shall publish them. We do not think the Grand Trunk authorities would countenance partiality. E.E.P.3

#### Letter From Father Stafford.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir: Irish Catholics in office, if kept up as you

have begun, will do good service to us in this Province. I lived twelve years in or near Kingston, and thought I knew pretty weil how things stood there, and yet I was aston-ished at the figures furnished by you with regard to that city. I presume you will find it pretty much the same all through Ontario. There is no penal law against us, but still we are suffering from the effects of prejudice. and also from the fact that our people are not as well educated as the Scotch. Our Catholic lawyers and doctors of ability are few, hence our judges and members of parliament are

Your remarks in reference to Sir John A. Macdonald are perfectly true, and shew your readers how well you understand that gentle-

He, himself, knows he is a humbug. He has frequently been heard to say the art of governing is the art of humbugging. He is a thorough believer in humbug. I think his influence has been bad and lowering in politics, and every way.

The way he humbugged our Bishops on the Separate School question for over twenty years is peculiar. He kept them convinced that he was favorable to separate schools, and at the same time gave them nothing, changed the law several times, amendal it, but made it worse each time, and still managed to do it in such a way as to elicit their thanks. I have it from his own lips, that as a statesman,

he was always opposed to separate schools.

I am now publishing in the Tribune letters on our Separate Schools, in which I point out some of Sir John's double-shufling.

We have obtained large concessions this anguage attributed to the Vice-Chancellor spite of this the deck was found to be dry."

Inst session from the Government of Mr.

It will be a welcome change to be able to he Vice-Chancellor had given every satisfactors the Atlantic in three days instead of we ever had before, and really valuable. Mr. we ever had before, and really valuable. Mr. Mowat promises to give us all we have a right to.

We are still not so well off as your Protestant minority in your Province, but we are nearing it. I find we Catholics in this Province owe the rights we have to the example set by the Catholics of your Province. Each concession made to us up here was pleaded for on the ground—not that it was right in itself, but on the ground that the Protestant minority of Quebec had it granted to them by the Catholic majority. Yet, we in this Province like to boast of our liberalitywe boast, you practice. It is so in Ireland, England, France, and all the world over.

Your ob't serv't, M. STAFFORD, Priest.

Lindsay, May 11, 1879.

## Volunteers Summoned.

During the strike in Manitoba the volunteers were called out in aid of the civil power. Four of the men did not put in an appearance, and we learn from the Winnipeg Daily Times that they were summoned to appear before the judge on the charge of refusing to turn out when ordered to do so by their commanding officer. The act under which the charge is made is 31 Vic., C. 30, entitled An Act Respecting the Militia and Defences of the Dominion of Canada. Sec. 82 reads as fol-

"Any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who, when his corps " is lawfully called upon to act in aid of the civil power, refuses or neglects to go out with such corps or to obey any lawful order of his superior officers, shall incur a penalty, if an officer, a fine not exceeding \$40, and " if a non-commissioned officer or a private, "a fine not exceeding \$20 for each offence."

WORM DRAUGHTS ARE GENERALLY so noxious, that children fight their little best to avoid them. But BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges are palatable, and will be easily eaten to the entire destruction of any colonies of worms which may have taken lodgings in the child's stomach.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFEC-TIONS of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial re-40-2 sults.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Many people suffer terribly by Cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROW'N HOUSEHOLE PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief, Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait ture. Suppose a Catholic Judge behaved in Mercury, Blue Phil or Calomel. The only until the attack : go and buy a bottle at onceand have it ready, waiting for the dolorouswretch.

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cured.

## THE MOORE CENTENARY.

(From the Catholic World.)

(Concluded from our last.)

While the publication of the Irish Melodies proceeded Moore brought out a number of other works of the most diverse character. His National Airs, in which the music of every country in Europe is laid under contribution, and his Sacred Songs, both arranged by Sir John Stevenson, include several fine lyrics. His greatest poem, Lalla Rookh, dedicated to Rogers, was completed in 1816, but not published till the following year. As far back as 1811 he had formed some such intention, but, after many attempts at its plot and the abandonment of various abortions, he found his inspiration in the history of Ireland, as the four Oriental poems, "The Veiled Prophet," "Paradise and the Peri," "The Fire-Worshippers," and "The Light of the Harem," are only lengthened melodies in which the political and religious struggles of his own country are dramatized in Asia. Messrs. Longman, the publishers, had agreed to give Moore \$15,600 for a poem the same length as Scott's "Rokeby," the same sum they had paid Byron for "Childe Harold," leaving Moore the choice of subject. In the Ghebers, or Fire-Worshippers of Persia, the best of the four poems, he saw the Catholics of Ireland, and in their ruthless Moslem tyrants their alien Protestant oppressors. Moore himself tells us in the preface to the sixth volume of his works : "From that moment a new and deep interest in my whole task took possession of me. The cause of tolerance was again my inspiring theme, and the spirit that had spoken in *The Memoirs* of Ireland soon found itself at home in the East :" while Jeffrey, in the Edinburgh Review, November, 1877, said of Lalla Rookh:

"There is a great deal of our present poetry derived from the East, but this is the finest Orientalism we have yet. The Land of the Sun has never shone out so brightly on the children of the North, nor the sweets of Asia been poured forth, nor her gorgeousness been displayed so profusely to the delighted senses of Europe. The beauteous forms, the dazzling splendor, the breathing odors of the East seem at last to have found a kindred poet in the 'Green Isle' of the west."

Seven editions of Lalla Rookh went off the first year; it was translated into most of the languages of Europe and some of those of the East, and even dramatized, while before Moore's death some thirty editions had been published. Oriental travellers of the highest reputation testified to the fidelity of the charming descriptions of Eastern scenery and local manners and customs in Lalla Rookh; so Mr. Luttrell wrote to Moore:-

"I am told, dear Moore, your lays are sung (Can it be true, you lucky man?) By moonlight in the Persian tongue Along the streets of Ispahan."

The spirited publishers were amply re warded for their enterprise, and Moore came to the front beside Byron and Scott, as one of the first poets of the day, Ireland and her his tory having inspired his muse.

While the conception of Lalla Rookh occupied Moore's brain for two or three winters (1813-16) of his secluded life in a lone cottage (Mayfield, near Ashbourne) in Derbyshire, where he wrote some of the best of his Mclodies and of his other lyrics, and the greater part of that magnificent poem, he turned his versatile genius to the current events of political life- a field in which, next to the Irish Melodies, he rendered some of the most stirling services to his country. The Two-Penny Post-Bag, or Intercepted Letters, published in 1813, and his Satirical and Humorous Poems, of about the same time, led to much agitation in political circles. The work was rapturously welcomed, fifteen editions having edited by Barnes, also an attached personal the command of both journals, and through contributions to which of political squibs, satires, and letters, he derived an income of \$2,500. About the same period, also, he contributed, on the urgent invitation of Lord Jeffrey, to the Edinburgh Review, when the first intellects in the British Empire were on its staff-Brougham, Macauley, Sydney Smith, and others. One of his articles in the Elinburgh was "The Fathers," replete with patriotic erudition, theological research, and ecclesiastical history, upon the perusal of which Byron exclaimed with an oath, "Moore can do anything!" Another of his contribu-tions was on "Private Theatricals," in which he gives a graphic account of those in Dublin in his boyhood, and in Kilkenny in his manhood. As early as 1813 Murray, the publisher, desired to start a review, and offered, through Lord Byron, the editorship to Moore. When Jeffrey's powers were failing Moore was tendered the editorship of the Edinburgh at a salary of \$4,000, with power to draw \$14,000 to pay contributors of his own selection; while, on the occasion of his friend Mr. Barnes' illness, Moore, an inflexible Liberal, was asked to edit the Times on very generous

Moore visited Paris for the first time with Samuel Rogers in the Spring of 1818, and though their stay was brief, the publication ot The Fudge Family in Paris convulsed society with its severe political banter, so that five editions were demanded in a fortnight, and on his return his publisher handed him \$1,750 as his share of the profits of something like a month's incidental squibs while on his visit. In June, 1818, Moore visited Dublin after his return from Paris. In 1815 he and his wife had gone there to see his father and mother and sisters. A public banquet was given him at Morrison's Hotel, at which two hundred and twenty of the leading Liberal noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland were present, the Earl of Charlemont, son of "The man who led the van of the Irish Volunteers" of 1782, being in the chair. Among the guests were Lord Cloncurry, Lord Allen, Sir Charles Molyneaux, Sir Charles Morgan (husband of Lady Morgan, Miss Owenson), O'Connell, Shiel, Peter Burrowes, William Conyngham, aferwards Lord Plunket (lord high chancellor 1830-41), and W. H. Curran, son and biographer of his illustrious father, who died the year before, having got the fatal attack at Moore's table. After the usual toasts, and two speeches from Moore, he sang and played,-for the first time,-

"And doth not a meeting like this make

amends
For all the long years I've been wand'ring
away,
To see thus around me my youth's early friends
As smiling and kind as in that happy day?
Though, haply, o'er some of your brows, as o'er

The snow-fall of time may be stealing-what Like Alps in the sunset, thus lighted by wine, We'll wear the gay tinge of youth's roses again.

"What soften'd remembrance comes over the

In gazing on those we've been lost to so long! The sorrows, the loys of which once they were Still round them like visions of yesterday As letters some hand hath invisibly traced

When held to the flames will steal out on the burst of popularity towards the national bard So many a feeling that long seemed effaced
The warmth of a-moment like this brings to
light."

This touching lyric, composed for the occasion, and rendered with all his charming effectiveness by Moore himself, after such an absence and so brilliant a success, produced intense gratification. It was followed by another, composed for the occasion and sung for the first time:—"They may rail at this life." Sam Lover made his debut at this banquet and sang his first song in public. This was Ireland's public tribute to the genius and the personal character of Moore in the fortieth year of his age. The deepest political significance was justly attached to the banquet to Moore, struggling as the Catholics then were for emancipation, and ardent as were his writings in that dark hour in favor of his faith, his forefathers, and his country. Byron, writing from Ravenna to the elder Disraeli, author of the Curiosities of Literature, and father of the present prime minister of England, said, in reference lo the banquet:-

"The times have preserved a respect for political consistency, and, even though changeable, honor the unchanged. Look at Moore; it will be long ere Southey meets with such a triumph in London as Moore met with in Dublin, even if the government subscribe for it and set the money down to secret service. It was not less to the man than to the poet-to the tempted but unshaken patriot, to the not opulent but incorruptible fellow-citizens-that the warm-hearted Irish paid the proudest of tributes."

Moore having determined to visit Lord Byron, then residing in Venice, and Lord John Russell being engaged on his Life of Lord Russell, which obliged him to proceed to Paris and Genoa, both went in the Autumn of 1819 to Italy. Fables for the Holy Alliance appeared, in the same sarcastic vein as The Fudge Family; while Rhymes on the Road embodied Moore's impressions of his tour in Italy. He visited Turin, Milan, Venice, Flor-Bologna, Modena, Parma and Rome, and in Rome he met Canova, Turner, Chan-trey, Lawrence, and Eastlake. When taking leave of Byron the latter handed Moore white bag containing the manuscript of his life and adventures. On his return to Paris from Italy Moore was informed of the defalcation for \$30,000, to American merchants, of his deputy in Bermuda, and of legal execution having been obtained against him for the amount. This prevented his return to England, and, having refused numerous and generous offers of pecuniary help to meet the demand, he determined to settle with his family in Paris for a time, and by his own literary labors satisfy the claim. The Loves of the Angels, an allegory, was the outcome of this pressure, in the preparation of which he was assisted with books, drawings and information by the leading men in Paris-Humboldt, Denon, Fourier and others. The Bermuda claim having been compromised for \$5,200, instead of \$30,000, towards which the uncle of the defaulting deputy agreed to contribute \$1,500, Moore was enabled to return to London towards the end of October, 1822. The Loves of the Angels was published in December, by June, 1823, Moore had to his credit for it \$5,000, and \$2,500 for the Fables of the Holy Alliance, so that he was enabled to meet his responsibilities connected with Bermuda.

