Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 36.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum
In advance.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A fair held in Brooklyn for St. Mary's Hospital realized £2,800 The Christian Brothers of Cork have held

their annual exhibition with great success. The Franciscans of Drogheda concluded a man's retreat when fully three thousand men approached the altar rails.

It appears says La Liberte, of Fribourg, that it is decidedly on the 29th and 30th of April the Consistory of Cardinals will be

There are twenty-five Prefectures, Apostolic established throughout the world; five in Europe, seven in Āsia, eight in Africa, four in America and one in Oceanica.

The New York Catholic Protectory opened with three boys on the first day; two ran away on the second day. Now they care for 2,000 children, boy and girl inmates.

The first services were held on the 16th ult. in St. Patrick's new Church, Norwich, Connecticut, which has been raised at a cost of \$300,000. Almost the entire sum has been

The Rev. Malachy Hanley, P.P. of Spiddal, County Galway, died on the 27th inst., after a most useful life, and was interred on Saturday, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Galway.

The Detroit Home Journal states that a private individual has presented to the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, in that city, a beautiful chime of bells, which cost \$3,000. The largest weighs 2,800 lbs.

Mgr. Masella, Apostolic Nunci at Munich, who was last year commissioned to enter on negociations between the Vatican and Germany, is to replace at Paris Mgr. Meglia, who will be raised to the Cardinalate.

French Catholics are making preparations for a pilgrimage to Rome. The departure from Paris will take place on the 21st of the present month. His Holiness the Pope has already bestowed a special benediction on the under-

The funeral of the Rev. Peter Maguire, P.P., Maguires-bridge, whose death, at the age of seventy-four years, occurred at his residence, Moate Cottage, Lisnaskea, took place. The deceased clergyman was a native of the town of Enniskillen.

The members of the Association of Pius IX. of Fribourg, Switzerland, met for divine service on the 27th ult. The Abbe Jaccond preached, pointing out that one of the duties of Catholics at the present time was to raise the prestige of authority.

An eighteen days' mission given in the hurch of the Immaculate Conception, Brooklyn, by Father Damen, S.J., resulted in 12,400 communions and 12 converts In the Church of Our Lady of Mercy 20 converts have been received at the conclusion of a

The religious congregations of France intend to substitute for the letters of obedience, about which the Radicals raised such a cry, certificates in good and due form. Of three Sisters who presented themselves for examination at Yesoul one got first place, another

second, and the third sixth. A New York correspondent says that the new cathedral of that city is, with the exception of the Mexico Cathedral, the finest church on the American continent. He further adds: -What would be the work of centuries in Europe has been accomplished in comparatively few years here.

Among the forthcoming pictures for the Royal Academy Exhibition will be a powerful work by Keeley Halswelle, A.R.S.A., entitled, "Waiting for the Blessing." The scene represents some groups of Italian peasantry, seated on a wall, under a brilliant sunlight effect, awaiting with expectant faces the appearance of Pius IX.

The Right Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, was lately invited by the Virginia House of Delegates to open a week's meeting of that body with prayer. This is the first time that a similar invitation has been extended by that body to a Catholic prelate within the recollection of the oldest attache

Clonakilty, County Cork, was held, his Lordship the Bishop of Ross presiding. It was resolved that efforts should be made to secure | shatter to pieces the brazen frauds built up the dedication of the church before the end of September next. A new subscription list virtue engendering spirit of anti-Catholicism was opened, and a sum of over £200 was contributed.

The Bishop of Grenoble, in a pastoral which he has issued with reference to Religious Congregations, says that by the attacks on these bodies, and the measures which they call forth, the independence of the Church is wounded, the concordat of 1801 despised, the benefits which France has reaped from Catholicism are repaid by ingratitude, the present is troubled, and the future is full of menaces.

The Orphanage of the Little Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Paris, now contains ninety inmates. The work of the Sisters was commenced in 1852 for the purpose of rescuing children without any resources. It has received no aid from the civil authority, and secures its funds from private charity. A collection in its behalf was held in the Church of Notre Dame on Sunday last, but halds all tweet all of franchis

Taking the Veil of Laty

friends and spectators long before the hour of the ceremony. At the time appointed Miss Clark cutered the room, clothed in white, her dress decorated with smilax and blossoms and with a wreath of choice flowers over her head, Miss Jennie M. Bacon following as cross-bearer; Misses Susie Farrell and Mary McWilliams as flower-bearers (the contributions of flowers being numerous and elegant), and the Sisters of Mercy, preceded by the Rev. Mother Stanislaus. The Rt. Rev. Bishop DeGoesbriand celebrated Mass, assisted by the Rev. Fathers T. J. Gaffney and E. J. Maloney, the Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, V. G., acting as master of ceremonies. After mass the novice took the vows, assuming the name of Sister Mary Francis Xavier. After this she retired, subsequently coming out clothed in the garments of the order of Sisters of Mercy; and the Bishop then made some appropriate remarks, explaining the nature of the vows just taken by the novice. The newly-made Sister then held a reception in the parlors of the convent, which was attended by a host of friends. This ceremony is especially interesting, since Sister Mary Francis Navier is the first from the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral to take the veil of the Sisters of Mercy. She has already passed through a six-months' novitiate, and it will be upwards of two years before she assumes the black veil of the order.

Wholesome Advice.

We take the following extract from a recent pastoral of Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland:-The Catholic press has not been supported as it should; Catholics seem not to be alive to the value of the press, and so far have not given it that support that either their numbers or their wealth would suppose. Here and there a few bishops, and a few enter-prising priests and laymen, have laboured to create a press, but there has been no organ-ized or general effort made. Our wealthy Catholics seem to think they have done their duty if they subscribe to a paper, and let the editor spend half of their subscription in writing duns for their collection.

"The publishing of papers means money. Our wealthy Catholics must be willing to help to their establishment by generous subscriptions. Editors must not be the factorums of a paper-office. Priests must urge their people to subscribe to papers, generous assistance must be given, so that papers may have the means to pay for the talent and labor necessary to bring out first-class papers. It will never do to wait till a paper is established before we subscribe, we must help when they are weak, and thus enable them to become

"It is a simple disgrace that with a population of eight millions of Catholics in the United States, and with populations in some of our large cities, numbering up to the hundreds of thousands, that we have not a single daily paper conducted from a Catholic standpoint.

"In towns of ten and twelve thousand inhabitants, Protestants will have a daily paper, but in cities where there are from twenty to a hundred thousand Catholics, Catholics will not have a daily paper to detend them, or give them truthfully the news of the day, but they will not even have a Catholic weekly paper, or if they have it will be so badly supported, that those who work for it are not half paid. This is all wrong, Catholics must support Catholic papers and thus enable us to detend Catholic rights, and fight our exemies with their own weapons. We respectfully urge this to the notice of pastors and people, and most earnestly urge them to sustain and help create s vigorous and manly Catholic press.

Pope Leo and Baron de Haulicville

(From the Liver; ool Catholic Times.) The famous journalist and litterateur,

Baron de Haulleville, who has given never-tobe-forgotten services to the Catholic cause, had a private audience of the Holy Father recently. He had gone from Brussels to the Vatican to deposit 15,000 francs in gold received through the newspaper he edits, the Journal de Gruxelles, in aid of Peter's Pence. We need hardly say that the welcome extended to him was most warm and sincere. The Holy Father is keenly conscious of the power of Baron de Haulleville's pen, and its unswerving loyalty to the interests of the Church, the Holy See, and the Catholic A meeting of the Building Committee of the Church, the Holy See, and the Catholic the Church of the Immaculate Conception, world. Had the great Belgian publicist done no more than to vindicate the morality and the toleration of Catholic peoples—than to by Protestant and infidel writers 'as to the he would have made a lasting claim to gratitude and admiration. The Pope was moved by the presence of a champion so strong, fearless, and devoted, and placed his hands affectionately on the head of his visitor as he imparted the Pontifical blessing. And then, with that happy ease characteristic of him, his Holiness passed on to the revival of pleasant memories. It will be recollected that he spent several years at Brussels as Nuncio, and earned golden opinions: The mansion of the nunciate had no garden, and it was the custom of Mgr. Pecci to take exercise in the adjoining grounds of Count Do Merode, to which a postern gave access. What has become of the little dark alley and the bed of flowers where I used to rend my breviary?" the Pontiff inquired. Ah, they were gone—the spirit of change had effaced them long ago. The retrospect awakened in the Pope all the reminiscences of those vanished days, and he was profoundly moved.
"Ah," he said, "Tlove the Belgians, and I hope they will come to reciprocate my affection for them." He loves the

IRISH NEWS.

The Society for the preservation of the Irish language is still making progress. Lord Ffrench has sent a donation of £10 to the funds of the Home Rule League.

The Home Rule League has expressed regret at the protratced illness of Mr. Butt.

The Archbishop of Tuam has sent £5 towards the celebration of the centenary of

The O'Gorman Mahon will be a candidate for Clare should Sir Bryan O'Loghlen be held to have vacated the seat.

One hundred and seventy girls em-

ployed in the Army Clothing Factory at Limerick have struck work against reduction NATIONAL EDUCATION.—We understand that Mr. Molloy has been appointed Head In-

spector for this district in succession to the iate Mr. Fleming. Mr. Stacpoole, the member for Ennis, is unable in consequence of indisposition, to attend

the House of Commons, and last evening a motion for leave of absence was made on his behalf. We sincerely regret to announce the death of the Rev. Malachy Hanley, C.A., the esteemed Administrator of Spiddal, in the

diocese of Galway, after a long and severe

illness, or consumption. MR W. A. O'SULLIVAN, M. P .- The many friends of Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M P., will be glad to learn that he has just been left a considerable legacy by a relative lately deceased, who had resided in London.—Limerick

Chromele. The Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation have appointed Messrs. Parnell, M. P., Biggar, M. P., and Power, M. P., to draft a list of questions to be put by Irish electors to Parliamentary candidates at the next election.

THE CROSS OF CONG .- Antiquarians will be interested to learn that Mr. Henry O'Neill, of Lower Gardiner street, is about to undertake, provided he get sufficient encouragement to justify him, the issue of an engraving of the famous Irish work of art in metals known as the Cross of Cong.

The Meath Renant Defense Association held a meeting at Navan, the Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, P.P., V.G., presiding. It was decided to co-operate with the other Defense Association, and a resolution expressing satisfaction at the active Tenant right agitation in England was unanimously carried. HOME RULE .-- A great Home Rule demonstra-

tion was held at Kilnalick, County Cavan on Easter Monday. Resolutions in favor of Tenant-right, Home Rule, Catholic Education, Reform of the Grand Jury Laws, and last, but not least, approval of the Parliamentary policy of Mesers. Biggar and Fay, were adopted.

DEATH OF THE REV. PETER MAGUIRE P.P. MAGCIRESBRIDGE .- We have to record the death of the above named priest, which took place on the 23rd ult., at his residence near Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh, diocese of Cloyne. The deceased priest died in the 75th year of his age and in the 48th of his missionary career. Father Maguire was a native of Ennis-

On the death of the Duke of Wellington the bells of Trim, near Dangan Castle, his father's seat in Ireland, for which, when a young man, Wellington had sat in the Irisa Parliament, rang a mussled peal, when the tenor, a beautifully toned bell, suddenly broke. It was found by a curious coincidence to have been cast in 1769, the year of the Duke's birth.

In a circular issued last week his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin makes the following reference to the education question :- Seven hundred thousand Episcopalian Protestants even yet hold the University of Dublin, with its magnificent college, a liorary of two hundred thousand printed volumes and one thousand seven hundred rare manuscripts, richly stocked museums, a fully furnished botanic garden, two hundred thousand acres of landed property, producing forty thousand pounds, a year with about twenty-five thousand a year from students' fees. Seven thousand pounds a year, and Belfast Queen's College, are in the hands of five hundred thousands Presbyterians. Fourteen thousand pounds a year are given to Cork and Galway to bribe tepid Catholics into a betrayal of con-science. Four millions and a quarter of Catholics have their university, for which they have taxed themselves to the amount of £200,000; but from the State they have received not one farthing—nay, the very existence of their university is ignored.

A meeting of the Council of the Home Rule League was held at their Rooms, 25 D'Olier street, the Hon. Judge Little in the chair. Members present-Messrs. George Delany, Patrick Egan, Charles Dawson, T. D. Sullivan, A. J. Kettle, &c. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—Resolved—"That we bail with great satisfaction the patriotic declaration of the clergy of Longford, adopted at their meeting on the 27th instant, in which they express their deep sense of the failure and incapacity of the English Parliament to legislate satisfactorily for Ireland, and demand for this country the full measure of Home Rule, formulated in the Dublin Home Rule Conference of 1874.' And we respectfully urge on the independent electors of that county to act in the spirit of that declaration at the approaching election by returning to Parlia ment a pledged supporter of the Home Rule

3,734, no one venturing to oppose him. His secession from the Home Rule party is attributed to his conviction that the purposes of the organization are impracticable of realization, and that the best interests of Ireland can be best subserved by tactics in Parliament and holding the balance of power in Parliament between the two parties in England. But it is alleged that certain private piques and disappointments have been the moving cause of the O'Connor Don's secession. At the beginning of the present Parliament the Home Rulers numbered 60 out of 105 Irish members, and the strength of the party has not since been materially diminished.

RE-INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE REV. JOHN KENVON.-On the last Friday in March the earthly remains of the great patriot and highly-gifted orator and man of letters, the late Purish Priest of Templederry, Father Kenyon, were disinterred in the old chapel of Templederry, where his Socratic cloquence was so often poured forth in strains of impressive grandeur, and were placed in a new coffin and removed to the splendid new Catholic Church of the parish, which has lately been crected, and is now finished with the exception of the altar and the decorations. The cosin was lowered into a vault prepared in the centre of the chapel. After the Office for the Dead was chanted by the Rev. M. Gleeson, P.P., assisted by the curates, the Rev. Mr. Howard and the Rev. D. O'Brien, the grave was closed in and covered with a black marble slab. The slab was handsomely prepared, and bore the following

inscription:—
"Have pity on me, at least, you, my friends, because the hand of the Lord hath touched me Pray for the repose of the soul of The Rev. John Kenyon, P.P.,
Templederry,
Who died 2ist March, 1869,
In the 57th year of his age, and 35th of his sacred ministry.
R I. P.
Grant him, O Lord, eternal rest, and let perpetual light sh'ne upon him.
Annen.
Notwithstanding that the notice of the renoval was briefand rather scantily circulated.

moval was brief and rather scantily circulated. still many of the leading families of the parish and others who managed to get wind of the proceedings in time, attended in considerable numbers. It is to be regretted that the notice was not given sooner and more widely made known; we know how such an opportunity would be seized on to do honour to the memory which is not to be forgotton so soon—a memory which is loved and revered—the memory of great orator and philosopher-a great patriot, a great man. If, as the humble Parish Priest of Templederry, the light of his geniu swas remote and the scope of its powers limited, still the flame was so strong as to leave a merk whose brightness it will take much to efface, while the farthing-candle glimmer of others is imperceptible even in their own

The Irish and the Commune. (From the Chicago Herald,)

generation . - Tipperary Advocate, March 29.

The growth and propagation of the fungus known as the Commune, is one of the anomalies of the period, and it is especially strange that it should have taken root in the United States.

That it is wholly of foreign origin, and has been transplanted here from other shores, is a fact too well known and admitted to need comment. This organization derives its principles and its propagation from the fountain-sources of disorders, Paris, and its mischievous doctrines have been disseminated throughout the chief centres of population in the Old World.

From its very nature, in hostility to organized and well-regulated government, it can flourish only amid the ruins of social order. Equally a fee to society, and to the foundations on which society rests-the family, its presence assures the blight and decay of those holy and sacred influences which alone are efficacious to support and perpetuate the laws and the institutions which are the outgrowth and development of our modern civilization.

The late significant demonstration of the Socialists, at the exposition building in this city, is calculated to excite the alarm and arouse the apprehensions of all citizens who love order, and are concerned for the stability and safety of municipal government.

It is true that, perhaps, only a comparatively small number of those participated in the socialistic gathering would lend their aid to further the dan-gerous designs attributed to the leaders; and the number is still fewer who have any intelligent comprehension of the nature and scope of those designs and purposes.

One gratifying fact is made more and more prominent by the gathering to which we allude, i. e., the conspicuous absence of any Irish contingent.

Those who have the best authority to speak in behalf of the Irish population of Chicago confidently avow that not one per cent of the commune strength is drawn from the nationality referred to. The teachings of their Church, the traditions of their race and country, are unalterably opposed to the doctrines and purposes of the commune. Nor can we, forget that during the perilous days in which the safety and good order of the city was endangered two years ago, it was an rish Hegiment which stood the bulwark between the moband the peace of the municinality.

The votes and the influence of the Irish-American citizens is one of the most reliable safeguards to be depended on in any exigency which may arise in the future.

SCOTCH NEWS.

At the school board poll at Old Kilpatrick Mr. McConnell was returned for the Catho-

The poll for a school board at Kilbarchan resulted in the return for the Catholics of Rev. H. Chisholm. The Very Rev. Dr. Munroe, the Rev. Cuth-

bert Wood, and Mr. J. McCloskey, the Catholic candidates for the Glasgow School Board, were returned at the head of the poll with sweeping majorities. The Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy died at

Dan quharran Castle. Ayrshire, on Tuesday night, aged 91 years. He entered Parliament in 1818 as member for Ayr Burghs, and was a Cabinet Minister under Lord Grey.

The mission begun on the fourth Sunday of Lent in the Pro-Cathedral, Edinburgh has been exceedingly successful. The Very Rev. the Vicar-General conducted the morning services, and those in the evening were conducted by the Rev. James Donlevy.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL BOARD.-The polling for this board came off. There was only one Catholic candidate-the Rev. Dr. Smithand he was returned fifth in the list, with 13,-061 votes. The highest number polled for any one candidate was 24,000, and the lowest of the successful polled 7,751. The Catholics evidently did not exert themselves severely.