In 1823 Moore visited Ireland with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and spent a month south, passing through Carlow, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Youghal, Cork and Killarney, re-turning to Dublin by Limerick, Maryborough and Naas. Everywhere he was waited on by the Liberal Protestant gentry and by all Catholics. In Killarney he was the guest of the Catholic Earl of Kenmare, where he enjoyed the magnificent scenery of the lakes and of Glengariffe, a visit to which inspired at least three of his most finished scenic sketches. O'Connell and his brother waited gone off in one year. The Morning Chronicle, sketches. O'Connell and his brother waited then the leading Liberal organ, was edited on him and dired with him at Lord Kenby Mr. Perry, an intimate frfend of Moore's, mare's, Moore's record of the political converthe Times, the great Tory oracle, being sation after dinner with Judge Day being one edited by Barnes, also an attached personal of the best vindications ever published of the friend of the Irish bard; so that Moore had sincerity of O'Connell, twenty-four years before his death, regarding Emancipation, absenteeism, church disestablishment and repeal

> The Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish chieftain, with some account of his ancestors, was also published in 1824; and produced a marked sensation. It is an explanation of, and apology for, all the secret societies and the agrarian and other crimes arising out of oppression and unjust treatment, pointing out their causes and their remedies. Sydney Smith, in the Edinburgh Review, writes thus of Moore's Captain Rock :

> "He has here borrowed the name of a celebrated Irish leader to typify that spirit of violence and insurrection which is necessarily generated by systematic oppression and rudely avenges its crimes; and the picture he has drawn of its prevalence in that unhappy country, is at once piteous and frightful. Its effect in exciting our horror and indignation is, in the long run, increased, we think—though at first it may seem counteracted—by the tone of levity, and even jocularity, under which he has chosen to veil the deep sarcasm and substantial terrors of his story. We smile at first, and are amused, and wonder as we proceed that the humorous narrative should produce conviction and pity, shame, abhor-

rence, and despair." Richard Brindsley Sheridan, born at 12 Dorset street, Dublin, September, 1751, and for some time under Samuel Whyte, Moore's schoolmaster, died in London, July 7, 1816. Solicited to write the biography of that wondrous child of genins, Moore could not refuse. Byron and Moore had contributed, at the time of his lamented death, to familiarize the world with his rare abilities and his vile treatment. Moore's Biography of Sheridan, published in 1825, is a further contribution to the national literature of Ireland. He ever supported the cause of Ireland and the Catholics. Fox said of his impeachment of Warren Hastings :- " All that he had ever heard, all that he had ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing and vanished like vapor before the sun." Burke said it was the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument, and wit united of which there was any record or tradition." Pitt said it "surpassed all the eloquence of ancient or modern times, and possessed everything that genius or art could furnish to agitate or control the human mind." Byron said :- "Whatever Sheridan has done, or chosen to do, has been par excellence, always the best of its kind. He has written the best comedy (School for Scandal), the best drama (The Duenna), the best farce (The Critic), and, to crown all, the very best oration (the Begum speech) ever conceived or heard in this country;" while his able biographer, friend and fellow-citizen, Moore, says :-

Whose eloquence, bright'ning whatever it tried,
Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the

grave, Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide As ever bore Freedom aloft on its wave!"

Moore's visit to Scotland in the autumn of 1825, where he spent a pleasant time with the representation of Limerick. Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and the leading spirits in the north, elicited a further living out of Ireland. Literature was his adoption.

of Ireland. The Epicurean, commenced in Paris in 1820,

was not published until 1827, and proved

a great success, financially and literary. We have said that when Moore visited Byron in Venice the latter gave him the manuscript of his journals and autobiography with the conditions that, while it should not be published during his lifetime, Moore was at liberty to show the manuscript to any friend. Byron subsequently wrote to Moore, suggesting that he should raise funds from Murray on the credit of the publication, which Moore did to the extent of \$10,400. On the death of Lord Byron the publisher considered that the work should be issued Moore felt, however, that it was due to Lady Byron and others to submit the work to them, when, objections having been taken to its publication, he cancelled the agreement with Murray and burned the manuscript. But, with the aid of letters and other available documents, Moore brought out in 1830, in three volumes, Letters and Journals of Lord Byron, with notes of his life one of the most important of Moore's works The whole proceeding regarding Moore's ac-tion in the matter has been the subject of bitter criticism, but sober opinion favors the course taken by Byron's biographer and friend.

The Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald (two volumes) was published in 1831, one of the most popular of Moore's works. Within a few days a second edition of it was sold. The preface is bold and fearless, treating with contempt the imputations of seditious motives against such a publication. Reviewing it, the Times said :- "The love of justice, humanity and liberty breaks through every apostrophe of the author, however he may affect to veil his emotions under sarcasm levity or scorn."

One of the most remarkable of all Moore's works is his Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion, inscribed to the people of Ireland in defence of their national faith, by the editor of Captain Rock's Memoirs, which was published in 1833. Being intensely polemical and political, it underwent severe criticism in the press, and was the subject of numerous attacks. The illustrious Dr. Boyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the toremost prelate of his day in Ireland, said of it :- "If St. Augustine were more orthodox and Scratchinbach less plausible, it is a book of which any of us might be proud." At the time of its publication it was largely used as a popular manual of polemical controversy, and even in Catholic pulpits, some of the rancorous spirit remaining, and the Anti-Tithe agitation, which finally led to the disestablishment and disendowment of the

Miore again visited Ireland, August, 1835 when the British Association held its first meeting in Dublin. He was well and warmly received everywhere. The Marquis of Normanby was lord-lieutenant, Lord Morpeth was chief secretary and Drummond undersecretary. He shared the vice-regal hospitality. The gentle and beloved Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. Murray, met Moore at dinner at the parochial house attached to the pro-cathedral, Marlborough street. The provost and fellows of Trinity College, rebel though he was, welcomed their old alumnus and entertained l.im at dinner. But it was at the Theatre Royal he received his greatest popular ovation. Between two of the acts he was forced, in compliance with the unanimous demand of the audience, to rise and address the house in a speech of matchless felicity and spirit, acknowledging that he accepted from the people the proud title of the "national bard.

Protestant Church.

One of the first and most popular acts of the Libera! Ministry in 1835 was to confer a pension of \$1,500 on Moore, in consideration of the services rendered by him to literature a favor which he could not accept from any government save one in conformity with the political principles of his life. This grant was increased to \$2,000 a few years before his death, in consideration of the delicacy of nd the resention of his literary labors.

Moore now entered on his last work, a History of Ireland, unsuited to his years, and which he was not qualified to write. In Lardner's Cyclopardia, Scott had written a history of Scotland in two volumes, and Sir James Mackintosh a history of England in three volumes, and Moore was urged to write for the same work the history of Ireland, intended to be confined to a single volume. In pursuit of material for this work Moore paid his last visits to Dublin in 1838-39, the first volume of his (which was expanded to four volumes) having been published in 1835, and the fourth or last, not until 1846. He had issued the first volume before he came to Ireland to study the subject, so that, when too late, he frankly declared to Dr. l'etre in the Royal Irish Academy, on learning from Eugene O'Curry the nature of the manuscript materials of Irish history then before him :-"Petric, these hugh tomes could not have been written by fools or for any foolish purpose. I never knew anything about them before, and I had no right to have undertaken the history of Ireland." (O'Curry's Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History, pp. 153-4, 441.) The history, which is beautifully written as to style, closes with the Confederate war of 1641, and is wholly unreliable as to the ancient and earlier periods.

Towards his declining years, Moore, like most literary veterans, addressed himself to the revision of a complete addition of all his poetical works, which was brought out in ten volumes. From about the year 1847 he showed increasing signs of decay of mental power, and, as with Swift, Scott, Southey and O'Connell, softening of the brain steadily set in. In 1849 his intellect became quite clouded, and, though removed to Bath for a short time, no improvement took place, and he sank at Sloperton Cottage, Feb. 26, 1852, in his 72nd year. He was buried privately, only his physician and three or four other friends attending, in Bromham churchyard, within sight of his cottage, with his second daughter and his second son, while his devoted wife, Bessy, was laid with them September, 1865. She presented all Moore's books, his portrait, and his harp, to the Royal Academy, Dublin, to which a special room is

devoted. It is said that although he commenced life as a patriot, as is proved by his conduct in Trinity College and subsequently, he sank in after years into the condition of a mere Whig or Liberal, all sentiment of Irish nationality having died out of him. A ready answer is afforded to this charge by the proceedings at the time of the offer to him, in 1832, of the representation of the city of Limerick, with a small estate of some fifteen hundred dollars tendered therewith. Gerald Griffin and his brother Daniel were deputed by the citizens of Limerick to tender the terms just stated. Moore declined, entirely owing to prudence as regards his circumstances, but records that, were he to go into Parliament, he would accept the Repeal pledge, though he was confident it would lead to separation from England. O'Connell was bitterly disappointed at Moore's refusal to accept

Moore is charged with being an absentee-

profession, and he had no market for it in Dublin. The only offer he ever had of em-ployment was an intimation from the Royal Dublin Society that if he applied for the office of librarian, at one thousand dollars a year, it was believed that his election could be se-

It was said that not alone was he buried with Protestant service, but that he conformed to Protestantism before his death. His wife was a Protestant, and it is feared that Protestant service was read at his burial; but the Catholic journals, such the London Tablet, of the time condemned the proceeding as an outrage to her Catholic husband, and an insult to Catholic Ireland. There were no Catholics and no Catholic church near Moore's residence in Wiltshire for fifty or sixty years, but he was a regular attendant at Mass in Warwick street Chapel, London, when there, as also his eldest son, although an extremely lax young man as regards morals. Lord John Russell, Moore's biographer, attests that he lived and died a Catholic. He enjoyed the confidence of Archbishop Murray, Archbishop MacHale, who still lives, Dr. Doyle, O'Connell, and all the leaders of Catholic opinion in Ireland. While in England he similarly enjoyed the confisubjects to the Dublin Review. All friends of Ireland must pray and hope that the celebration of the centennial of Moore may be worthy of the Irish race, upon whose name and fame their poet has shed undying lustre. O'Connell and Moore were separated in life and in death by only a few years, battling for the same great cause, in which they mutually assisted each other. May the centennial of Moore be, according to his relative claims, as great a success as that of the Liberator!

#### TELEGRAMS.

Italy.

Rome, May 19 .- The Chamber of Deputies passed the Bill making performance of civil marriage before religious ceremony obligatory. Austria.

PESTH, May 19 .- The river Theiss is inundated. Ninety square miles of grain fields near Beeze have been destroyed, besides two villages. The river Drove is overflowed and destroyed hundreds of houses.

Russia.

period of military service in the line by three years, which will permit of an immense increase in the number of recruits.

The Afghanistan War.

London, May 20 .- A correspondent from Simla says that among the principal points of the agreement with Yakaob Khan are the British command of the passes, with sufficient territory to constitute a scientific frontier, appointment of a British resident at Cabul, and control of the foreign relations of Afghanis-

Ireland. LONDON, May 16 .- The election for the Parliamentary representation of the county of Clare, Ireland, was warmly contested. There are 5,371 registered electors in the county, but O'Gorman Mahon, the successful candidate in the Nationalist interest, was returned by a narrow majority of only 130. He was opposed by Capt. Vandeleur and Mr. O Brien, a well-known Catholic barrister, who occupies a high position on his circuit, and his family are intimately acquainted with the county. At the last general election county Clare returned Lord Francis Cunningham and Sir Bryan O'Loughlan, both Home Rulers,

Germany. London, May 19 .- A Berlin despatch says that Bismarck's parliamentary soirce on Saturday evening was less numerously attended than on previous occasions, the Free-Traders sending but thin contingent, and 20 deputies from Alsace-Lorraine. The Prince was most The Chancellor held forth at length to the deputies on fiscal matters, dwelling upon the necessity for protecting the agriculturists, especially petty holders, against foreign competition. The wood tax was also sorely needed if arboriculture in Germany were not to be completely destroyed. The duty on beer, too, must be got through. Referring to the tariff debates, he observed if any one thought they would wear his patience out by prolonging the discussion, they were very much mistaken. He would remain in Berlin till September if necessary, but successfully finished the thing must be. The hono able members were clearly not acquainted with the tough and dogged perseverance of Prussian officials. Later on the Prince referred incidentally to the silver sales of the Prussian Bank which he would like to see stopped.

France.

Versailles, May 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies, Lochroy, referring to the conduct of the Archbishop of Aix, demanded that the payment of salaries of the rebellious ecclesiastics be withheld, and advocated separation of Church and State. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, replied that the members were in complete accord on Ferry's Educational Bill. They were determined to oppose clerical encroachments. Should reports of the speeches of the Archbishop of Aix and his subsequent pastoral prove correct, the Archbishop will

PARIS, May 19 .- Leroyer, Minister of Justice, to-day informed a deputation of Radical deputies that the Government had decided not to grant amnesty to members of the Commune; but simply to pardon them after the 6th of June. Rochefort, Valles and Blanqui will be thus pardoned, but simple pardon does not include restoration to civil power. La Republique Francaise pronounces the statement that Waddington and Lepere

cannot remain in the same Cabinet as idle invention. London, May 20 .- It is understood that only 500 Communists will be excluded from amnesty.

The Military College.

We learn from a private source that the \$20,000 in the Supplementary Estimates for the Military College is to pay for work already done. We therefore take it for granted that owing to the condition of the Treasury, a legacy of nothing having been left by the late Government, the present administration does not see its way clear to go on with an additional wing for the present, and were misled in regard to the \$20,000 item, which is retrospective not prospective.—Kingston News.

The Foreign Times has the following :-The duties on wheat, corn, &c., are such as to gladden the hearts of the Canadian farmers -so much so that we had two farmers from near Mount Elgin, Ontario, who unmistakably, by the baptismal register pronouncedly written on their tongue, must have drawn their first breath somewhere in Aberdeenshire, who both were in high glee as they expressed themselves what great advantages this new tariff would

1981 - Maria Artika da Kabana da Kab

DETAILS OF A DREADFUL MURDER Coolness or Insanity of the Marderer.

Toronto, May 16 .- A farm labourer was

arrested for murdering Mrs. Catherine Thomp-

son, near Markham, on the 6th of April last.