HAMILTON.-The Rev. Joseph Danaher, of St. Mary's, Hamilton, was returned as Catholic representative in the School Board contest. He polled 1630 votes, and it is curious that the next candidate on the list polled exactly th same number. A local paper states that Father Danaher's popularity and ability while on the old board secured him a good deal of non-Catholic support, lest any mishap should befall his candidature.

"FAST DAY" RIOT IN SCOTLAND .- Thursday, the 3rd, inst., was the half-yearly Presbyterian fast-day in Aberdeen and crowds of people went to Cove Village, four miles distant, to spend the day. In the afternoon the principal hotel was taken possession of by a lawless mob, who completely wrecked the house. Whiskey was stolen, furniture smashed, and twenty dozen glasses broken. The rioting lasted till dusk. No apprehensions could be made, as the police, few in number, were set at desiance. THE GOVAN CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOL

BOARD ELECTION.—The Govan School Board election, which takes place on the 18th inst., the Catholics of the district who have hitherto been represented by the very able and highly popular priest of Our Lady and St. Margaret's, Kinning Park, the Rev. D. MacIntosh. On candidates being nominated last week for places at the Board, on which there is an ine of seats on this occasion, the list con tained the name of this rev. gentleman, and the names of two Catholic laymen, Samuel O'Halloran and Francis Quinn. The course pursued in the nomination of these gentlemen led to the holding of a meeting of Catholics at Patrick on Sunday night, when Father Gallacher, who presided, explained the various steps that had been taken to secure suitable candidates. The Archbishop, he said, was of opinion that the Catholics should not pursue cessation from the cares imposed upon him an aggressive or obtrusive policy, but simply a policy of protection, and two candidates would be quite sufficient for that purpose. While three candidates might be carried, it was not desirable to attempt to adopt that course. Notwithstanding this, three candidates had been nominated, and two of these laymen without the knowledge of the leaders of the party. He would therefore advise them, should one of the laymen not withdraw from the contest, to plump for the Rev. Father Mac-Intosh, and return him at the head of the poll. This suggestion was adopted unanimously. The same decision was arrived at by a meeting of Catholics at Kinning Park that evening. It is thought that one of the lay-men will withdraw and a conference is to be held this week in reference to the subject.

THE GLASGOW CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOL

BOARD ELECTION.—The newly-elected School Board of Glasgow hold their first meeting in that city on the 2nd instant, when the Very Rev. Dr. Munro, the Rev. C. Wood, and Mr. J. McCloskey, the three Catholic members, who, as already stated, headed the poll, were present. On the motion of Mr. M. Connal, the chairman of the old board, the Very Rev. Dr. Munro was called upon to preside, as the member who had received the largest number of votes, and having taken the chair he said: _"I wish to state how much I appreciate the honor of the postion to which the votes of a large number of the ratepayers of Glasgow have entitled me. Thanks to the very limited nature of the business to-day, my duties will be very light indeed. We will have to elect a chairman to preside over our deliberations during the three years of the board's tenure of office. It is a position of great responsibility, and has important bearings upon the conduct of our business. Whether we regard the educational interests of this great community or the temper and the harmony which we hope will prevail at the meetings of the board, the proper selection of a chairman is a matter of vital importance. I am sure that, however desirous the individual may be of giving his most earnest attention to the carrying out to the full the powers entrusted to our care, there yet will be ample scope for the exercise of great tact and the highest business qualifications on the part of our chairman to temper and harmonise the various interests and feelings which may be, and are, repre-sented at this board, so that we may carry out with the greatest efficiency the work which we have to do. I take the liberty of pro-

On the applause with which these remarks were received having subsided the Rev. Dr. Logan Aikman, of the United Presbyterian Church, seconded the motion, which was car-ried with acclamation. In returning thanks for the bonour done him Mr. Connal intimated his intention of surrendering the chairmanship in January next on the presentation of the seventh annual report on the board's operations. The board then sat in private for the appointment of committees and other business.

Catholic Colonization.

Roman Catholic colonization in the United States has been taken in hand by the National Board of Colonization, at the head of which is Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., who has for years devoted much attention to the subject. The largest Roman Catholic settlements of late have been made in Minnesota, where nearly the whole of Swift County, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, is occupied by 800 families. The land was obtained in 1876 for about fifty cents an acre. Three other colonies in the same State are smaller, but growing steadily. A Virginia colonization scheme has been successfully pushed by the Irish Benevolent Union of Philadelphia, which two years ago purchased 7,000 acres in Charlotte and Mecklenburg Counties, and has already established 125 families in farming on that and other land. Another project, a private speculation, is to settle Roman Catholic families in the west of Texas .- N. 1'.

Obit.

(From a Caughnawaga Correspondent) A solemn requiem mass was chanted in the Indian Church at Sault St. Louis on the 16th inst. by the Very Rev. N. V. Burtin, O. M. J., Alexander Dallebows and Louis Delisle, Deacons, over the precious remains of Louisa Delormier, wife of L. Deparovis, who was a faithful and esteemed member of the Society of the Holy Family, connected with the Church, under the guidance of the venerable Father Burtin. The deceased lady was 78 years of age. She has left a line old gentleman and a large and respectable family to mourn her sad loss. She was much respected by the aboriginal inhabitants of Sault St. Louis. Out of respect the body was borne under hand to the vault. Chief mourners :-Mrs J Jacks, Mrs J Raise, Mrs J Delisle, Mrs J Bruce, Mrs C Giassion, Mrs T Williams. The pall-bearers were:—Mrs E R A Fletcher, Mrs M L Martin, Mrs C G Giassion, Mrs G N election, which takes place on the 18th inst., is causing a good deal of excitement among desired. The singing was all that could be desired. The Church had a very solemn appearance from the effects of the deep black crape which covered the altars, and also the artificial skulls and bones which were strewn around in profusion on the black crape which enveloped the altars, chancel and gallery of the Church. May her good works never die.

E. R. A. F.

An Interesting Ceremony.

Many of our readers doubtless imagine that it would be impossible to furnish them with an easier life than that enjoyed by Monseigneur Fabre. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals a life of labor, without a moment's by the duties of his high office. At five o'clock this morning, before half of the residents of the city were awake, His Lordship was astir and about performing a most interesting ceremony at the chapel of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, St. Catherine street. The ceremony consisted in several young lady students receiving Holy Communion for the first time, and being confirmed with the Sacrament of Confirmation. The miniature chapel of this institute is a perfect bijou, and on the above occasion was handsomely decorated, the altar shone resplendent with the lights of numerous tapers, and colored lamps reflected their beautiful rays in the surrounding ornaments. Monseigneur Fabre, assisted by Rev. Father Ryan, S.J., and Canon Lamontagne, offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Each of the recipients was attired in garments of spotless white, and wore on their heads veils of the same chaste color, surmounted by a beautiful wreath of artificial flowers. The color of their attire signified the purity of their young souls, and the light reflecting through the gauzy veils imparted spirituelle expression to the countenances of the communicants, which served to heighten the general aspect of their features.

A select audience witnessed the ceremony, among whom we noticed several prominent public men. The Mother House of this Order is located at Sault au Recollet but a branch establishment in town having become desirable, the present house of the Sacred Heart was established at the residence of the late Judge Berthelot. The ladies opened here a preparatory school for young ladies, to prepare them for the more advanced studies of the Sault au Recollet's House. The Order of the Sacred Heart numbers within its ranks ladies from the wealthiest and noblest houses in Europe; ladies who discarded rank and affluence for the positions of maitresse in a religious institution.

A fine floral piece for a kettledrum is a tea-kettle made of white flowers and decorated with Chinese designs in colored flowers. All who have the small brass teakettle of their "grandmother's time" can also bring that forth, and if it has a dent or two in the side you will then be the envy of your guests.

THE OLDEST OF KNOWN PLANTS .- The fossil fern from the slaty formation of the Silurian enoch, discovered near Angers in France, by Monsieur de Saporata, has been fully described On Tuesday, 8th, inst., the convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Birlington, Vt., was the Some of a very interesting deremony, when the special is despatched a leth source and studies to this specimen from the first and studies of Mry Clark, daughter of Mry Clark, affection for them. He loves the special fondness, because birlington, Vt., was the Sisters of Mercy interesting deremony, when the special fondness, because birlington, Vt., was the Sisters of Mercy interesting deremony, when the special fondness, because birling to the last board and the last special form its ranks of Charles Owen O'Connor, all the first of Mry Clark, daughter of Mry Clark, and fister o

REDMOND O'HANLON

An Historical story of the Cromwellian . Settlement.

CHAPTER X.

THREE days' imprisonment had produced a fearful change in the appearance of Judith Lawson. All life, all motion, all vigor, and nearly all vitality seemed to have departed from her frame. She ate mechanically whatever was set before her. She sat during the whole day in the same seat, and nearly in the same position, Like an automaton, she opened the door whenever she heard a knocking, and then, when the person who had called upon her departed, she again bolted the door regularly on the inside. It was the same at night as in the morning. A mechanical, habitual undoing of the bolts, and a sedulous shutting to of them again. But all this while Judith spoke not a word, asked for nothing, and if spoken to remained obdurately silent.

Her attendant for these three days was the wicked old jailer, Gerald Geraghty. The silence of Judith puzzled the old man at first, then annoyed him, and then disappointed him, for his rage was not yet sated, nor his animosity against the hated name and blood of Lawson fully gratified. He had hoped to find Judith again tempting him with gold, again entreating him to aid in her escape, in order that he might again have the opportunity of refusing her, and of again taunting her with the misdeeds of her father.

Judith either did not seem to be conscious of his presence, or if her eyes ever by accident met his, it was but to turn them away from him, as if they had fallen upon some inan-Imate piece of furniture in the room; for there was, in those large, black, fierce, lustrons eyes, not one spark of recognition, nor

one gleam of resentment. "I have struck," said the old man to himaged her more delicately; she should have been made, like the worm, to feel the barb in that moment expires. The native element of Judith, wicked Lawson's daughter, was pride, conceit, ambition; the notion that she. because she was richer, was better than others. I have, like a bungler, struck a mortal blow on her pride, and in that blow I have shattered her intellect. Her brain is fast going. I see it in her eye. A week more of such a listless life as she is now leading, and she will become a moping idiot, and the instrument whereby I hope to break Ebenezer's massacre of wife and children unaverged; because the child of the murderer will have passed out of my reach.

" Want, then, is to be done? or how is sho to be aroused from her stuper? or in what way can she be brought back again to think of life-of its vain hopes, and its barren pleasures? She is young—still very young -and life must still be an enjoyment to ker. How force her again to think of it!

"Of myself I cannot do anything with her. My grandson has been in and out of her room also, and she has taken no more notice of him than if he had been a dog; and yet he did his her a "shrew," and Geraghty, who designated best to attract her attention, by pretending her "a harridan," and the truth must be told, for her a sympathy he did not feel. All in that, with the exception of the deceased Provain—quite vain. His voice did not quicken vost marshal in the Cromwellian army, the the motion of her eye-lid, no more than if his redoubtable Jack Gregg, there never yet was words were the twittening of sparrows in her a man who saw or spoke with this formidable

idea occurred to him, "there is one mode of which her strong teeth gave a perfect distinct-arousing her faculties I have not yet tried, ness of articulation, it would be difficult to idea occurred to him, "there is one mode of and that must be resorted to at once. I re- tell. But such was the fact. She was unimember the drunkard, Murfey, mentioning versally hated by men, and she repaid their that she wished to have a woman to wait on hatred with interest. But such was not the her. That wish must now be complied with. | case with women—for with many, At once, that vile old, foul-tongued Puritan, Psalmsinging harridan, the widow of old Jack Gregg, one of Cromwell's hanging provostmarshals, must be sent for. That shrew's shrill voice and loud tongue would rouse the dead. Yes, she must be with this miserable girl to-day, for there is not an hour to be lost, if one would save her from insanity. Never had a handsome maiden so ugly a tire-woman as Judith Lawson will be provided with in at last looking up at this terrible old the course of a few hours."

It was whilst sitting on a chair on the opposite side of the table at which Judith sat, that the old man had indulged in this solilogny. But neither whilst he sat there, nor when he rose to go away, did Judith testify and cutting a hugh slice of bread, and by word or look that she was conscious of his presence or his absence. It was only when he closed the door after him, and bolted to do so by one like you, who speaks to me it on the outside, that she arose, and shot the inside bolts. She then returned to her chair, and sat in the same listless attitude, her eves moveless, her hands hanging-drooping by her side, and her frequent deep sighs only testifying that there was life and pain beating at her heart.

The old man, Genighty, had judged rightly: he had "struck too strong a blow at first." He had inflicted by a single stab a wound calculated to be mortal in a vital part-Judith's pride-her pride in her father, and her pride in herself as the daughter of that father. There was but one mode of preventing that deep and bleeding wound from becoming instantly mortal, and that was by leading Judith to believe that the old man was a slanderer, and that he wilfully-artfully exaggerated some military excess in which it was her father's duty, in obedience to the orders of

his superiors, to participate. For three days, the first three days of her mjust and cruel captivity, Judith believed the tale of horror as the old man had narrated it. She had the corroborative proof of plied Judith,—"for I have been directed to its truth in a living witness, whose voice, whose manner, whose conduct, and whose rejection of her offer of a thousand pounds to aid in her escape, testified to his sincerity, and demonstrated the accuracy of his narrative. And from the time she had heard that awful accusation against her father-the beloved, and the ever-loving father-Judith thought no more of escape; in fact, thought no more of herself, but in connexion with her father and her father's crimes. One time she was picturing him to herself, as he had been to her when she was a little child—his hand in hers as they walked together, his playing and rolling with her on the green grass, pulling primroses and violers with her, weaving garlands for her hair, then bearing her in his arms, then carrying her on his back, and then joining in her sports with hoop, with ball, and even with dolls; and then she saw him, as from a child she became a woman, exulting in her beauty, boasting of her as his daughter, and, amongst a crowd of admirers, her greatest flatterer, and still the only one that spoke with sincerity and from the bottom

of his heart; and then she thought of his

On the morning of the fourth day, when unchaining the bolts on the door, withdrew the bars that protected it inside, there presented itself to her view, not the accustomed and loathsome form of Gerald Geraghty, but that of an old woman, whose snow-white hairs were confined by a close fitting black cloth cap, and whose small, thin, wasted figure was fastened in, as it appeared, tightly into a black cloth gown. The head, face, feet, and hands of this old woman, the widow Gregg, were so large, as compared with her body, legs, and arms, that she looked as if united the head, face, and hands of a giant to the person of a pigmy. The astonishment, if not terror, which her first appearance was calculated to produce, was likely to be array anted the moment she opened her result, for then she displayed a range of broad, thickset, white teeth, that looked in their shocking brightness, and terriole strongth, as if they were destined to so everlasting, and that she who own a them was, for the misfortune of her failow-creatures, never doomed to decay. Shecking as would have been the apparition

self, "this proud, haughty young dame too of this wretched old widow at any other time strong a blow at first. I should have man to Judith, it was far otherwise now. The new face and form at once produced a change in her; for in her absodonment and loneliness. thrilling in every vital; not treated like the the unhappy young woman felt and recognized fish, which is dragged, at one pull, out of the she was in the presence of one of her own sex, element in which it had hitherto lived, and and the moment one did so, the light of intelligence returned to her eyes, and flush of surprise mantled upon her cheek.

Judith spoke, however, not one word, in reply to the greeting of the widow Gregg, but having opened the door for her at once returned to her accustomed seat, and again appeared to abandon herself to that impassible lassitude which had overwhelmed her for the preceding three days.

This state of impassibility was not, kowever, of leng continuance, for Judith felt the heart will be shattered in my hand, and the change of a woman's hand-even though that was the hand of a forbidden-looking old woman, upon her and about her. Her face and hands were bathed with cold, refreshing, life-giving water; her hair was unplaited, combed, and re-aranged for her; the room was swept; the table had a clean, snow-white cloth put upon it; the simple breakfast of bread and milk was placed before her, and she was urged—it was by a woman's voice to take some refreshment, and she mechanieally complied with the request so made.

The widow Gregg's general character had been already given to Murfey, who considered old female, who did not look upon her with "Ak!" said the old man, clapping his repugaance. Whether it was her unsightly withered hands together with delight, as the form, or her copiousness of hard words, to and especially with neglected widows and hopeless old maids, she was regarded as a champion of her sex, and such were disposed to pardon her faults of temper, her irritability, and her vehement rages, because the effects of both were poured forth with an energy that seemed to be inexhaustible on "the ruder sex."

" You have pressed me to eat," said Judith. woman; "you have kindly waited upon me. Will you not sit down now and take something

"I will do anything that is asked me so civilly," replied the woman, senting herself, pouring out a full pitcher of milk; "and I will do it the more readily, when I am asked with an English accent. Are you an Englishwoman?"

"I am," replied Judith. "Though I have now lived many years in Ireland, I was born and educated in England. My mother was a Welchwoman, and my father-

And on the recollection of what she had been told of that father, to whom, as in the time gone by, it was her hubit to refer with pride and pleasure, the unhappy young girl burst into a flood of tears, which the old woman, well practised in the ways of her sex, did not by a single word attempt to check or control; but steadfastly went on with her own breakfast, waiting patiently until the storm of passion should subside.

" You have told me," said the widow Gregg, "that you are by birth an Englishwomanthat you have been educated in England; I hope also you have been instructed in the religion of England—that you are not a

believe that it is a profession of faith that is religiously corrupt, and politically dangerous,' and also, that it 'degrades the intellect and enslaves the soul."

"Your education reflects great credit on your teachers," observed the old woman, with a distortion of the face intended to be a smile, but which was as hideous as the grin of a hyens. I have asked you these questions, because the answers you have given me are such as I expected to receive. The moment I looked at you. I at once perceived that the old villain, Gerald Geraghty, was trying to deceive me; for he told me, that in sending me to wait on you, I was to regard you as a person sent here on a charge of being concerned in the Popish plot."

"Did Gerald Geraghty tell you so monstrous an untruth about me?" asked Judith,

anxiously. "As sure as I am an honest woman, he did," replied the widow Gregg.