The man had been seen lurking about the

neighborhood before the commission of the

crime, and when the murder was committed he was suspected, but although three constables had been continually searching for him, it was not till yesterday that Constable Jones was going along Main street, of Sparta, three miles from Markham, and accidentally came across the man. The officer immediately made the arrest, Thickpenny offering no resistance, but on the contrary calmly holding up his hands to re-ceive the darbies. In conversation with Jones, prisoner confessed to the crime, and said if he had known the officers were after him he would have given himself up. He had, when taken, a silver-mounted revolver, with four chambers loaded. In the course of an interview prisoner said he committed the Mr. Hutchiuson they entered and found, as crime for his poor victim's money, being half starved and nearly frozen. He had wandered about all winter, only having obtained work for a week or two, and one evening, when dence of Cardinal (then Dr.) Wiseman and about famished, the thought came into his Dr. Lingard, and was invited by the former to head that he would kill Mrs. Thompcontribute articles on delicate ecclesiastical son and take the money which she was hoarding to give herself a de-cent burial. At first he firmly resisted the terrible thought, but it haunted him more and more, and would not leave him; finally he resolved to do the deed. He knew Mrs. Thompson's house well, and knew that she lived alone, she having taken compasion on him some time ago and knitted him a pair of socks and gave him food. Having provided himself with a good stout club, nearly three feet long, he proceeded to the house on Sunday evening, April 6th, tirmly determined to beat out the poor woman's brains. After cooly looking up and down the road to make sure no body was coming, with the hellish determination fixed in his mind, he opened the door of the cottage and entered. Being asked if at the time no thought of the enormity of the crime he was to commit struck him? He answered no, I went into the house for the deliberate purpose of killing the woman and stealing her money, and did so. The last few words he pronounced with emphasis and as if intensely satisfied. He did not remember whether the woman spoke or not. He quietly pushed to the door and approached Mrs. Thompson, who Lordon, May 19.—A Berlin despatch says was sitting by the stove with her back to-that the Czar has determined to shorten the wards him. The noise of the door closing aroused her, and seeing who the intruder was, she got up and walked towards him without speaking; he took a few steps forward, and raising the club, struck hera horrible blow with all his might on the side of the head, felling her to the ground. She laid there not uttering a sound but quivering all over. To make sure he had done his fiendish work thoroughly, he head as she lay bruised and bleeding on the floor, when blood spurted out in a stream. He was not sure whether he struck her a see her move, her flesh only quivering. chest that stood in one corner and found in it a purse containing \$7 in bills and 50 cents in silver, which he put in his pocket, throwing the purse away; that was all the money he said he could find. He then left, going to Markham, where he spent hide at all. That the next morning he started to look for work, and he did not know that the murder had been discovered until a week afterwards, when talking one day to the man in the bush, he was told of the finding of the woman's body. He then started away, not could not stop away, and returned to Markwas arrested, as described. At the terminating interview he said, "mind you I was half the prairies, secure your horses and oxen frozen.

The victim of this most deliberate and foul murder was a poor woman, 50 years old steady, industrious, and bearing an unblemished character. She lived alone on lot four, 7th concession, Markham, 17 miles from Toronto, the nearest neighbor being 300

yards away. Robert McDowell, a baker, calling at her house, as usual, on Monday morning, discovered her lifeless body lying in a pool of blood; blood being spattered everywhere. On the left side of her head was a gaping wound three or four inches long. On the top of her head another horrible cut presented itself, either being sufficient to cause instant death. McDowell at once gave the alarm, and the whole district was running wild with excitement.

The prisoner, who was brought into Toronto to-day and lodged in the city jail, takes matters cool, and appears to have no concern either about his fiendish crime or his own fate. He converses freely and quietly, never hesitating to talk about murder. When the charge was read to him at the Police Court, he replied that he could not read, but he owned up to it. He was remanded for a week, when the regular examination will be made

before the Police Magistrate. In appearance the prisoner looks very little like a murderer. He bears traces of having lived a miserable life, but would not strike one as dangerous. He was forty years old on the 21st of April, and was born in Norfolk county, England, whence he came to Markham five years ago, where he has since worked as a farm laborer, indulging in intervals of loafing. He is unmarried, short and stout, fair hair and light blue eyes, with a rather simple expression of countenance. By many, in fact, he is thought to be lightgo on a spree, when he would be downright crazy.

Esther Cox.

AMHERST, N.S. May 19 .- The Amberst Gazette publishes the following additional details of the Esther Cox mystery :- To the many strange things we have published in connection with the Amherst mystery, reports of occurrences still more striking, which we have collected during the past week, have yet to be added. The case has lately excited increased interest, still there are many residents of the town who totally disbelieve in there being any mystery. Until Tuesday, we could speak from personal knowledge only of the rappings. We tested the reality standing washing dishes; she had not moved from the position, when we heard a crash, and, on going forward, found a glass tumbler, which had evidently contained

saw a minute or two afterwards this rim flying over her head. It was shattered She was still washing her dishes, and could not have thrown it herself, nor was any other person in the room. This is all we have een. We have frequently heard drop articles which she said struck her, and which we were told by reliable persons had been hurled from certain points, six to fifteen feet distant. W. F. Cutten was standing at the lower side of the door and Esther on the upper side, when a pile of scale weights he had previously seen on the counter, 12 feet distant, fell near their feet. R. Hutchinson heard a hard substance strike the ceiling of the kitchen, and afterwards the wall of the saloon; picking it up he found it to be nearly a whole bath brick, which Mr. White and Esther said had come from a shelf. On Tuesday evening Esther, as she states, locked the shop to go to tea, and while crossing the street was startled by a tremendous noise in the building. She dared not return alone, and after meeting they both informed us, the following articles had moved from various points to positions near the middle of the floor:—Three carthen-ware bowls, 16, 14 and 12 inches in diameter, which had been on the table were now top upwards. In one was a tea kettle from the top of the stove, which, with its contents would weigh twenty pounds. In another a coffee pot was found which had been on the shelf. The box was on its side; a basin, which had been on it, moved a considerable distance, still containing water; a pot had ranged itself near the kettle, so that one might not call the other names. But of all the attacks upon the poor girl the most serious was that she affirms was made by the which blade of an open jack-knife penetrating her clothing and cutting her back. Mrs. White examined her back, and states that the mysterious assassin drew blood. Esther states that this was the second attack by the knite. which she and Mr. White's son say was closed after its first flight, and must have opened of its own accord.

#### A Sorrowful Plight.

One fortnight ago five young men set out from Montreal, determined on making their fortunes in this "land of promise." were all of the well-to-do c'ass, including a cashier and bank clerk, each of whom brought considerable capital. On arriving here they met two triends from Kingston, and as it was the intention of all to forsake the desk for the plough, they determined on settling in the same locality; in order to be near each other. After deliberation it was decided to make the neighborhood of Rapid City their home, and the necessary land was obtained. The requisite outfits having been purchased, the party started out the day before last with joyous anticipation. When night came on they encamped by the trail, and secured hit her again with all his strength on the their oxen, about ten in number, to their carts and waggons. The party entered with great zest into the novelty of the thing-so different from refined city life. The camp third time, as he was a little excited. He fire was kindled, and around it they spoke though she died right off, as he did not with hopefulness of the future; smoked their pipes, and talked of old times. When He then broke open a large wooden the time for retiring came, they made their beds in the carts, and, covering themselves with blankets, were soon asleep. The fatiguo of the preparations of the previous few days had its effect, and the sleepers slept as soundly as did Saul in the cave of Engedi. When they awoke in the morning, our reader can the night. He declared he did not try to judge of the surprise and dismay of the emigrants on finding that only two of the ten oxen were to be seen, the others having broken their fastenings and wandered off. Several of the party immediately started out in pursuit of the oxen, whilst two were left in charge of the vehicles, and one returned to particularly to elude the police. He came a the city to procure stronger fastenings for the short distance on the Grand Trunk, but he the remaining oxen. The success of the searchers is not yet known, but it is not exham Township. Passing through Sparta he pected that all the strayed animals will be recovered. Moral to emigrants-When on strongly that they will be unable to escape .--Winnipeg Times, May 7.

## Presentation to Father McKenna.

The following address was presented to Father McKenna by the contractors and work-

men on the Lachine canal: LACHINE, May 7th, 1879.

To the Rev. Father McKenna, Curate:

REVERENED SIR,-In view of your approaching departure from here, we, the officers and workmen of the Lachine canal, feel it our duty to express to your Reverence our deep sense of the great blessing which we have so lately enjoyed by the performance of a pious retreat in the holy week of Lent, when through the Sacrament of Penance we had the unspeakable happiness of approaching the most hely table of Our Lord, being prepared for and led thereto by your wise and wholesome instruc-

tions and most edifying discourses. You, reverend sir, are aware of the unbounded respect and undying love of the Irish Catholic for the priests and bishops of his Church. You can, therefore, judge what must be our feelings towards that most highlygifted and well beloved prelate, the Right Rev. Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, who was so mindful of our spiritual welfare as to send a priest of our own nationality as an assistant to the amiable and zealous paster of this parish, the Rev. Father Piche, whose kind and fatherly care we shared in an equal de-

gree with the resident members of his flock. May God in His infinite mercy grant us the grace to show, by our future good conduct, how much we have profited by their holy zeal in our regard. In conclusion Rev. sir, we pray Almighty God to grant you a long and happy life, and that He may endow you with abunheaded. He used to drink considerably and dant grace for the editiontion of those whom you will in the future have under your spiritual care. In taking our leave we beg acceptance of this gold watch and chain as an humble token of our love.

(Signed), Rodgers, Kelly and Farrell, Davis & Sons, John Morton, D. M. McGrath John McLaughlin, John Conroy, Thomas Kelly, John Ryan, John Nagle, Arthur O'Neill, John Connelly, Wm. Newell, Patrick Mack, William

#### THE MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT. \$500 Received for the Fund.

The Executive Committee for the erection of a monument to the memory of the founder. of Montreal, M. do Maisonneuve, has decided to publish lists of those who shall participate of the rappings by causing Esther to place in this national enterprise. The first list is herself upon a stool which would not admit given below; others will follow in their of her feet touching the floor. Eether was turn :- Seminary of St. Sulpice, \$250; Mayor Rivard, \$100; Hon. L. R. Masson, \$40; Hon. F. G. Baby, \$25; Chas. Glackmeyer, Esq, \$20; J. Grenier, Esq., \$10; Dr. Hingston, tumbler, which had evidently contained a paper of pepper, had been broken in pieces by falling upon a large earthen bowl, which lay upon the table. Esther said the tumbler fell from off the cupboard, and the spot struck and position of the pieces was sufficient evidence that it had at least come City. Hell by His Worship. sufficient evidence that it had at least come City Hall by His Worship Mayor from that direction. The distance was seven Rivard or Mr. Chas, Glackmeyer, City Clerk, confer upon them, and upon the industrious classes generally in the land of their feet; a rim of the top of the tumbler was or at the Savings' Bank, St. James street, by adontion.

Taking the same position we Mr. E. Barbeau, Manager. to the or the second of the first that the control of the second of the

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## HOME READING.

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Wit and Humor.

"Don't wave your ears at me, you flabbyhearted green-livered plug," exclaimed a Blackford schoolhouse orator at a debate fast Fall. The chairman decided that the speaker was out of order, and that the gentleman from Elder Blossom Hollow could indulge in the time-honored custom of waving his ears at his opponent, providing they did not interfere with the lights.

An Irishman, in describing America, said "I am told that you might roll England thru it, an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh-water oceans inside that ve might dround ould Ireland in; an' as for Scotland; ye might stick it in a corner an' ye'd never be able to find it out, except it might be from the smell o' whiskey."

"Amanda, I wish you to put the large Bible in a prominent place on the centre table, and place three or four hymn books carelessly round on the sofas. I have advertised for a young man to board in a cheerful Christian family, and I tell you what, if you girls don't manage, either one of you, to rake him in, I'll never try anything again, for I'm tired

who is really stupid, is asked: "How many miles from Paris to Berlin?" "Three hundred." "And how many from Berlin to Paris?" "The same, of course." "That's where you're officer laughed heartily, and handed birds or eggs for hatching, and you have the wrong." "Wrong!" exclaims the military Smith a letter written by Ward, inform-common barn yard fowl, select your best man, astonished and troubled. "Yes, wrong! You know how long it is between Christmas and New Year's." "Yes." "Well, it is the same between New Year's and Christmas?" "By Jove! you're right. I never thought of Smith determined to get even with the incorthat before."

A Forward Season.—An old negro named Sam Clark, who counts a Griswold-street lawyer among his friends, called at his law-shop with a very anxious look on his face, and penalty. The next morning Artemus Ward yer among his friends, called at his law-shop said:—Boss, Ize clean twisted up distime and arrived at the custom-house with his panorawant to ax a few quesbuns." "Well, go arrived at the custom-house with his panorama, when the inspector insisted upon a head, Sam." "Wall, all de white folks tell glimpse of his beautiful pictures. Ward tried me that the sezun am at leas' a month shead. | every excuse, but the official was importu-I h'ars 'em talkin' 'about it on the kyars an' all ober." "Yes, this is a very forward spring. his man unwind one section of the pano-I think we are at least a month ahead." "Wall, rama before the inspector. Artemus stood if dat's de case will the fo'th o' July come on by and explained the views until sudfo'th o' June, or when an' haint April fule denly the cloth came to light, and as it day dun gone an' passed by two weeks?" The slowly unwound in front of the pictures, lawyer tried to explain, but Sam was more mixed than before. He scratched his head and went slowly out, but in half-an-hour he hibitor, said: "This view is slightly encumreturned with a face longer than ever. "Got that through your head yet?" asked the law- That Smith told you all about it. What's the yer. "Fo' de Lawd, but Ize bin stsuck agin!" whispered the African. "If we am a month ahead now, dis ya'r will either have thirteen found himself caught by his own joke. months or 'leven! Splain dat, now!" But the lawyer couldn't and Sam went out, saying: " Dese white folks am a werry curns set, dey is. Dey go an' git de sezum all outer gear, an' den a nigger can't tell whether to plant taters or dodge icicles!"