" How long is the old man Gerald Geraghty known to you?" inquired Judith.

"Gerald Geraghty is known to me-how long, let me see," replied the woman, as she gifts in gold and diamonds, and then of his rubbed her gigantic chin with a more gigantic giving over to her an absolute command of all hand—"Gerald Geraghty is known to me-his wealth; and then came, in the midst of all ah! I ought to recollect the year well—it was these thoughts that same father hacking the the same year in which the brave patriot: Sir throats of children that had been like herself Hardress Waller, seized the Castle of Dublin at one time, and then of his blood-stained and endeavored to hold it for Parliament hands laid on the hearts of women of her own against the King's friends, but was obliged to quite sure, my mind has been in such a state and unprovoked victims in the cave of Dun-

"He is so great a liar," replied Mrs. Gregg, that he could not tell the truth even by accid-Judith, in response to the knocking at and ent. Remember what he told me about yourself-that you were a Papist. I knew that it was a lie-must be a lie-could not be the truth, because he said it."

"Then, if he told me a long and dreadful story about my----- Judith's tongue stammered, and she could not, pronounce the word—"about a person in whose honor I am deeply interested, you think that I ought not, because of his notorious character, attach much weight to it?"

"I would not kill a fly upon the oath of body, legs, and arms, that she looked as if Gerald Geraghty," observed Mrs. Gregg. nature, in fashioning her, had, in a freak, "Why, he is such a lar, and his mind is so will be lead from the lard hand of a circuit. crocked, that the straightest road that ever was made, when it is looked at by him, appears to have a bend in it."

"He belied me most undoubtedly to you," observed Judith; "that I am quite sure of; why then should I not believe—as certainly it is my duty to believe—that he belied him to whom my love and honor are due, by the invention of the most horrible story that ever was told?"

"And what, may I ask, was the horrible story that wicked old Geraghty invented for the purpose of frightening you? For to frighten honest people, and good young women like you, who hate Papists, is all that the old scoundrel is now good for," charitably observed the widow Gregg.

"Oh! the most terrible story," replied Judith, "that ever was heard; it was about soldiers in the Cremwellian army acting most cruelly--

"A lie!" said Mrs. Gregg. "And of their pursuing some fugitives, men, women, and children, to a cave, for the purpose of destroying them___"
"A wicked lie!" added Mrs. Gregg.

"And of their stopping up the outlets of the cave, and burning combustibles around it, for the purpose of smothering the inmates

"An atrocious lie," chimed in Mrs Gregg. "And then of opening the cave, and killing the survivors-

"An abominable lie!" remarked Mrs. "And then the throats of wives, daughters,

and infants being cut----"A most diabolical lie!" roared out Mrs. Gregg, as she jumped up and stamped with her ponderous feet upon the floor. "I have no patience to listen further to such nefarious falsehoods. "But, who, my good woman, was said by this vile miscreant to be a chief actor in these iniquities? I should not be surprised if he fathered them on my late there is no relic left, but the butt-end of a matchlock."

"No, replied Judith, "the person to whom he assigned the perpetration of all these misdeeds is, I tremble with horror whilst I mention it, my father!"

again seating herself, and repeating "your father!" as if she was astonished at the par-

"My father," answered Judith, hesitating, and as if her whole fate depended upon the manner in which her explanation would be received by the widow Gregg. "My father is Ebenezer Lawson, now a man of large wealth, but formerly such as Gerald Geraghty described him, a soldier in the army of Cromwell, in Ireland, and serving for a time under Lieutenant-General Ludlow."

"Do you mean by your father, Ebenezer Lawson, the same man who was in the troop of Captain Edward Ludiow?" asked the old

"I do, I do," answered Judith, pale with fear and agitation

"Ebenezer Lawson," observed the widow Gregg, "I remember him well, and knew his reputation thoroughly. There was not a more active man, nor a more zealous soldier, in the Cromwellian arury. A braver or a better man never handled a matchlock, nor quoted a text'from Scripture. Ah! if all the army had been like him in spirit, we should be little troubled now with Papists or a Popish

Judith was not sufficiently instructed in the history of the thirty preceding years to be aware how dubious was the compliment conveyed in the last few words of the zealous Mrs. Gregg, to the prowess of her father. That which came home to her heart was the declaration from one who knew him, that there could be no "braver or better man : and as she heard these words her heart thrilled with delight, and bursting into tears, and then casting herself on her knees, she kissed with her rich rosy lips the thick clumsy fingers of the Puritan widow, whilst she exclaimed with trembling voice, and

streaming eyes :---"Thanks! thanks na thousand, and ten thousand thanks, for the words you have spoken in praise of my most dear and justly loved father. Oh! my good, dear, kind creature, I never, never can repay you for all the happiness your words have given me. You have brought light to the dark, strength to the weak, hope to the despairing. Oh! dear, dear, good woman, tell me your name, that I may ever remember it in my prayers, and that my whole future life may prove to you the

depth of my gratitude." "The name I bear," replied the old widow. is Abigail Gregg, at your service; but rise, my dear, good young woman, in order that we may converse at our case."

"Oh! command me as you please," replied the delighted Judith, "you will find me as obedient as a child."

"You have been religiously educated; you have proper notions about the Papists," served Mrs. Gregg, "and your principles, therefore, must be good. And so that vile old thief, linr, and miscreant, Gerald Gersghty, went and frightened you with so monstrous a lie about that good and godly man your father?"

"Indeed he did," replied Judith. "And what reason did he give you, or pretend to give you, for your saint-like parent smothering fugitives in a cave, and slaughter-ing girls and children?"

"What reason!" said Judith, somewhat puzzled by the question. "Well, I am not

Judas Iscariot. He talks of your father murdering women and children. The dear, good, holy man never did any such thing; but what put the lie about im into wicked Gerald Geraghty's head is that he well knows such deeds as he attributes to good Ebenezer Lawson were done by the Irish Papists; that these same Irish Papists, in the year 1651, massacred in one morning one hundred and ten thousand two hundred and fifty-one English Protestants; killing seventy-five thousand three hundred and four persons, whilst they were fast asleep in their beds knocking the brains out of ten thousand one hundred and one persons whilst in the reaccable and harmless occupation of cati og their own breakfasts; drowning six thou and eight hundred and nine persons in ponds, rivers, and lakes; burning alive one chousand eight hundred and one persons; coutting the throats of one thousand eight hur dred and fifty-seven persons, mostly children, under the age of two years, and orthodox P cotestant; whilst the remainder were put '60 death in various ways, and such only as, the diabolical ingenuity of a Papist could f aggest."

Judith p aused at this extraordinary state-

ment. Gerald Geraghty, it appeared to her, was pot more minute nor as particular in detailing the deeds of blood he attributed to ner father than was the widow Gregg in her specification of other greater and more horrible acts of cruelty, which she imputed, not to the extraordinary wickedness of one individual, but to a whole race of people professing a certain form of the Christian religion.

"It is not possible, at least I hope so, that there is exaggeration in the account you give of the massacres of 1641?" asked Judith.

"Exaggeration!" cried the widow Gregg, surprised. "On the contrary, there is, if anything, an under statement. Did not that marvellous saint and most wonderful convert from Popery, the Rev. Malachy Marprelate, travel from parish to parish through Ireland, counting the graves of the victims, and authenticating, in the most satisfactory and edifying manner, every single case of monstrous, merciless, and inhuman massacre perpetrated by the Papists? Besides, were not the bodies of thousands of those who had and crying out in stentorian voice—' We want and glistening teeth, and open mouths, yelled to be revenged on the bloody Irish Papists? out in furious rage against her; whilst in the grace, the Rev. Jacob Roundhead, in which it dead little Protestant children, who had been killed by the Papists and eaten, were heard at night crying around the doors of their carnivorous murderers-Give us our heads, or "Your father!!!" cried Mrs. Gregg, almost the bones itself?' The least and smallest of around him—looking like a demon with a losing her breath with astonishment, and all crimes that a Papist can commit is to tell band of imps under his control? She could lies; and be assured that the old rapscallion, not account for the sickening, fainting sensa-Gerald Geraghty, was only doing what he ticularity brought into the narrative of his | thought was a laudable action, when he in- her, with hurried and trembling hands, to falsehood, in this instance, by Gerald Gerald Servented a falsehood, and attributed to your father! and who is your father? The father of the growling beasts beasts beautiful to the servent of the growling beautiful to the growling bea his own hand had perpetrated, and which.

Protestants being the victims, his own cruel fear, the horror, and the affright that had so hand had readily inflicted."

With these words the widow Gregg resumed her occupation.

Judith remained for some time in deep thought; and the result of her reflections she thus briefly expressed, as she rose from her chair with renewed life and vigor in her

"I have permitted myself to be deceived bythe cunning and wickedness of a heartless old man. Alas! for this poor country; it seems to me to be divided between two classes of persons, each hating the other with such remorseless animosity, they are willing each to believe the worst things that can be said against the other, and when they can find no incts on which to justify their hatreds, then they have recourse to a fertile fancy and concoct against one another accusations that are incredible; and things that their own hearts must tell them they could not and would not themselves do, they are willing to suppose could and would be done by those they de-

CHAPTER XI.

religion to which he formerly belonged, and had publicly abjured, that came to the ears of one of them professed." the listener, Gerald Geraghty, as a novelty.

It was a last and desperate experiment, faculties of Judith, and make her again capable of suffering,) that he had introduced the widow Gregg to her. In his craving, and truly diabolical desire for revenge, he sought grow up to be wicked. to afflict Judith because she was the daughter of Lawson; and through her he hoped to bring agony and despair, such as he himself had once felt, to the heart and affections of Ebenezer. What cared he, then, with all his faculties fixed upon the attainment of his. revenge (and he had resolved upon something fore, whenever he fairly could, he knocked that would be as awful as the injuries that had been done to himself.) it in the progress necessary to be made before that great purpose was reached, an old and hated woman should mention his name with scorn, or abuse the faith to which he had formerly been an garded as alike instructive and edifying. 'avowed adherent? If abuse and vituperation of himself helped him on his path, he welcomed them as an ally, and would, if such that old miscreant, Gerald Geraghty, now percould be serviceable, have provoked their further display, and still more intense expres-

"This venomous old harridan," said Gerald to himself, when silence had succeeded to the animated conversation carried on between the old and young woman, " will now, doubtless. conceive it to be a duty to make herself the medium of communication between this miserable girl and that bloodthirsty miscreant, her father; and so take that very step which will hasten the downfall both of father and daughter. I hope so, for I long for the hour when I shall see both stretched as lifeless corpses before me ; but still mere do I pine for the moment when I shall bid Lawson despair and die, as he thinks over his innocent age; and then, as these two contrasting scenes | yield it after a siege of five days. In that of confusion ever since; but, if I recollect dalk. And now to concert with that good

feeling, and motion. That awful crushing weight had now been removed, and with revived strengt n and spirits came back her natural courage and her indomitable resolu-

For th ree long days she had ceased to think c her incarceration, of its injustice, of of effecting her escape from it, that she the c .uel and unprovoked wrong that had beer a done to her: but now all these sentim' at returned to her, and she felt herself to the same dauntless Judith Lawson who had discharged a musketat the heart of her captor with the intention of slaying him; and again, as on the first night she had entered that abode, which was called a prison, she resolved that if courage and determination could burst her bonds, her captivity must speedily be at an end.

With this view, Judith, for the first time, commenced an examination of the prison in which she had been confined. She wished to ascertain whether it presented any or no facilities for escape. She at once perceived that the chamber and sleeping-room allocated to her use, with the passage leading to them, must occupy the entire floor of what was a circular tower. To that tower light and air were admitted to the sitting-room by a large square window, and to the bed-room by a long narrow slit in the wall, eight inches in length and not more than one inch in breadth.

The only outlets for escape from her prison were, as she at first conjectured, either by the window of the sitting-room or by the doorthe latter, however, leading to the lower apartments, where her jailers were to be expected to be always on the watch.

As she looked through the latticed window of the sitting-room, she perceived that it fronted another window like itself, in a tower about thirty paces distant, and that the two towers were on both sides flanked by connecting walls; and in each of these walls were square windows of the same size, and on a level with the room in which she stood. Beyond this close and narrow space there was no view from the window; and, being desirous to ascertain how the intermediate space below was occupied-by a most or earth-or to what purposes it was applied, she pushed open the lattice, and looked down into what she at once recognized as a flagged courtbeen drowned seen floating on the rivers for yard beneath. This she perceived by a months after the massacre? Nay, is not this momentary glance, for she was not allowed momentary glance, for she was not allowed fact as notorious as that there is sunshine in to take more than a moment in looking be-June, that in one particular place, I think it | neath her, as the instant her face and person was in Athlone, some of the dead, murdered | was seen looking out, her ears were saluted Protestants, were to be seen every Saturday- by the loud, ferocious, rabid barking of four night standing bold upright in the water, | monstrous bulldogs, that with glaring eyes, out in furious rage against her; whilst in the blessed husband, of whose precious remains and are there not cases cited by that lamb of midst of them stood, with malignity in his eye, and a diabolical smile on his lips, the is shewn by a multitude of affidavits, that hated old warder of the prison-Gerald Geraghty !

What was it made the brave-hearted Judith shrink back with terror, as she thus gazed upon the old man and the enraged brutes tions that came over her, and that impelled unexpectedly come upon her.

Judith covered her eyes, and endeavored to close her ears against the noise which was still raging and roaring beneath, when the old woman approached her and said:-

"What is the matter with you, child of honest Ebenezer Lawson? You look pale

"I feel ill, very ill," said Judith in a trem bling voice, as she endeavored to answer the old woman. "I have by accident, again seen that terrible old man, who frightened me with the horrid story about my dear father. In looking from that window on the courtyard beneath. I beheld him with four dogs, and it seemed to me-it was a foolish fancy, I know-that he was inciting them to tear me to pieces, and marking me out to them as

their destined prey."

"And, no doubt, the wicked old villain would do so, if he had the power and the opportunity," replied Mrs. Gregg. "It is the way with him, and all his sort and creed, to us poor Englishwomen. They would slaughter us all if they could."

"But what have I done to this old man To the whole of the conversation between that I should be so hated by him?" asked Judith Lawson and Abigail Gregg there had Judith. "I never did to him or his the been an attentive listener; and there was not slightest harm; on the contrary, I never yet. one word, and not one single abusive phrase met a poor Irish person I did not aid to the applied by the latter to himself, or to the best of my power, and I did this without ever! considering what particular form of faith any

"Ah! Lord help your innocent heart," piously exclaimed the widow Gregg, "there is (the only one by which he could revive the | no taming these Irish; the only way to dea with them is to cut them off, root and branch -the old, because they are wicked, and the young, because if they live, they are sure to

Ah! my poor, dear, blessed husband, of whom the only relic now left to me is, as I told you, the butt-end of his matchlock, he was the man, in his own charitable way, knew how to manage them. He did not consider them to be fellow-creatures at all, and therethem on the head, or hung them up, as if they

were so many wild wolves....."
Loud shricks and cries, mingled with a noise as of heavy blows, interrupted the widow Gregg in a discourse, which she ra-"What's this? what's this?" exclaimed the old woman; "what new piece of deviltry is

forming? What new piece of mischief is now As the woman thus spoke, she pushed open the casement which Judith had so carefully closed, and looked down into the court-yard

from which the shricks appeared to be ascend-So long as blows appeared to be given, and shrieks were heard, the woman continued to

gaze into the court yard. Both blows and shricks censed at the same

instant, and as they did so, the widow with-drew her head, closed the window, and stumping over, with a grin of delight upon her terrific, countenance, to the side, of Judith, she cried out as if highly delighted :-

"Wonders, will, never cease! I. never thought that old villain, Gerald Geraghty, would or could do anything that would afford Davis'.

and figures jumbled and mixed together, the loved object in one being, a human demon in the other, and yet both the same, and the same, and the same thing to see these Irish wretches quartelling with each other,"

Judith did not interrupt the discourse of Mrs. Gregg by a single observation, for so alsorbed was she in the contemplation of her own strange position, and with vague dreams scarcely comprehended the purport of Mrs. Gregg's observation. All she gleamed from it was the fact, that there existed, in connexion with her prison, another person, of whom she had never heard before, and that the person so referred to was the grandson of Geraghty."

"So! said Judith, "the wicked old man ha a grandson; I did not know that until nor Do you know the grandson? what are

"The grandson," replied Mrs. Gregg, " is 1 should think above seventeen, but does not look, so stunted is his growth, to be more than ten or twelve years of age. I think it is seven years since I first saw him, and he is, in appearance, the same to-day that he was then. I never knew and I never heard any good of him. On the contrary, he was always doing mischief, and, therefore, always a prime favor. ite with his grandfather. I do not think it is in the nature of the boy to perform one actu virtue; and I do not believe that his grand-father would beat him unless he had discovered the lad doing good. I am quite puzzled to know what can be the cause of quarrel, and will, therefore, at once leave you, and try and unravel this, to me, most marvellous and unlooked for event; for I repeat to you, such a detestable set are these Irish Papisti that a young person amongst them would never, of his own accord, so much as think of doing good, and that an old person amongst them would never chastise one of his young people but for being unlike himself, in actually doing or thinking of doing, something which a truly pious English person would either laud or approve of."

And with this observation Abigail Gregg who always regarded herself as " as a model of charity," left the apartment with the intention of descending to the hall of Brass Castle.

Mrs. Gregg quitted the room in which Judith sat, and carefully closed the door of the apartment behind her; but in the passage leading from the chamber to the outward door, from which the stairs descended, she met full front the watchful janitor, Gerald Geraghty, who, with a broad grin on his face, and a bunch of keys in his hand, thus saluted the widow:-

"The top of the morning to you, widew Might I take the liberty of asking you where are you off to in such a hurry; or has the Doctor told you that a promenade would be good for your precious health?"

The widow Gregg's gigantic eyes, in her large unsightly head, flashed with indignation as these questions were put, in a bantering tone, to her by old Geraghty.