#### IteMs of Interest.

REVENCE -- The man who seeks to revenge his wrongs is a usurper of the right of God, to whom alone belongs all vengeance. "Revenge is mine, saith she Lord," and the man who will not forgive, will, if we are to believe the apostle St. James, be judged without mercy. The very revenge which man seeks is, indeed, a condemnation of himself. The man that calls down the thunderbolt to destroy whatever is beneath it is alike exposed to the cloud that hangs over all. For man to be they raise to the surface, float to the wringer, revengeful is as if a criminal, confined with and are run through it into the second spring, his accomplices and speedily to be brought to judgment, should in some petty malice against | other wringer. This natural laundry does its one of his fellow captives, appeal to the speedier vengeance of those very laws which all had violated, and which, falling in vengeance on the head of one, must fall upon the of a day over the wash tub. It is particularly heads of all.

Love Rewarded .- A contemporary has this regedy of T's The thunder threatened, the tempest tossed the trees, throwing their trembling drumklets topsy-turvey. Tripping towards the town, Theresa thought To-night Theodore threads the time some thoroughfares, thinking things trace the threatening turmoil. There towards the toil-gate, tramped Theodore trying to throttle two thieves "Take to the timber, Theresa!" thundered Theodore, "Tell that to timid things," thought Theresa, treading tiger-like towards the trie. Then, telling Theodore to throw the taller thief. Theresa, taking t'other's taga, tied through the thickness the thief's throat. This terminated the terrible troubles that threatened the twain. They turned tri-umphantly to town to tell the tale. To-mor-

row ties them together! WILL BLOOD TELL THE CONSTITUTION ?-Some five years ago, Dr. Heltzman annouced an important discovery in respect to the anatomy of protoplasm. He claimed that protoplasm of every description invariably contains a network of threads and granules inclosing a fluid, and that the threads and granules constitute the living matter. This view he now asserts has been accepted by more than a dozen of the best microscopists abroad. although it has not yet been recognised in this country; and he makes it the basis of an announcement which, if satisfactorily demonstrated, cannot fail to have a marked and beneficial effect upon the practice of medicinethe announcement that a drop of a man's blood under the miscroscope will tell just what his condition and constitution may be. A protracted study of the pus corpuscles in urine, in connection with clinical history, led Dr. Heltiman to the conclusion that the constitution of a patient could be determined by such examination, the pus corpuscles of a healthy and strong person containing a greater abundance of living matter than those of a person enfeebled by disease or otherwise. He next extended his investigations to the colourless blood corpuscles, suspecting that by their examination also he might be able to determine the constitution of the individual furnishing the blood. His expectation was verified, he says; an abundance of large granules going with a good constitution. He frequently noticed that the number of white blood corpuscles was considerably increased after a single sleepless night, so much so that it might be determined whether a man had been kept from his rest or not, by examination of his blood. It could also be determined whether a mun was to have acute diseases, or whether he was to suffer from the slow process of disease incident to a strumous diathesis. A committee of physicians has been appointed to investigate and report on this most promising subject. If it proves possible to determine a man's physical constitution by the examination of a drop of his blood a new field of investigation will be opened and one having very important practical bearings.

## A Smuggling Joke.

Artemus Ward was lecturing with his panerama at Salt Lake, and, as business was good, he was in corresponding high spirits, and his pockets were full of coin. The day before they went to leave Smith, his advance agent, told Ward that as silks were so much United States, he had purchased a large piece | them.

of silk, and was going to take it to his wife as a present. Ward was pleased with the idea, and in the same confidence told Smith that he had also purchased a piece of melton cloth, and both conferred with each other as to the best way to secrets the goods to pass the Custom House. Ward suggested to Smith to wrap the silk around his body, and Smith in turn advised Artemus to place the cloth within the folds of his panorama of Salt Lake. Smith left the next morning to go over to the States in advance. The bundle of silk wound around him made him feel quite uncomfortable, especially when he came to the custom-house and they commenced interrogating about his baggage. The official was very polite and passed his baggage without a murmur, and then invited him into his private office, handed him a cigar, and begged him to have inculcated a taste for poultry breeding take a seat. "You seem to be a very stoutish which, we are glad to see, is increasing. kind of a man," said the officer. "Yes," said Smith, his face getting red and the warmth from the silk increasing, "I'm pretty solid, but I can't stand a hot room." "Ah," said the inspector, "what's the trouble? Anything the matter with your chest or lungs?" "Only a slight oppression," replied Smith. "Oppression about the lungs!" exclaimed the officer, rising and advancing towards the suffocating agent. "Let me make an examination for

out."

A military man who boasts that he can't your coat." The inspector insisted, and the be caught, no matter what you ask him, but discomfited agent, after vainly trying to escape from his solicitation, finally acknowledged the corn, and confessed to having alone. the concealed silk upon his person. The ing the inspector that a smuggler would ing one half of the reward for the information. rigible joker; so he told the officer about Ward having the roll of cloth concealed in for flesh and eggs. his panorama. The inspector appreciated nate, and finally he was compelled to have Ward struck up attitude like his performance upon the stage, and, in the drawl of the exbered with twenty yards of meiton cloth. damage?" The Inspector soon settled the

#### Carlifornia.

California continually developes new wonders. The latest discovery there is a natural washing machine, which, as may be supposed, has been turned to full advantage. A boiling spring has been discovered in Tulare County, between Palvadere and Los Gates Creek. An enterprising person has applied for the water right, and has made a clothes wringer to be worked by a waterwhoel at one side of the spring where it boils over into another clear cold spring in which the proprietor has placed a sack of indigo. The people in the rather than be thrown away. neighbourhood go to the spring to do their Provide dust baths in the washing. The soiled clothes are thrown into the water, which has a whirling motion. They are drawn out of sight. In a few minutes where they are rinsed by passing through auwork in about forty minutes, and one of its special benefits is that anyone can do the washing, thus sparing woman the drudgery appreciated by women, therefore, and a numof families in the country intend to take facilitate labour. Californians daily expect to recover a cave in the vicinity where, by some arrangement of partial nature, hot smooth stones roll up and down over a smooth rocky bed, so as to serve as flat-irons for the doing up the washed clothes.

## For and About Women.

Coast trains are very long this year. Mourning parasols are trimmed with crape Black and white tops are used for fashionable walking boots.

Women are appointed to be notaries public in the State of Ohio. Black brocade grenadines with bright figures

are new this summer. English children wear pinafores of pink, blue

and white washing silk. Black silk is combined with polka dots for

valking and evening dresses.

Florence, Italy, is to have an academy of design exclusively for women.

Thyra red is neither poppy nor cherry, but comething between the two. Parasol linings are sometimes of gay Scotch

plaids or bandana goods. Queen Victoria has nine million dollars

worth of plate at Windsor Castle. The wives of fifteen of the diplomatic corps

in Wushington are American girls. White linen, or nearly white, will be worn

by ladies at the seaside this summer. Black net veils with tinty dots of gold and gold borders are new, but unbecoming.

Morning sacques of dotted or striped muslin are to be worn with colored skirts this a week or two and getting tired of their busisummer.

Lengthwise button-holes are worked around the waist line of wrappers, and the belt is run through them.

Lyons silks are again commanding the market, by reason of their beauty of finish and excellence of fabric.

The Parisian papers speak of a very choice new shade of blue produced by some chemical process with alizarine.

Bonnet strings are tied in a large loose bow under the chin, not at the side, or they are simply crossed in front, the ends forming a

## The Keys of the Bastile.

The keys of the world-renowned Bastile are said to be in the possession of a St. Louis locksmith. It is told that after the revolutionists had rushed over the second drawbridge of the historic prison and slain the Governor, Delaunay, one of them, named Deckastel, secured the keys. They were kept in the family until one of its members, Antoine Lechastel, emigrated (1852) to the United States, and found his way, in straitened circumstances, to St. Louis, where John C. Hamilton, the locksmith in question, bought them of him. There are five keys in all, the largest very rusty, and looking old enough to have been used by Hugo Aubriot, Prevot of Paris, who built the fortress five centuries since. The smallest, eight inches long, is of fine steel, the notches, to fit the wards of the lock, being so small that a cheaper in the British Possessions than in the bit of paper cannot easily be inserted in

## AGRICULTURAL.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Hints for the Season.

In years past, almost a universal idea has been that poultry could not be kept with profit except on large farms, and even then, only when raised in large numbers. This is a great mistake, as a few well chosen birds, when properly cared for, yield as much in proportion, if not more profit, as when kept in large numbers. There is scarcely a family who have a few common or barn yard fowls but have found them profitable. As a general thing, the management of poultry is considered of too little importance, and is left pretty much to chance; but of late years, the Poultry Exhibitions throughout the country

Among all domesticated animals, none are more profitable than poultry when their products are properly disposed of.

There is no good reason why, at all seasons of the year, eggs should not become as much the food of the poor as they are a delicacy for the rich.

Poultry breeding is carried on largely by funciers who deal in fine feathered and full they will make us for such attention. blooded stock, bred strictly to colour and shape of feather and body, which they sell in pairs or trios at good prices. But there is money in raising poultry for flesh and eggs

If you cannot afford to buy high priced gusted with poultry breeding. layers, and flesh producers. Mate properly not succeed in getting particularly fine points in plumage, you will in a short time succeed in making great improvement in your stock,

Hens are not profitable to keep after the third year as egg producers. If they are of a valuable breed they may be kept, for the sake of breeding to keep up the stock.

When eggs are the only object, the Polands, Black Spanish, Leghorns, Orevecours and La Fleche are the best. The game are also very good, but it is difficult to keep many together, because of their quarrelsome dispositions. The Spanish and Leghorus are best, the first laying large white eggs and most in weight of any in the year, the Leghorns most in number and not large. For flesh, the Brahma, or Plymouth Rock,—the latter being essentially the farmers' fowl,—maturing early, and forming flesh quickly at the least expense.

Now, as the season is come when you can let your fowls out, from their winter shelter, to run in the grass, you must not forget to care for them, if you expect to make any profit from them. It may be that you are obliged to confine your birds in small yards, in spring as well as winter, preventing the from getting to the garden or planted fields. Therefore it is needful to provide them with food such as will take the place of that which they would pick up when running at large.

Pure fresh water, and plenty of it, daily change of food, cooked and raw, greens, such stuff as cabbage, turnips; once a week chopped onions, gravel, oyster-shells broken up, old mortar, scraps; in fact anything left from the table may be cooked and given to them

Provide dust baths in the sun where they will be dry, made of good road dust or sand, well mixed with a little flour of sulphur.

Keep a record of your work. Do not burden your minds with trying to remember either your success or failure.' If you make an experiment, record it, so that you can trace it un for reference if it is a success; if a failother time.

If you buy eggs for hatching, be sure of the the man you buy of, know what up their abode near the spring, in order to the merits of his stock are, note how they are packed, if sent by express; if badly done make complaint at once.

Do not allow the bones from the table to be thrown into the dust heap, or lie around the yard; throw them into the fire, burn them a little, crush and give them to your fowls. If bread is burned, or anything else that is cooked in the house, do not throw it away, but use it as charcoal for your birds.

If they have been obliged to run in the orchand or meadow to pick up their living as they can and feeding on what they could get, their eggs and flesh are likely to taste; -feed ing charcoal in any shape will remedy the evil.

If you can spare a piece of land from garden or field, plant sunflower seeds. Mammoth Russian is best-the seeds will prove useful for your poultry next fall.

Prepare now for the winter's supply of green food for your poultry.

Provide onions, cabbage, turnips, and beets Cut grass when about six inches long and cure it well :--it will save you much trouble and anxiety when the cold winter comes, and will not be expensive in time or material.

The sekson for hatching chickens, for market and exhibition, is now at hand; the poultry keeper finds himself busy preparing for his work; if he does his duty, the fowl houses should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, nests washed, and new bruised straw or soft hay may be used. It is full early for us in this climate to commence setting the hens, unless good provision is made to guard the eggs from being chilled, by the hens leaving the nest too long when feeding, or at night, as pullets will frequently do after setting for

Old hens as a rule are safer and surer for this duty; their eggs batch better than those of young fowls.

Experience has taught good breeders in this cold climate that birds hatched out in May and June do as well as those hatched a month carlier.

Unless provision is made for green food, a good rule is to bring the young chicks out so as to be ready when the young grass is start ing up.

Set a hen at this early season on nine eggs rather than greater number, let them ce fresh laid, place her upon them at night, keep her in a quietplace, with food and water near, and let her alone, she will bring her brood off better than with your help; feed the young chicks for a week upon dry bread crumbs mixed with eggs boiled hard; a little boiled wheat after this is very good. Cut up fine scraps of meat well cooked every other day until the grass is well started.

Keep the mother and chickens free from lice and from cats and rats until they are well

## Good and Bad Breeding of Poultry.

There is a great difference in the plans used y poultry breeders, even when they desire to do the best they can for the comfort and well being of their fowls.

They are inexperienced and often fail in arising partly from badly constructed shelter, chester, in October, 1876.—E. B. P.]

allowing the fowls to forage for themselves anywhere and everywhere in all kinds of weather. Some claim that to allow birds to rough it keeps them in the best health, makes them hardy, and in fact is the most natural

for them. Carelessness in the little details necessary to geed management, such as the waste of food feeding irregularly, ungarding them from exposure, is often the cause of the bad and unprofitable results experienced by those just starting in the business.

To be a good breeder is to be one who is in part at least to give back an equivalent for what he receives from his properly tended and kindly treated stock. No man should keep on his premises, any animal which he is not disposed to care for properly, either by attending to it himself, or having it attended to by some one competent and faithful, and particularly in the care of fowls and chickens, as they being unable to care for themselves, need to be provided for.