It would have been a curious study for the physiognomist to have contemplated the faces and figures of these two old malevolent individuals, as they gazed with intense hatrel and contempt for each other, and neither caring to conceal the abomination they entertained. Mutually inimical, yet there was a each nurtured in the heart an enmity against unoffending individuals, races, or religious and each sought to disguise from himself and herself an innate wickedness of disposition by pretending that its indulgence was but resentment or disgust, felt on account of the offensiveness of others. It was English bigotry face to face with, and frowning at Irish prejudice; and never, perhaps were unjust national prejudices more appropriately represented than when they were thus personified in senility without love, or honor, or respect; fanaticism, and uncharitableness, and spite, on the one side: passion, vindictiveness, suspicion, and insatiable hate, with unforgiving

rovenge, upon the other. "I'm sorry to find we're not on speaking terms, widow Gregg," said Geraghty. "Is this your gratitude to me for making interest with the Government to get you to wait ou that beautiful young lady, who has pockets full of gold to give away to anybody she takes a fancy to?"

"What I want to know, Mr. Geraghty. from you is how came you in this passage what business have you here?" asked Mrs Gregg.

"Indeed, very little business of my own, replied Geraghty; "but that I'm greatly afraid politeness will be the death of me. just came into this passage to save your precious old knuckles being tattered to pieces beating at that door, if you wanted to go down stairs; first, because nobody will mind your knocking, and next, because there are positive orders that so long as the young lady in that room remains there, you will have to stay along with her.";

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Mrs Gregg, bursting out, into a fit of rage-" what do you mean, you old thief of the world?"

"Manuers, widew, if you please" replied Geraghty. "Old thief of the world. Why, if you are going out, ma'am, you need not be in such a burry as to leave your name and title behind you." "Why, you old thief of the world," repeated

Mrs. Gregg, "do you mean to say I am not to come in and go out of this place as I please? "As to coming in here, it was your own act, widow," replied Geraghty,—"your own act, of your own free will; but as to going out again, that depends upon those who hold the keys; and may the worst of bad luck over take me-that is, may I be married to you be fore I die, but out of this prison you den stir a single inch as long as I'm warder And as he said this, he clinked the keys mer rily in his withered hands. "Or rather, should say," he added—"for the Lord forbid you were to stay here for ever-as long as the lady in that room is detained a prisoner."

(To be continued.)

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM-Is warrante to break up the most troublesome cough in a incredible short time. There is no remed that can show, more evidence of real meri than this Balsam for curing Consumption, Congha, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

CAUTION.—Beware of any man who offer you an imitation article, no matter what it is and says it is "just as good as the genuine; they sell all kinds of "sham remedies" in this way upon the reputation of the Pain Killer-be sure, and get the genuine made by Perst

THE 24TH OF MAY IN MONTREAL. Preparations for the Pencerul Invasion of Canada— New Chaplain Beecher and His Merry Men Propose to Astonish the Land of Lorne.

Rev. Mr. Beecher has done many sensa tional deeds in the course of his eventful life, but it may safely be asserted that he never suggested or accomplished a more startling plan than that of parading a Yankee regiancient city on the day of days, the anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty, the This project, which was first bruited last fall, is now certain of execution, and many wealthy residents of the city are detercertainty," asked a Herald reporter of a military looking official, "that the Plymouth pastor will accompany the regiment?" "As certain as anything in the future can be," was the reply.

"What inducement was offered him to

go?"

"Why, he is the regimental chaplain and is as enthusiastic as any boy you ever saw. We expect under any circumstances to make a sensation, but with the great orator of the nation astride his coal black horse, with the national flag floating over his long gray locks, the excitement will be somewhat extraordin-

ary." "Have the Canadian authorities taken any official interest in the visit of the Thirteenth?"

"Oh, yes. The Thirteenth goes as the guest of the Montreal Volunteers, and will be received by Colonel Fletcher and Licut.-Col.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

"What is the programme, so far as arranged?"

"The regiment is ordered to meet in the armory on Thursday, the 22nd, with one day's. rations. It will take the cars at the Central Depot at 10 a. m., and make the time to Springfield in three hours and a halt. There the men will change to the Central Vermont road, and so on to St. Albans, where Mr. Beecher will join them, and thence to Monttreal, which they will reach, barring accident, on Friday, about I o'clock.

"Why doesn't Mr. Beecher go on with them from the start ?"

"Well, the chaplain thought that he would rather take the first part of the spree quietly, and so he goes on ahead, but only so far as St. Albans. It will be something to see the boys cheer him when he looms up at that point."

"Is the Montreal demonstration to be on Friday ?"

"Oh, no. The regiment will be met by the Montreal volunteers, who will take their guests by rail to Lachine, memorable in sporting annals as the scene of Hanlan's contest with Courtney. There a steamer is chartered to give them all a trip over the Lachine rapids in the St. Lawrence."

"And then?" "Well, the 'then' somewhat depends on circumstances, but the plan now is to go straight back to Montreal, where they will be met and escorted to their quarters in the Rink. A grand collation will be served there, and afterward the Thirteenth will be dismissed until ten o'clock the next day, Satur-

THE CEREMONIES.

"That is the great day, is it not?" "Yes, and it will be a great day, too. ten o'clock the regiment will form for parade; then, in company with the Canadian volunteers, will march to the park for dress parade and review by the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Louise, and all the lum tummers of the Dominion. They are to give royal salutes and in every way participate in the loyal rejoicings. I don't know what the private programme after the general festivities are over may be, but it is understood that the regiment will be lunched in the Agricultural Park, and that the civic dignitaries will honor it with a visit, but Sunday will be the day for Beecher.

REECHER TO PREACH IN MONTREAL.

"Will he preach?" "Will he preach! Well, I rather guess he'll preach. On Sunday, at 10 o'clock, the regiment will be marched to church, escorted by their hosts, and the regimental chaplain, in his regimental coat and trousers, will conduct the services. Every man of the command will say one prayer, at any rate, on that occasion, and that will be for the dominie's good luck in the pulpit. They say that Beecher, who always does well when there is no particular need for it, isn't as good as usual on special occasions; but I hope, for the credit of the country, as well as the regiment, he'll spread himself then if ever. After church they lunch; after lunch they sleep or drive or promenade. In the afternoon a banquet is to be provided and speeches will doubtless again be in order. They leave Montreal at seven o'clock in the evening, and reach Hartford, Conn., on Monday at half-past eight, where the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard will meet them and escort them through the city. A grand parade and review before Gen. Smith and Gen. Jourdan will be had on the Hartford Green, after which dinner will be served in the Rink. The return trip to New York will terminate in New York at five c'clock, Monday afternoon, when the Ninth their country than there is now, and that is regiment, of New York, the Fourteenth, of Brooklyn, and the Separate Troop of the Second division, will meet and escort the Thirteenth through the city to the ferry. From this it is fair that the Thirteenth will have a jelly good time, and that Dominie Beecher will have a chance to see the Canadianipeople under conditions not often granted to modern travellers.—N.Y. Herald.

THE ZULU WAR.

Unicomyo's Proparations — The British Forces—The Advance Begun.

LONDON, April 15:-The exact: condition of affairs in Zuittland, according to the latest 'oranges affected (slightly) by the parasite is advices, is this :- Gn the south side of the imported from Kingston, Jamaica. The injury Tugela River there are at this moment 1,200 inflicted, or likely to be inflicted in future on cavalry and 14,000 infantry, all from England, the Mediterranean lemons and oranges by this and in readiness for operations, which, it is destructive insect, is a serious matter for consoped, will not only relieve Col. Pearson from templation, and unless an effective plan can his now desperate situation, but make a final be devised to check the growing evil, much his now desperate situation, but make a final end of Celewayo. The latter, however, is in constant of the latter, however, is in excellent trim for making a desperate fight.

The value of lemons and oranges annually im-He has caused all the roads along which the English columns can advance to be broken up, bridges have been destroyed, ravines deepened and countless trees felled, so as to lay acros roads. At many places where the obstructions are most formidable. Cetewaye has constructed earthworks on the flank defended by abattis, and every mile of the advance of the English army will have to be fought for! It is stated that while hoping to prevent the advance of his foe to any, great, distance by thoso means, Cetewayo, has prepared a post upon which to fall, pack if necessary an almost macdestible fortress; 30 miles north of Unandi. The advance of the British column is expected to begin to day, but news from it. cannot be expected before the othlor, 6th, 191 officers and soldiers in the expedition a very lively interest exists as to the outcome.

AID FOR ZULUS

Bifles Shipped From This City For King Cetewayo's Warriors - A Suspicion That Bussian Influence Has Some thing To Do With the Business.

One of the first persons to run down the gang plank of the steamship Britannic on her arrival at this port a little over a week ago was a stout-built middle-aged gentleman, who, having but little baggage, was soon clear ment in the streets of Montreal, flaunt of the Custom House inspectors and free to ing the Stars and Stripes in that enter New York. Tossing his value to a cab driver he gave an order, sprang into the vehicle and was driven to a leading hotel in upper Broadway. Here he registered as "Major William Tuxen, Berlin." An hour later he was eating a dinner, which, he said, mined that the old Thirteenth shall make a was the best partaken of since he left Amergood show, if money can secure it. "Is it a ica, a dozen years ago. Later he entered into conversation with one of the hotel clerks. He asked the time of departure of trains, to Boston, Bridgeport and to Springfield, and then expressed a wish to visit some place of amusement. The result was that last Monday night Major Tuxen and the hotel clerk occupied seats at the Union Square Theatre.