The more care and attention is given to keep them in good appearance and health, the more uniformly they are fed and watered, and the more cleanly they are kept in well lighted and ventilated quarters, the better returns

The last course of treatment will ensure successful breeding, and we hope no intelligent man will keep more stock than he can attend to unless he desires to be out of pocket; a sure way to become disappointed and dis-

To become a successful breeder requires time, care, thought, and study, as well as practice, and now is the time for our readers, who endeavour to pass a quantity of silk, for that purpose, using only your best stock have not already done so, to begin. Select describing Smith's appearance, and claim- every season to breed from. Though you may some good fowls of any breed which you may fancy, of pure blood, and start with one kind only until you have learned their habits and how to manage them; have patience to learn well, you will be amply repaid for your trouble; and starting upon a good foundation will

how to manage them; have patience to learn well, you will be amplet so will be amplet so compete with those who have already been long in the business.

\*\*Red Peppers for Chickens.\*\*

We have found so much benefit from its use that we desire to call attention to it now, in time to sow the seed. The small pepper known as "Birli's Pepper" is the best.

The plant is very pretty when growing, and attains from eighteen inches to two feet in height, and in autumn its bright little red heads looking out from under the rich dark green foliage are very beantiful. The seeds have a stimulating property that is very good for newly hatched chickens, especially if they are weakly; two or three given them have a wonderful effect.

If a moulting hen shows sings of weakness, three or four pods daily in the food will help her greatly.

\*\*Co-operation in the Purchase of Farm Implements.\*\*

(From the Rural New Yorker.)

In many places farmers are assing money by co-operation in the purchase of Farm Implements.

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In many places farmers are assing money by co-operation in the purchase of the farmer and the proposed to the farmer and mown to the proposed to the ure, you can protect yourself against it, an- acre. The outlay for a machine as above esgrain drills and some other machines. These are often used to sow not over 50 acres per year, and are idle for the rest of the time. But few farmers are competent to manage reapers and mowers and other complicated too's. For this purpose it needs mechanical tect. In every neighborhood there are men who have no farms or only small farms, and who are apt at driving teams and keeping implements in order. If they are pre-engaged, they can be employed to drill wheat, cut grass or grain at reasonable prices. This will need some foresight-some plaining, The man can begin on the earliest grass and quit on the latest, perhaps on bottom land. He can do the same with wheat and other grain. At a good price he will try hard to accommodate. The writer knows of several neighborhoods where this plan is already in successful operation. The figures are given to set farmers thinking, before the season arrives for mowing, eaping and drilling.

DR. LLOYD, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war, from exposure contracted consumption. He says in a letter addressed to Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., proprietors of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of your Lung Balsan that I am now alive and enjoying good health.

In the cure of Consumption there is probably no known medicine equal to the Syrup of Hypophosphites prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. John, N. B. A number of cases have come under our notice the past year when the results which have followed its use have been astonishing. We write this uc-solicitated by anyone, and advise the afflicted to try it.-Editor "Colonial Farmer."

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER .- From the reports of dealers in this city we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhosa or cholera morbus.-Montreal Transcript.

## Another English Pedestrian in New York.

New York, May 15 .- The English pedestrian, Crossland, who arrived yesterday to take part in the contest for the O'Leary belt, Chicago, May 28th, says:—"On September 12th and 13th, 1878, I walked at Pomona Hall, Manchester, 1203 miles and 240 yards without rest. I made the greatest record in the following list: 242 miles in in 57 hours, 2 minutes and 37 seconds; 284 miles in 68 hours, 40 minutes and 19 seconds. This was done in Manchester in March a year ago. I have made the best 33 hours' time, also 35 hours' time. Why, two years ago I beat O'Leary at Manchester 19 miles out of 300 in a 72 hours' match, and that square heel and toe. Last fall at London 1 broke down, but at the end of 300 miles I was 74 miles ahead of all other competitors. Rowell was there and I was over 20 miles ahead of him."

[Crossland forgets to state that O'Leary beat him badly in a 300-mile heel and toe producing the desired results, such failures | walking match, in Pomona Garden, Man-

## HOLY LAND OIL. PREMIUMS!

Nature's own Remedy for Man and Beast.

Prepared from the Oil found issning from the earth at the base of the Mountains at the source of the

#### RIVER JORDAN IN PALESTINE, The waters of which stream have even been celebrated for their

Miraculous Curative Powers!

By bathing the Breast, Stomach and Spine with Holy Land Oil, it Assists Digestion and Assimilation, it vitalizes the Blood, it restores tone and vigor to the whole Nervous System, it gives nerve and Muscular Action to the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals, and Power of Endurance and Concentration to the Mind, thus curing Dyspepsia, Bilionancss, Indigestion, Liver Comptaint, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Mentul Depression, Nervous Prostration, Bronchilis, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Caugh, St. Vitus's Dance, Ihronic Diarrhwa, Fever and Ague, Palpitation of the Heart, Leucorrhwa, any disease brought on by Irregularities of Life, Overworked Mind, &c., &c., &c.

By bathing with Holy Land Oil the part of the body affected, it never falls to cure kheumatism, New algia, Headache, Toothache, Laruche, Facecache, Colic and Cramps, Sore Throut, Sudden Cold, Inflammation of the Chest and Bowels, Coughs, Croup, Colic in Children, and all palnfullycrous Affections, Synains, Stiffness and Swelling of the Joints, &c., &c., &c.

By bathing Animals with Holy Land Oil it cures Sprains, Eveney, Springhalt, Windgalls, Foundered Feet, Cracked Heels, Lame Back, Sitjast, Kingbone, Swelled Legs, Lameness, Weakness of the Joints, Foot-rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Horn Distemper, Poll Kvil, Mange, Fistula, &c., &c., &c.

Mange, Fistula, &c., &c., &c.

#### TESTIMONIALS:

weeks time she was na sound asever. All cases seem benefitted by it, but in what the virtue consists is a mystery to me."

The Rev. J. N. Makrow, Missionary, in his report to the London Society, writes from Jerusalem: "I hope next year to visit the source of the Jordan. There are many strange stories told of the mission love causes used but the particular causes. of the miraculous cures made by the natives using a sort of oil found in a swamp, which all, who are suffering with any malady, visit, and where they bathe, and are healed, in some instances in a most marvellous manner. Every one who has been there tells the same story. I taked with two English travellers who had just entired; they say there is no mistale about the returned; they say there is no mistake about the effects of this oil on all diseases, and the lake being drained by one of the small streams or branches of the Jordan, and this oil in time working its way down to the river, has given rise to the supposed miraculous virtue in the water likelf."

The HOLY LAND OIL is now being brought to the supposed the supposed that the best of the supposed that the suppo

Europe, where it is put up for general use, and shipped to all parts of the world, and is quite as effective elsewhere as at its native source.

BUY A BOTTLE AND TRY 1T. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25c., 50c. and 81.00 per bottle.

DR. HARVEY'S HONEY DEW EXTRACT Is a certain and positive cure of all

DISEASES OF THE THROAT & LUNGS. DR. HARVEY'S

## HONEY DEW EXTRACT

Cures Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough,

nd all hacking and irritating Coughing in hildren which parents should stop at once, as hey surely sow the seeds of Disease in the child or ripen, and end in lingering death by Con-PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. JAMES HARVEY. Toronto, Ont.,

And sold by all Druggists. Price, 81 per bottle Trial Size, 25cts. Copyright Secured.

TESTIMONIALS. DR. HARVEY'S

#### HONEY DEW EXTRACT. TORONTO, December 20th, 1878.

Some three years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I had a dry, hacking cough. I could neither rest by day or sleep at night. I became alarmed at my situation, but could get no permanent relief until I tried Dr. Harvey's Honry Dew Extract, and after taking a few doses I felt great relief. I continued for a few weeks, and am now entirely recovered. recovered.

C. M. CARTER. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1878.

My little boy had the whooping cough last spring. Spite of all I could do the coughing con-tinued. He lost flesh and could not sleep, and I

tinied. He lost ness and could not sleep, and I was afraid that my poor boy would never recover. I tried all sorts of things, and I have great pleasure in saying that it was by using three small bottles of Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract that my child is now in health and getting quite robust.

MRS. REBECCA J. MOORE. TORONTO, Ont., January 14th, 1870.

I had for some years been badly afflicted with an aggravating and alarming cough. My friends as well as myself became afraid of my condition. I found no relief in any remedy. until I commenced using Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract, and after taking it some three yeeks I ceased to cough, and can now sice p well at night, and am rapidly gaining strength and

April 9.

GEORGE K. NORRIS.

## The True Witness

## For 1879. PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its two interesting the EVENING POST. It is now in its two interesting the EVENING POST. It is now in its two interesting the EVENING POST. It is now in its two interesting the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigitant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

227 There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure. FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 650 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

#### A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 sub-scribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums. A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:—

1st.—Six Pure Nickel-Silver Teaspoons, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

2nd —A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO MOTTO WITH PORTRAIT OF PIUS IX. OR LEO XIII. A Written description cannot give the reader the least conception of those beautiful gens of art. In their centre is a well executed and life-like portrait of Pius IX or Leo XIII. surrounded by a wreath of Illies, on each side of which there is in large libuminated letters, their mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the mottoes are 21x8½ inches, and are worth forents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding Scents extra, above the subscription price, this simply pays cost of importing, postage, &c. We will send them neatly framed in rustle for 50 cents extra; or in vencer, engraved corners, 75 cents; subscriber paying expressage.

The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

SHOW THE PREMIUMS

SHOW THE PREMIUMS to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once.

We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for 75 cents.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items: The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium

\$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

1st. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 8rd. Send the names as fast as obtained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as soon as carned atd ordered 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we offer Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., wih be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

TABLE OF PREMIUNS.

For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES.

No. 1-Improved Corn Sheller..... " 2-"Signal Service" Barome-2-"Signal Service" Barometer...

3-Peerless Watch...

4-"Challenge" Printing Press and Outfit...

5-Lloyd Combination Penholder...

6-Wanzer Sewing Machine...

7-A New Combination Tool...

S-Canadian Housekeepers' Scales... 13.10 3.501.50 Scales....
9-Fancy Body Strap, Nickel Plated Centennial Bells...

10.00 50.00 0.25

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadller & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for

## which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require Sauberibers.

For Sale.

PLANING, SAWING, MOULDING,

And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

## The Loretto Convent

Of Lindsay, Ontario.

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

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

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

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Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

1-tf.

Aug. 28.



\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L

is erected on the edge of Bleury street, and

a splendid view of the grounds which roll

away to the right and left. It is 500 feet long,

12 feet high at the rear, and has nine rows of

seats with a capacity for seating 1,000 per-

sons. It is very strong, the back portion resting on nine inch logs, while the front

supports are spiked to twelve inch logs,

firmly imbedded in the ground. A passage

three feet wide runs the entire length of the

structure to facilitate the movements of its

occupants, and avoid crushing and annoyance

to persons already seated. A section at one end has been reserved for brigade officers and

THE VICE-REGAL PAVILION

It will be of an octagonal form, ten feet in

diameter, and will be tastefully decorated and

ornamented with hangings of crimson and

gold tapestry. The furniture for the Royal pavilion is to be furnished by Messrs. Owen

McGarvey & Co., and will be in accord with

On the arrival of the Governor-General and

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise on

the grounds, the Royal standard of England

will be unfurled to the breeze. The remain-

ing portion of the stand is allotted to the pub-

will be charged for a limited admission.

facing the field will be surmounted by the

Dominion Ensign and the American flag.

Quartermaster Crawford, C. E., inspected the

structure yesterday, and expressed his appro-

the work on completion.

Advice to Newspaper Correspondents.

An American editor issues the following

instructions as to the supplying of manuscript

by correspondents:-Never write with pen or

ink. It is altogether too plain and doesn't

sely enough to their work. If you are com-

pelled to use ink, never use a blotting pad.

If you drop a blot of ink on the paper lick it

off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing

so dearly as to read through the smear this

will make across thirty or forty words. Don't

nuscripts sent us. And don't use capitals.

Then we can punctuate and capitalize to suit

ourselves; and your article, when you see it

in print, will astonish even if it doesn't please

you Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and Board school

breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl

every word as illegible as you can. We get

woman, and child in the United States, and

the merest hint at the name is sufficient.

Always write on both sides of the paper, and

when you have filled up every page, trail a line up and down every margin, and back to

the tap of the first page, closing your article

by writing the signature just above the date.

How we do love to get hold of articles writ-

ten in this style! And how we should like

to get hold of the man who sends them! Just

for ten minutes! Alone! In the woods, with

a revolver in our hip pocket! Revenge is

sweet! Yum, yum, yum! Lay your paper

on the ground when you write, the rougher

the ground the better. Coarse brown wrap-

ping paper is the best for writing your articles

on. If you can tear down and circus poster,

and write on the pasty side of it with a pen

stick it will do still better. When youn arti-

cle is completed, crunch your paper in your

pocket, and carry it two or three days before

sending it. This rubs off all superfluons

pencil marks, and makes it lighter to handle.

If you can think of it, lose one page out easi-

ly supply what is missing, and we love to do

Journalistic Policemen.

Some of the party organs have been print-

so. We have nothing else to do.

punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all ma-

their invited guests.

the trimmings.

SEE

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New Model UCKEY

**NÉW SINGLE** 

## REAPER

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The above Cut represents the No. 8 Plough made by us, and extensively used throughout the Dominion. It has all the advantages of a solid Iron Plough, at about half the cost.

The Beam is of Wrought Iron; Moid-board and Landside of Steel, and Handles of the choicest Elm Wood. For particulars, address

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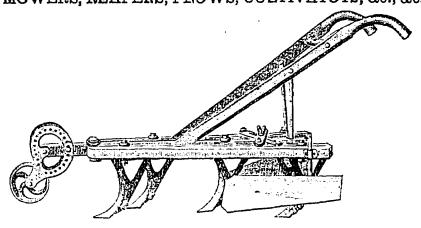
LARMONTH & SONS.

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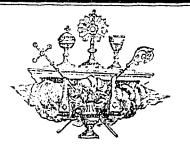
MOWERS, REAPERS, PLOWS, CULTIVATOTS, &c., &c.



The above cut represents the WRIGHT PATENT CULTIVATOR. This is the best Cultivator ever offered for Corn, Potatoes, and all Root Crops. The Hilling attachment is easily removed. Please send for Illustrated Circulars and our "Farmers' Gazette," with terms to Agents.

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ANDTO

SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES:

We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candleticks, Ostensarias, Ciborias, Chalices, Censorss, Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of VASES,

STATUES.

ROSARIES (In Coral, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Amber, Cocca, Jet, Garnet, &c.)

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PARAFFINE,

ALTAR WINES, &c., &c. Having ourselves carfully selected our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders at very low prices.

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A. C. SENECAL & CO. Importers and Manufacturers.

No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

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The best and most

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DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices.

Alterations and re pairing in Furs thoroughly and promptly THE NEW HAT MAN, executed.

PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and

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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES,

Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

OOK HERE! Money can be made in spare hours, around among your neighbors, working for s. Send for samples, free, Box 1758, Money 1978, Mone treal, Que.

Manufacture those celebrated Bella for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md Aug 27, 1875.[

[Written for the Post and Teue WITNESS.] Sewerage of Cities (Montreal in Particular).

(BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.)

Now that the winter snow has cleared away and all the approaches to the sewers are uncovered we are once more reminded of the sanitary condition of the city by the stench which is met with everywhere from the shafts in the street gutters.

The expenditure of money on the ornamentation of parks and squares is absolute waste in the face of the necessity there exists for an amelioration of our sewerage system. We have been told, time after time, and we know the fact that the sewers are the cause of the ill health that prevails in the city, and we know that this will be the case as long as the sewers remain in their present position. We have a Board of Health, but the most intelligent members of the Board have openly declared in effect that vaccination, &c., is all a sham in view of the present state of the sewers. These gentlemen evidently understand the whole case, and the citizens should take the hint and insist that the sewerage is paramount over all other works in the hands f the Corporation.

It has been shown more than once in this journal that the foul odor emitted from the sewers and encountered on the sidewalks throughout the city is a plain indication of lic. But to avoid the accompanying crush bad sewerage, and that in such cases the and bustle which would necessarily ensue in sewers become so many laboratories for the a scramble for seats, a small admission fee manufacture of poisonous gases which are evolved through the shafts in the channels of | Four gigantic flag staffs will be erected the streets, and through the house-drains into at the corners, and from these will be sus-

the streets, and through the city.

the houses throughout the city.

It is true that generally of late years, in the building of houses, traps are provided for the building of houses. traps are provided for the a gay and pleasing aspect. The flagstaffs a gay and pleasing aspect to the structure a gay and pleasing aspect to the structure a gay and pleasing aspect. house-pipes and drains in order to stop the ascent of the sewer air, and to prevent its entrance into the house. The trap in use is the ordinary bent pipe or water-trap. It was shown not long ago in this journal that this bation of the work, which he conwater-trap is useless in preventing the entrance of sewer air into a house; for it abture than would ever be brought to bear on it. sorbs the gas at one end and gives it out at | Several parties were dissatisfied with the idea another; moreover, it gets siphoned out of erecting the stand in its present position, as and emptied frequently, thus giving free scope | they claimed it would obstruct the view of to the gas from the sewer to enter the house. persons on the high ground in the rear.

There are many sanitarians, who, having | This was altogether uncalled for, as a really lost faith in the water trap, have recourse to a line and extensive view can be obtained ventilating pipe as an auxillary to this trap. from the uplands at the base of the It is supposed that this pipe will prevent the mountain. A marquee will be erected water from being sucked out of the trap when- in the vicinity of the grand stand for ever a vacuum is created below it, and at the supplying refreshments to the occupants. It sewer gas through the pipe, thus leaving none in the vicinity of the trap. There are many who suppose that this ventilating pipe is used mittee of Management. Mr. Alex. Morrison to remove the pressure of sewer gas from the has the contract for building the stand and trap in a manner similar to the action of a controlling the sale of tickets, and the safety valve of a steam engine. This is not at all the case. There is no pressure from sewer gas. It will ascend the house pipes by simply amalgamating with the air in the pipe.

structure be beyond suspicion, as by the terms it will amalgamate with the water in the of his contract a civil engineer has to inspect trap by the same property and when the water becomes saturated with it then it amalgamates with the air above the trap and finally enters the house. It has been ascertained that it will pass through the water of the trap in about four or five minutes.

The ventilating pipe, if it starts from the soil pipe of the water-closet, will carry off the odor from the closet in most cases, but hold the mind of the editor and printers clonot always; its utility does not extend further, as will be seen from the following cluci-

Let us suppose that the sewer is five feet in height and the house drain leading from a house is eight inches in diameter. Let us suppose that this ventilating pipe, as it is called, is three inches diameter. Then the sectional area of the sewer, if egg-shaped, is about thirty-six times that of the drain, and the area of the drain is seven times that of the pipe. Now, let us suppose that a partial vacuum is created in the sewer by one of these every-day occurrences, which are well known, and which were heretofore explained in this journal. Then the sewer taxes the your article with your eyes shut, and make drain for a supply and will create a section through it thirty-six times greater than its capacity. The drain taxes the ventilating though it were covered with copperplate pipe and the soil pipes : but, as the ventilating sentences. Avoid all painstaking with proper pipe can only supply one-seventh part of names. We know the full name of every man what the drain refuses, or about the two hundred and fiftieth part of the total required, the test is brought to bear on the same pipes and the result must be that every trap throughout the house becomes unscaled, thus giving free scope to the sewer gas to enter the building wherever any of these traps is placed. This state of things will continue until they are all again filled with water.

The act of having recourse to this ventilating pipe with the view of relieving the water traps and preventing them from being syphoned, is similar to that of a man who would attempt to prop a falling house with his walking stick. As the walking stick resists to the limit of its strength in supporting the house, so does the ventilating pipe act to the limit of its capacity in relieving the water traps of a building, the usefulness of the one being as insignificant as that of the other. It follows that to prevent the ingress of sewer gas into a dwelling-house there must be provided some trap more efficient than the water trap.

More about the ventilating pipe at another time.

#### THE GRAND REVIEW. Accommodation for Our Visitors—Pro-

walk is gratefully exchanged for the pleasure

afforded by a walk on the cool, springy and dewy turf. Near the junction of the Park

road with Bleury street a busy scene is pre-

sented; numerous workmen are energetically plying hammer and saw erecting the grand

stand, from whence all the Vice-Regal

party will obtain a view of the proceedings,

ing articles on independent journalism. The gress of the Grand Stand. subject is one which they are probably quite Aware of the great interest manifested by competent to discuss without bias, as they the public in everything appertaining to the can know very little about it. The idea of imposing celebration of the coming Twentythe party organs is that there can be no such thing as independent journalism, as every fourth, a Post reporter recently paid a visit to the review ground, in order to ascertain what progress had been made newspaper that deals with a public question must be on one or the other side of it. But in improving the ground and preparing that is the very best proof that there can be accommodation for the vast throngs who will independent journalism. There are two sides to every question—a right side and a wrong congregate in this locality to witness the demonstration of loyalty evoked by the presence side. The duty of a party back is to uphold of one of Her Majesty's daughters. its party, whether its party takes the right selected Bleury street as the principal thoside or the wrong side. The duty of an inroughfare leading to the review ground. dependent journal is to take the right side, in-Nothing of consequence is to be noted on this dependent of all party considerations. One of street until you arrive at Sherbrooke, the same the duties of a political journal, according to monotonous, red brick buildings, varied with the Montreal Herald, is " to do police service in his own party," and keep order and decency in the ranks to which he belongs. The meanstone residences as a break in the uniformity of structures, the close, hot air pent in by surrounding houses, and the sun's fierce rays ing of this is that when a supporter of either beating down on the pedestrian, give rise to a desire for a stretch of open country where a party refuses to march at the command of the party leaders, or dares to have an opinion breath of pure air, undiluted by contact with of his own that does not harmonize with the opinion of his leaders, it is the duty of the garbage heaps, could be obtained. On ascending the hill and reaching party journalist to do police service by taking Sherbrooke street this longing is partly gratified by the cool breeze which rushes him by the back of the neck and clubbing him back into his place. This is not only down from the open expanse of verdant country, bordering the white glaring road stretching off in the distance. Houses now appear detached and at greater distances apart until nothing intervenes to obstruct our view of the grand Hotel Dieu facing the city. The hard, heated plank side-

The Value of Land in England.

Remarkable evidence of the fall in the value fronts on St. Jean Baptiste Village, and affords of land in England, consequent upon the depression of trade and the importation of foreign food, was produced last week before the Committee for the Assessment of Taxes in the Devizes Union, Wiltshire. Large numbers of the farmers in the union came in to claim to have last year's assessment altered, on the ground that their farms are no longer of the same value, and proof was given that the rents in the county reduced from 30 to 50 per cent.

#### The Carlton Accident.

The public interests demand that a full and searching enquiry be made into the circum-THE VICE-REGAL PAVILION stance attending the shocking accident at is being erected in the centre of the stand. Carlton on Saturday. The investigation into an accident which occurred at that unlucky place some months ago brought startling matters to light with respect to the duties and hours expected of railway employees. We are far from saying that the accident of Saturday was due to similar causes, but the public has a right to get at the facts, and to know exactly how it occurred and who was responsible for it and deal out punishment accordingly.-Mail.

#### Our Law-Makers.

Some of our contemporaries have been discussing the qualifications that are desirable in men who aspire to represent their fellowmen in Parliament. In a recent article, the Ottawa Free Fress summed up these qualifications as being "education and ability, polish and culture, judgment and integrity." Judged by this standard, some of the mem-bers of the Local Legislature, not to say the Dominion Parliament, would have a close run for their existence, for at present the qualifications are very frequently little else than out-and-out partizanship and unlimited cheek."-Toronto Telegram.

#### Divorce in England.

London Truth :- " Before the world is many years older we shall hear of a divorce being instituted that will cause no little talk and scandal in what anglicized Frenchmen call 'le 'igh life.' The injured husband is a peer, not yet thirty years of age; the respondent is several years younger, and the daugh-ter of a wealthy commoner of old family, and same time that it will induce a current of has not yet been decided who will control the the correspondent is a groom, a young fellow of twenty-one. Every attempt has been made by the lady's family to hush the matter up, but without success, the husband declaring that he will not remain unable to marry for the rest of his days. The most curious part of the story is that the now disunited couple public may rest assured, under his able management and skillful supervision no have not been man and wife more than two crowding will occur, and the stability of the vears.'

#### Prince Napoleon.

Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived at Cape Town The Prince landed without cheers or tuck of drum or waving of banners, or having to pass beneath triumphal arches. Next day, as he was leaving for Natal, it seems that a considerable crowd got together. One person, it is said, uttered some uncomplimentary observation in French. The Laily News says On every ground we are inclined to wish that Prince Louis Napoleon had remained at home. He would have been free from the suspicion of getting up a mere political demonstration—playing to or at the Bonapartist galleries. His baptism of fire was ridiculous, but to him personally harmless. We can only hope that no greater harm and not so much ridicule may come of what may, perhaps, be called his anabaptism of fire."

## How the Nihilists Work.

The London World tells of a clever capyour Excellency to be so good as to come at once to his office.' 'Anything very important? was the answer. We are on the track of Prince Krapotin's murderer, and your Excellency's presence is most necessary. Good! I will ring and order the carriage. I'ray do not trouble to do so; the Procurateur has sent his own carriage for your Excellency, that no time be lost; everything depends on expeditiousness.' The Governor and the young man got into the carriage, drove off, and have not since been seen! The Governor had himself fallen into the hands of the Nihilists. The head of Police has since got a letter from the captured Governor imploring him not to prosecute the search for Krapotin's assassin, as success in this direction would be followed by the loss of his (the Governor's) head, who is held as a hostage.'

#### LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET. Canadian Timber in England.

From Robert Coltart, Smith & Co.'s Circular.

This market continues depressed, not only from the languid demand and the pressure of holders to sell, which keep prices very low, but also by a want of confidence which has arisen, owing to the impression which prevails as to the unsoundness still existing in the building and other trades connected with the wood trade. The import during the month was chiefly of pitch pine, which having been sold at very low rates, was resold to a large extent into the country as soon as Colonial Woods.-Yellow pine is light in

stock as compared with the same time last year, but there has only been a very limited consumption during the past month. In red pine there have been no transactions. There has been a fair demand for oak during the month, and the stock of good wood is very light. The stock of elm consists chiefly of old and small wood, and fresh wood commands fair prices. Ash is dull of sale. Black walnut has come forward freely, and sales have been made at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per foot for special sizes. Birch continues light in stock, and at auction, sales have been made of St. John's, ex " Herbert Beech," at 14d. to 23d. per foot, and ex "S. B. Weldon," at 151d. to 18d. per foot, according to size and quality. Quebec pine deals have not been very active, but the present small stock consists chiefly of inferior sizes and quality: At auction a parcel of 2nd quality Eddy's shipment) was sold at prices ranging from £12 15s. to £15 7s. 6d, per standard

A Bank Robber Escapes.

New York, May 8 .- John alias "Red" Leary, who had been for several months awaiting the result of the habeas corpus proceeding in the United States Courts to prevent his extradition to Massachusetts, to be tried for participation in the Northampton Bank robbery, escaped from jail last night, and nothing since has been seen of him. Leary is one of the most noted bank burglars in this country; he is a giant, upon whose strength his confederates always relied for assistance when caught in their work.

#### Eugland And Asia Minor

The Army and Navy Gazette understands that the Government are making preparations to justify the position of Great Britain to the Protectorate in Asia Minor, and that the names of certain officers have been sent in to the War office for approval as assistants to Major Wilson, R. E., who is named as Consul-General; but as they have not yet been formally approved of, it would be premature to announce their actual nomination as consuls or vice-consuls. Among them are a light cavalry officer of promise, an officer of artillery, an officer of infantry, and a Guardsman lately employed in India.

#### A Gas Clock.

There is a clock in the Guildhall Museum. London, of which the motive power is hydrogen gas, generated by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on a ball of zinc. The clock itself resembles a large coloured glass cylinder without any cover, and about helf full of sulphuric acid. Floating on the top of this acid is a a glass bell, and the gas generated forces forward this concave receiver until it nearly reaches the top of the cylinder, when, by the action of a delicate lever, two valves become simultaneously opened. One of these allows the gas to escape thereby causing the lever to descend, and the other permits a fresh ball of zinc to fall into the acid. The same operation is repeated as long as the materials for making the gas are supplied, and this is effected without winding or manipulation of any kind. The dialplate is fixed to the front of the cylinder, and communicates by wheels, &c., with a small glass perpendicular shaft, which rises with the receiver and sets the wheels in motion.

#### The Miseries of the Black Exedus. About seven thousand negroes-all, o

nearly all-from Louisiana and Mississippi, have started out on this emigration movement to Kansas, and most of them have been furnished in St. Louis with money enough to pay their way to Leavenworth and to other points in Kansas. Nearly all have had to be provided with board and lodging in St. Louis, while waiting to see what could be done for them further, and not a few have had to be provided also with clothes. Not one in twenty had any money to pay his way beyond St. Louis. Some had their families with them. All were shivering and starving. About a hundred are down sick, and unable to go beyond St. Louis. Probably many will die there, and many more will suffer and die in Kansas. But the infatuated blacks continue to pour into St. Louis, on their way to the one State where they have been assured they will find a land of Canaan, a country flowing with milk and honey, to say nothing of de 'possum and de 'coon, which animals, all very fat, the negroes have been told abound in Kansas. It is said ten thousand more of these deluded people will quit the plantations of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana this spring, and follow their predecessors

## California's New Constitution.

Advices from the Pacific coast show that, in spite of the active opposition of the party of property and capital, the people ture by Russian Nihilists as follows: "A of California have pronounced at the polls m young man, in the full uniform of a Procura- favor of the constitution framed by the party teur's secretary, called last week on the Governor-General of Charkow, Courteously saluting, said he: 'M. the Procurateur begs highly important because at a stroke righly important, because at a stroke it changes the conditions which have controlled the relations of capital and labor in California since the admission that prolific territory as a State of the Union. Two leading features of the new constitution deserve special noticenamely, the provisions relating to taxation and the Chinese question. Under the general head of "property" every interest in the State representing capital in any form comes under the shadow of the taxgatherer. The workingman who deposits his savings in a bank becomes at once a capitalist in the eye of the law and must pay thereon his quota to the general revenue. The effect of this on the stability of savings banks will be ruinous, inasmuch as it must cause the withdrawal of the deposits, which are the solid parts of these institutions. If the funds are so with-drawn, all the interests banging on these banks must suffer, and a shock will be given to business that will react on the party responsible for the radical measure. Chinese are, by the new constitution, virtually excluded from employment. If they do not go, they can stay and starve. California says this by from eight to ten thousand majority. Now the world will see how the communistic idea works in practice .- New York Herald.

#### The Beaconsfield Vineyard. BEACONSFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q.

The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders

vithout delay. Instructions for planting, care and training will be sent on application, and the method may

be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Benconsfield Station, G. T. Railway. Price of the vines, 50 cents each.

EPPS'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 flavored beverage which may save us many heavydoctors' 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 maladles are floating around us ready to attack wherever these 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 Escrute Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadaeedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

him back into his place. This is not only very flattering to all who are followers of either party, but shows us what a noble mission is being performed by the journalistic policemen of both.

TO OUR AGENTS.

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

This is not only very flattering to all who are followers of cither party, but shows us what a noble mission is being performed by the journalistic of the stock is unusually large, york weber Plano, which for perfection of lone, and the same time last year, while there is no improvement in the consumption to help it off. At auction, a cargo of St. John's, ext. "Herbert Beech," was sold at an average of Herbert Beech," was sold at an average of £7 4s 6d per standard, and a cargo ex "Hannah Blanchard," at Musquash, at an average of £7 4s 6d per standard. Spruce palings, to the litalism and by the leading convents in the United States. They are used by artists of the Italism and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading convents in the United States. They are used by artists of the Italism and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading convents in the United States. They are used by artists of the Italism and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading convents in the United States. They are used by artists of the Italism and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading convents in the United States. They are used by artists of the Italism and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading convents in the Unite

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note the march past and receive the royal salute.  $(a+b)a+b=\sum_{i=1}^{n}d_{i}(x_{i},x_{i})$ . . . Start good from the world of the same of the contract of

How Signals to Ekowe were Established. In the course of a letter from Maritzburg, dated April the 1st, the correspondent of the Western Morning News, as the result of a visit to Fort Tenedos, relates the way in which signalling to Ekowe was established. He writes :-

When Lord Chelmsford visited Tenedos it became evident that Colonel Pearson was so thoroughly surrounded that the chance of his runners getting through was hopeless. Thereupon it occurred to Lieutenant Charles Haynes, of the Royal Engineers, that by means of the heliograph the rays of the sun might be made to do duty. On suggesting this to Lord Chelmsford, the general was far from sanguine, while his staff were more than incredulous. Nevertheless, permission was given. The difficulties were formidable. In the first place, no mirrors were obtainable, and a small bedroom looking-glass had to do duty. There were no mechanical workmen at hand, and all the apparatus was of the roughest description. Then there was the secondary difficulty of attracting the attention of the Ekowe garrison, 30 miles distant, and making them realise what was being attempted. The chances of success rested on the fact that the Naval Brigade, to which, of course, tlashing signals were familiar, was with Colonel Pearson. One morning Lieutenant Haynes, accompanied by a party of niggers carrying his material, sallied forth to a high hill four miles distant, whence the tower of Ekowe church was visible. When all was adjusted signalling began, and was continued with patience day by day whenever a gleam of sunshine was obtainable; but a whole week elapsed before any indications were obtained from the beleaguered men that his tlashes were observed. By the burning of occasional whiffs of gunpowder attention was at length attracted, and, long after a less persevering man on an exposed hill-top for chances to signal, gallant officer has had the honour of receiving Lord Chelmsford's personal thanks for his ingenuity and patience. \_\_ .

#### NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

THE HUMAN HEART .- This organ is 6 inches in length, 4 inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 4,500 per hour, 100,800 per Finance and Commerce day, and 26,817,200 times per year.

THE LADY AND THE SNAKE .- A lady of fashion-Madame Musard-startled Paris some time ago by appearing at a representation de gala with a live snake around her arm. The snake was bound with a thin chain to a splendid diamond bracelet and at once became a subject of intense excitement to the audience. Several weak imitations in the shape of live lizards, etc., made their appearance in the following days.

A BARBAROUS FASHION.—Referring to the wholesale destruction of birds for the adornment of ladies' bonnets and hats, a contemporary states that a German dealer recently received a consignment of 32,000 dead humming birds, 80,000 bodies of various aquatic birds, and 800,000 pairs of wings. The same paper suggests that as, owing to the substitution of birds for ribbons, the ribbon trade of Coventry is suffering, ladies of fashion might do both their fellow-creatures and the birds much good by reverting to ribbons for the adornment of their headgear.

CASHMERE GOATS IN NEVADA .- Pure Cashmere goats, it is said, find in Nevada, U.S., an acceptable climate where their health is excellent, and their fleeces are unusually fine and silky. A single herder near Carson has a flock of over three thousand, and is making money grass among the bitter sage-brush to fee unliinited numbers of these animals, and, the winter comes, the frost at once sweetens the bitterness of the sage, and turns it into pasturage quite as nourishing and pleasant | figures last quoted, with apparently no deto a goat's palate as the food he finds in the summer. By this provision of nature these animals are kept at little or no expense.

THE LOBSTER GETTING SCARCER.—The lobster is rapidly following the footsteps of the defunct dodo. It is getting scarcer and scarcer every year, and it only requires a school boy with his pencil to show that it will soon disappear it not protected. The Maine Legislature has been petitioned to protect the luscious lobster, and the assistance of Congress is to be asked. "Oh, Congress, share the lob, touch not a single claw," we hear the Maine men sol as they invoked the law. The fact is that the canning factories demand lobsters all the year, while they should not be caught from August to November. The Legislature is asked to make that period a close season .-Syracuse Times.

A VENTRILOQUIAL BIRDSELLER .- A good story of ventriloquism is just now going the rounds in London. A lady passing out of her gateway in the West-end a few days ago saw a vendor of birds close by, and, admiring a fine | \$28,124 represented re-exports. Compared bull-finch, inquired whether it could whistle, and what was its price. "The bird," said the seller, "madam, is thirty shillings, and it whistles, 'I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie,' as well as any man could do it," with which there came out a song apparently from the hird's mouth which quite startled the lady. The bird was bought, but it never whistled more, and the ventriloquist is still earnestly looked for all over Kensington and the Cromwell-road districts.

WOLF PLAYING 'Possum.-Reuben Lowry, of Anderson County, Kansas, was out hunting wolves one day during the snow. He got reported to be progressing satisfactorily. track of a wolf, and with his dogs followed to the timber, where he overtook it, and the wolf fought in the snow. Uncle Reuben, however. who was on horseback, managed to put a load of shot into the wolf. An old greyhound laid the wolf out on the snow apparently dead. Uncle Reuben had strings attached to his saddle behind to tie game to, and, lashing the carcass of the wolf to the saddle, he mounted for home. All unconscious of any difficulty, he awakened suddenly to the fact that the wolf had been playing possum, and was, making vigorous efforts to get away from the saddle-thongs. Uncle Reuben, of course, could no get off the horse to kill the wolf, and was in imminentdangerof being bitten where he was. He had the presence of mind, however, to watch his opportunity, and grabbed the beast by the neck in such a manner that it could not bite and held it there until he got home, where his grandson killed it.

A PERSISTENT Dog .- More than eight years ago a poor man named Gray died, and was buriep in the old Grey Friars' churchyard, Edinburgh. His grave is now levelled by time and nothing marks it. But the spot had hot been forgotten by his faithful dog. Sames Brown, the old curator, remembers the funeral well, and that Bobby was one of the most conspicuous of mourners. James found the dog lying on the grave the next morning; and as dogs are not admitted, he turned him out. The second morning the same; the third are likely to reach the mill booms.

—On Wednesday next the New ghivering. The old man took pity on him duce Exchange will vote upon the question cwt. Messrs. Craig & Wilson, of Bramp-

allowed him his board for a length of time, by the pound or cental (100 pounds), or cattle per the steamship "Govina," to Bristol. Mr. E. M. Morgan, of but for more than six weeks he had been repulsively fed by Mr. Trail, who keeps a restau- mative vote will substitute the new steadard. gularly fed by Mr. Trail, who keeps a restau- mative vote will substitute the new standard, rant close by. Bobby is regular in his calls, and the Committee on Trade have received being guided by the midday gun. On the occasion of the new dog tax being raised, Mr. all the leading Exchanges of the country; Trail was called upon to pay for Bobby. He would have done so had the dog acknowleged initiative, a general adoption of the proposed him as his master, but he will attach himself reform will follow. to no one. On hearing of the facts of the case, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh exempted him, and, to mark his admiration of fidelity, presented him with a handsome collar, with brass nails, and an inscription : "Grey Friars Bobby, presented to him by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1867."

#### The Centenary of Moore.

New York, May 15 .- The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thos. Moore will be celebrated in this city by a musical, poetical and oratorical festival at the Academy of Music on the evening of Wednesday, May 28, when the most celebrated of Moore's songs will be sung by noted singers, and the musica teatures of the entertainment will conclude by an orchestra of fifty musicians and a chorus of a hundred voices under the leadership of P. S. Gilmore. An address upon the life, genius and works of Moore will be delivered by Richard O'Gorman. An original poem will be read by John Savage and R. H. Stoddard.

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? Thomas' Eclectric On does the business thoroughly. A single would have given up the trial, an answering bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. gleam was seen from Ekowe church tower. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal Yet another week clapsed before an intelligi- certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation ble answer was flashed from the garrison, and of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, it then appeared that they had seen Lieutenant | lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, Haynes' signal almost from the first day. It dysentery and a variety of other painful and was unpleasant and anxious work watching harrassing disorders. It may be taken in-on an exposed hill-top for chances to signal, wardly with as much safety as it is applied but the reward of success was great, and the outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, gallant officer has had the honour of receiving is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Toronto, Ont. Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Eclectrized.

Financial.

May 19, 1879. The stock market was inanimate all day. There were very few transactions recorded, and quotations show no important changes since last Friday, although the tendency was upward, if anything. Montreal, ex-dividend, was placed at 135, with only 1321 bid. Ontario, ex-dividend, opened at the former figures, 61 for sellers and 60 for buyers, and shares changed hands at the latter quotation. Jacques Cartier was a fraction lower, holders asking 341 and buyers offering 341. Merchants was steady at Friday's quotations, with sales at 77. Commerce opened

l per cent stronger at 104 for selters and 103 for buyers; sales at 104 however. Montreal Telegraph was placed at 1033, and was wanted at 1031. Holders of Richelieu remained steady at 42, but buyers receded to 40. City Gas was a trifle better, held at 111, with 110 bid, and selling at 110 $^\circ_4$ The transactions were: 52 shares Ontario, exdiv., at 60: 8 do Merchants' at 77: 6 do Commerce at 1041, and 55 do City Gas Co. at

The market was a shade firmer this afternoon, with little business doing, however. from them. In the summer there is plenty of Sales at the 3 o'clock Board meeting were: 7 shares Montreal, ex-div., at 134]; 90 do Mer- 6 sheep, 26 lambs and 7 hogs. There was a chants' at 77, and 30 do Exchange at 49.

> and in New York remain unaltered, at the First class cows brought from \$45 to \$60 mand whatever.

## New York Stocks.

New York, May 19.—10.10 a. m.—
Opening quotations:—W. U., 112; D. & L., 57; U. P., 732; L. S., 741; J. C., 501; Wab.,

57; D. P., 138; L. S., 144; J. C., 504; Wab, 381; N. W., 634; St. P., 491; K. T., 174.
New York, May 19, 2:40 p. m. — N. W., 641; Wab, 37; J. C. 515; D. & H., 50; P. M., 151; D. & L., 57; St. P., 498; M. C., 813; W. U., 1138; Eric, 284; A. P. Tel., 355; U. P., 741; L. S., 741. Western Union has sold during the day at 114.

London, May 19.—2.30 a.m.—Consols, 984 money; 98 13-16 account. Bonds-New 41's ; new 5's, at 551; Eric, 281; do. pref., 521 Illinois Central, 881.

MONTREAL, May 19th, 1879.

-The SS. "Circassian" has arrived at Liv-

-The total value of exports from Boston for the past week was \$869,498, of which with the corresponding week of last year there

is a decrease of \$219,158. -The New York Bank statement shows: Loans, increase, \$10,896 900; Specie, increase, \$18,300; Legal tenders, decrease, \$4,425,800 Deposits, increase, \$5,487,500; Circulation, decrease, \$2,600; Reserve, decrease, \$5,-779,375.

—The quantity of forest products to be brought down the Moira River, Ont., this summer consists of 300,000 pine saw logs, also of Brampton, brought 52 head of cattle, 20,000 pieces of sixteen feet cedar, and about reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

-Mr. Thomas Crathern, grocer and provision merchant, of the European Warehouse, but as yet they are unsold, with St. Catherine street, this city, is endeavoring the exception of one of the poorest to obtain an extension of four, eight, and animals, which he disposed of at 4c per lb; to obtain an extension of four, eight, and twelve months on liabilities of about \$20,000. It is believed his request will be readily granted by his creditors.

...The members of the Western Gas Association discussed the electric light question at their convention just closed in Chicago, and have concluded that gas manufacturers have nothing to fear from the new invention. They have no faith in the ability of anyone to produce by electricity a light to compete with gas in point of economy.

-The first catch of salmon for the season -two, weighing 24 lbs. each, were received at Bonsecours market on Saturday, from Gaspe Basin, and were readily sold at 45 to 50c. per lb. Opinions of the trade as to the prospects of this season's catch are divided, some asserting that advices point to a good one, and others predict the opposite.

-The lumber trade in the Western Wisconsin district is progressing favorably. The logs are reported to be running out of the main streams, and the Western lumbermen feel confident they will get an ample stock. Logs are also moving in the streams of the Lake Michigan district, and if the waters do not fall suddenly a good many thousand feet

and fed him. This convinced the dog that he of buying and selling produce and petroleum, ton, will ship had a right there. Sergeant Scott, B. E., etc., by the pound or cental (100 pounds), or cattle per the

-The Petrolia Topic seems to think the Mutual Oil Association, which has until the 13th inst. to wind up its affairs, will not be able to do so by that time, owing to a case of assessment appeal which the managers have to bring before the Court of Revision, which will not likely sit until some time in June. The Topic says that it is estimated that the trade will be able to dispose of 100,000 extra bbls of crude in the Canadian market each year, and that the prospects of a relief from the incubus of 325,000 bbls. of surplus crude begin to assume a brighter hue.

## The Produce Markets.

Monday, May 19. BEERBOHN'S advices to-day report floating cargoes wheat at opening quiet and rather easier; and those of corn quiet and firm. Mark Lane-Wheat quiet. London quotations of good shipping California wheat, on passage, per 500 lbs., Queenstown for orders, just shipped, 39s 6d. English and French country wheat markets firm. French wheat crops progressing unfavorably. Danube wheat crops, cold for the time of year. Liverpool wheat on spot at opening inactive; No. 2 to No 1 standard California, 7s 8d to 8s 8d.

Liverpool quotations, save a fall of 3d on Saturday's price for lard, remain unchanged to-day. In Chicago Wheat opened at 99c for June advanced to 99 c, with 97 c bid for July, and at 11:30 a.m. the quotations were 9910 asked for June, and 97% bid for July. Corn, 35% for June, 36% asked for July. Carlots wheat, 275. Receipts.—Flour, 10,619 barrels; Wheat 74,000 bushels; corn, 137,000 bushels; oats, 93,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments.—Flour, 13,-147,000 bushels; Wheat, 128,000 bushels;

corn, 155,000 bushels; oats, 63,000 bushels: rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels. Milwaukee wheat market opened at 973c for June, advanced to 981c, which figure was also bid for July, and 973c for May. Cars wheat on track there, 143. Corn steady at 35c : oats do, at 28c; rye quiet at 50c : barley dull at 59c.

#### Montreal Horse Market.

May 17, 1879. The local horse market has been reported rather dull during the week ending to-day. The offerings have not been large and the demand has fallen of somewhat. The following private sales were made during the week by Mr. Jas. Magnire at his horse bazaar:-1 chestnut at \$170; 3 bay horses at 895, \$140 and \$150, respectively; 2 American at \$200; 2 do at \$140 each, and 1 pony at \$65. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Norris shipped a carload to Lowell, Massachusetts, and two cars were shipped to-day by Messrs. Smith and Mason, to Providence, R.I., and Attlebury, Mass., respectively. A number of American buyers arrived in the city to-day and are stopping at the American House. No important sales took place at the

Horse market yesterday or to-day.

## Viger Cattle Market.

May 16, 1879.

The receipts of live stock, more especially of milch cows and calves, at this market today were very fair, and the quality of stock offered for sale was much superior to that on exhibition last Tuesday. The arrivals included about 110 milch cows, 160 calves, lance of buyers, and a good de-The rates for Sterling Exchange both here | mand for milch cows, at firm prices, prevailed. each: second, \$25 to \$30; third, \$15 to \$20. For calves, \$6 to \$7 was paid for first class, \$3 to \$4 for second, and from 50c up to \$1.25 each for third, according to size. For the few sheep offering \$7 to \$8 was paid for firsts, and \$4 to \$4.50 for seconds. Spring lambs were quite numerous, and all sold at \$3 to \$4 each for firsts, and \$1 to \$2 for seconds. For live hogs \$8 to \$9 each was asked for the few in the stalls, but we did not hear of any changing hands.

#### ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET. Business Dull To-day-Ample Receipts, but No Demand, and Values Weaker

A Suggestion to Shippers by Rail. Monday, May 19.

The arrivals of cattle at the St. Gabriel Market this morning were large, and the quality was generally good, but the demand was unusually slack, and sales, especially for exportation, were comparatively weaker. Another inevitable consequence of such a state of things is weaker prices. Mr. Wm. Head, of this city, received a car-load numbering 21 head of choice cattle shipped by Thos. Head at Toronto; also, two cars from Chicago, and of this last-named shipment he sold 80 head for local use, at 5 c per lb. Mr. John Short received a carload of hogs from Chicago; Frank thields, Toronto, brought a carload of hogs from that city; Mr. W. S. Williamson, of Brampton, brought two carloads of choice and he intends purchasing 25 head more to complete a shipment of 75; Mr. Walter Laing, of Guelph, brought with him 20 head of choice cattle, for sale at this market, Messrs. T. Crawford, Toronto, and Jos. Rellinger, Berlin, each brought a carload of fat hogs, but they have not yet found a satisfactory market for them; they are of the best Suffolk breed, and \$5 per cwt was asked, but \$4.75 was the highest bid. The reported sales were :- Mr. R. G. Hopper, about 20 head of cattle, at \$4.50 per cwt, for local use; also, three head for export at about the same price to John Black, of Fergus; Mr. Wilder, Montreal, 8 head cattle, for export, to Ald. James McShane, at \$60 each, or about 5c per lb; Mr. Wm. Roberts, of Granby, 22 head of choice cattle, at 4½c per lb, eight being for export and sold to Ald. McShane; Mr. Jos Rellinger, of Berlin, 21 head of cattle, for local use, at \$51 each, or about \$4.75 per cwt; Mr. T. Crawford, Toronto, 4 head of cattle, culled from a lot of 174 head, to be shipped per the steamer "Viking," to-morrow or Wednesday next, to local butchers, for \$215, or \$4.75 per cwt; Mr. Stag, of Brockville, one load of cattle, sold by weight to Alderman McShane at \$4.87½ per cwt; Mr. Daniel Cochrane, St. Thomas, 9 head of cattle at 4½c per lb, to Wm. Head; Alderman James McShane, 3 head of cattle at 41c per lb, to Wm. Head; and Wm. Head, 8 head of cattle to local to likely to reach the mill booms.

—On Wednesday next the New York Proof Ingersoll, 17 hogs to Wm. Head at \$5 per

ton, will ship to-day 55 head of for Bristol. This ocean steamer, which has been expected to sail every day for the past four or five days, will most probably clear port to-night or early to-morrow morning. There were scarcely any sheep offering at this market to-day, and last week's prices are nominally unaltered.

CARRIAGE OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

The Chicago Tribune says :- A large part of the damage to cattle shipped by rail might be prevented by a very simple means. An animal in a crowded car falls to the floor, and is soon injured by being trodden upon by its companions. A simple rope or net slung from the top of the car, and passing under each, would prevent it from falling, and of course prevent all the subsequent mischief. The expense of material would be a mere trifle, but a little more human labor would be required to load and unload, which would, however, be much less costly than the accidents that result from the present method of wedging the animals together with no other than a mutual support from falling. It is strange that some application of this simple plan has not long since been introduced into the cattle car. It is probable that a material modification would be necessary in the case of swine, or it might be found better to tie them down to the floor of the car, instead of trying to keep their bodies from touching it.

#### Testimonial from Capt. Joshua Harner SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 13, 1877.

J. H. Robinson, Esq., St. John, N. B.

J. H. Robinson, Esq., St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir.—Early in October last I took a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. After having a bad cough for about six weeks I had a severe attack of bleeding from the lungs while on a voyage from Queenstown to Dover. I had daily spells of bleeding for some days, until I lost about two gallons of blood, and was so weak as to be searcely able to stand. I put back to Queenstown, where I received such medical assistance as enabled me to get home.

I saw an advertisement of your Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil Emulsion in a paper. I immediately sent and got a half dozen bottles, after taking which I feet myself a well man again. My weight, which was reduced to 120 pounds, is now up to my usual standard of 152 pounds. Seeing what it has done for me, I can confidently recommend it to others afflicted with lung diseases.

lung discases.

ng diseases.
Yours very truly,
(Signed)
JOSHUA HARPER,
of the barque "Mary Lowerison."

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cad Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is pre-pared soiely by J. H. Robinson, charmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. R., for sale by Drugglest and General Dealers. Price, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

#### DIED.

O'GORMAN.—In this city, on the 17th instant, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, Nicholas O'Gorman, aged 29 years, 8 months and 17 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MESSRS. MADDISON & CO.

COLONIAL BANKERS,

#### 31 Lombard Street, London, England.

Are prepared to receive applications from private or corporate bodies who desire either to

Raise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Morigage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the agency of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques. Coupons or Dividends, and generally the transaction of Banking and Financial business between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain.



BUCKEYL BELL FOUNDER. Enablished in 1817.
Superior Bell: of Copper and Ting mounted with the lost hotery Hang-ings, for Churches, South, Fernal Patterns, Control Harves, Fire Alarms, Pages Clarks, Chines, etc. Fully Warranted, Idustrate i Catalogue sent Free, VANDUEEN & TIFT,

## WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending May 17th, 1879. 5,936
Same week last year. 4,875 

#### S. CARSLEY'S FANCY DRESS GOODS.

AT S. CARSLEY'S You can buy very good quality of new Black Paramatta for lic per yard, what credit stores sell at 3Sc per yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S You can buy good useful Black Cohourg for 17c per yard, what credit stores sell at 21c per yard.

ATS. CARSLEY'S

You can buy good quality of new Black Bril-liantine for 16c per yard, what credit stores sell at 20c per yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy very good quality of new Black Persian Cord for 19c per yard, what credit stores sell at 25c per yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy extra good quality of new Black Lustres for 25c per yard, what credit stores sell at 30c per yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy very good quality of new Black Cashmere for 60c per yard, what credit stores sell at 72c per yard.

CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOM Our Linen Costumes are selling well. See our window for a few of the different styles at low

prices.
Good Linen Costumes, only \$3.
Good Linen Costumes, long polonaise, and picely trimmed, only \$3.50.
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