All that passed is not known, but it is known however, that a conditional bargain was entered into whereby 4,000 repeating rifles and half a million rounds of ammunition were to be delivered on board a certain steamship, at a certain time, and to be so put up in boxes and hogsheads that no one would be apt to suspect the true character of this freight. It was further stipulated that the rifles should in every respect be equal to the arm now used by the United States infantry or by the British army.

"BOXES OF CANNED MEAT."

Among the ships that left this port last Saturday was the German steamer Rhein for Bremen. On board the Rhein were three persons who have seen much of warfare. One Lieutenant O. T. Lorenhagin, of the Russian army; but the name of the latter does not appear in the published list of passengers. However, he was on board, and deep down in the hold were innumerable "boxes of canned Bremen, and on their arrival there will be londed on the first steamer sailing for South Africa. It is barely possible that they will be "lightered" to Southamption and thence forwarded to their destination.

During the rebellion he was an officer in the Northern army, having graduated from West Point in 1861. He was stationed for some time with General Burke at Fort Lafayette, and at a time when the old General did not dare to set foot on New York soil he used to run up from the "Bastile" and enjoy city life. The war over he resigned and went abroad. At Monaco he lost all his money. He then returned to the French army, participated in the Prussian war, and, when the Empire fell, went to St. Petersburg. Here he got a contract for building a railroad. He made friends at court, and when the war with Turkey broke out was offered and accepted a commission in the Russian cavalry. He was in most of the battles in Asia Minor, but returned to the capital at the close of the war, a victim to dysentery. Having partly recovered his health he started for the Cape of Good Hope in search of diamonds. He remained some time at kimberley, but, not prospering to his satisfaction, left there and went to the capital of Natal. Here he met the Zulus, a picturesque people, of whom he grew fond, and soon visited Zululand. He stopped for a while at the court of King Cetewayo, then returned to Natal, whence, just before the war with the Zulus broke out, he sailed for Europe. From London he went to St. Petersburg, and was then induced by private parties to come to America and buy military arms on speculation for use abroad.

The hotel clerk inquired of the Major is the guns were bought for the Russian govern-

"Oh, no; not at all," was the reply.

"Well, if they are going to South Africa they must be for the Zulus," said the clerk. The stranger smiled, and after a few moments of deliberation, said :- " Well, to speak frankly, I can't say that they are not; but I don't know so. I am buying them for parties who intend sending them to Delagoa Bay."

"Where is that?" asked the clerk. "A country just north of Zululand, a Portuguese colony or settlement upon which many Englishmen are looking with longing eyer since the Transvnal became subject to British authority."

TO DELAGOM BAY.

"Don't you suppose there will be some trouble in getting your stuff to Delagon Bay?" asked the clerk.

"I think not," said the Major.

Asked what sum could be obtained for guns in that part of the world the Major replied, "I have a lot of rifles, better, I believe, than the boasted Martini-Henrys of the British army. If I get them into Delagoa Bay safely and soon we shall be able to more than double our money. And once they get into the hands of Cetywayo's brave soldiers there will be less liklihood of the redcoats invading

A Post, A writer in the New York Sun on parasites in Mediterranean oranges and lemons says :---"The existence of this dreaded pest was well known to fruit dealers in this city more than thirty years ago, but never before has fruit from the Mediterranean been so thickly covered with parasites as during the last and present year, so much so as to seriously affect the price of lemons and oranges imported from those places. The only variety of West India ported into New York exceeds \$2,000,000.

Special Notice. shave been destroyed, rayings, deeperts, our less trees felled, so as to lay across "At many places where the obstructions of formidable. Cetewayo has constructions of the many commendations of the most celebrated living recommendations of the most celebrated living action, power and durability, are said to be unspiciousled by any maker in the world. A late number of their london Musical Record says in the colling for the living from their london Musical Record says in the first from the land of their falls, back if necessary in the colling structure. They are used by a tists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Opense by all great musiclans and by the leading for the living for the lattice.

The advisites of the British columns that in the world in the structure of the lattice of the lattice.

The advisites of the British columns of the most celebrated living to the lattice in the lattice of the lattice.

The advisite of the British columns of the first of the lattice of the lattice of the lattice.

The product of the lattice is action, power and durability, are said to be unsupported to the value of the lattice in the world. A late number of their london Musical Record says in the open the lattice.

The product of the lattice is action, power and durability, are said to be unsupported to the control of the lattice in the world. A late number of their london Musical Record says in the cool of the lattice.

The product of the lattice is in the world. A late number of their london Musical Record says in the cool of the lattice.

The product of the lattice is in the world. A late number of their london Musical Arctic Expedition.

Preparations for Mr. James Bennett's Arctic expedition are so far com pleted that the yacht "Jeannette" will sail from San Francisco by June 1. Mr. Bennett provides the vessel and everything necessary except the crew, which is selected from the U.S. navy, and will be paid by the Government, and be under control of the Navy Department. Mr. Bennett goes as far as Alaska with the expedition. Supplies will be taken for a three years' cruise, and every effort will be made to discover the North Pole, or anything else that has not yet been discovered.

The Coming Italian Republic. London, April 15 .- In the letter of Garibaldi in favor of universal suffrage, and convoking a meeting of Republicans on the 21st instant, to take measures for the agitation of the subject, he says he considers it the duty of the Republican party to rally all its forces in the field of legal action, in order to secure progressively that liberty of a minister, or the programme of a ministry. Universal suffrage is the basis of reform. The people to whom it is denied were considered capable of founding Italy with their arms. Even the presence of the clerical branch in Parliament would be desirable if it would dispel the languor which now renders it impo-

Smuggling.

Smuggling will go on lively under the new tariff. There has always been a certain amount of smuggling between Canada and the United States, but the comparatively low tariff was not so much of an encouragement to that sort of thing as the new tariff will be. The border line is conterminous for so many of them was General Albert Myers, of the hundred miles that it would take the larger United States army. The other two were part of our population to watch it, and even then they could not be expected to sit up all night. The Government will need to keep its eyes open, and when anybody is caught smuggling deal sharply with him. The people in the North-west will probably see more of it meat" and "hogsheads of machinery," in than the rest of us, as there is so much open which he was particularly interested. These country up there. Commercial union or the freight packages were consigned to a firm at abolition of the custom-houses all along the line, would put an end to all snuggling, and would save all the money that is now spent in keeping up the custom-house system. But nobody is allowed to say anything in favour of such a proposition as that, for has not Mr. Cartwright warned us that the Princess Louise would go home and tell her ma?

Melancholy Suicide. Windson, April 15 .- On Sunday a welldressed stranger registered at the American House as Charles Davison, of Philadelphia, and was assigned room 57. On Sunday afternoon he called upon Dr. Coventry, stating that he was accustomed to the use of morphine, and was given a prescription for two grains in six powders, which he had dispensed at Leslie's drug store. Yesterday he deposited \$85 with the proprietor of the hotel. He retired about 10 o'clock, asking to be called at 7 o'clock this morning. When called he 7 o'clock this morning. When called he gave no answer, and when his room was entered by the proprietor about 9 o'clock this morning, the guest was found in a dying condition. Dr. Casgrain was called, and pronounced the man dying from a heavy dose of morphia. The usual antidotes, emetics and stimulants, were immediately administered; but the poison had done its work, and the man died shortly before noon. On the bureau was a found drachm phial of morphia, from which about ten grains had been taken. A couple of letters were also found, which show that the suicide had been planned with peculiar care. The larger letter, dated Sunday night, stated that the deceased was George C. Clary, of Birmingham, Eric County, Ohio, where his in the fight, father, of the same name, lived. The deed lying in wait. was about to commit to prevent greater crime. He was a man of ungovernable appe-tite and passions, who had brought shame and untold trouble upon his family, his pure, noble wife and two sweet children. His life had been a failure, and he sought rest, so that no more crime and disgrace might arise through him. The letter, which is couched in touching language, makes deep appeals for pity and forgiveness, and is evidently the production of one suffering the deepest remorse. In the second letter, dated yesterday, he asked that the Masons will take charge of his body, and telegraph to his father. Should his father send instructions, he asks the Masons to bury him, and provide a good coffin and a suit of black, out of the \$85 deposited in the hotel safe.

Nihitism in Russin.

London, April 15 .- With respect to the attempt yesterday upon the life of the Czar, the following information concerning the governing committee of the revolutionary association of Russia has been obtained from authentic sources :- This committee is composed of elected representatives of a great number of local and secret Nihilist and revolutionary associations. It has in its ranks artisans, students, public officials, peasants, military officers and women of low and high birth. The fidelity of its members to each other has been perfect, save in two instances, and in each of these instances the would-be traitor has been killed ere he fully carried out his treason. This scoret committee acts as a secret court, and tries, sentences and executes the officials of the Empire for acts which it thinks worthy of death. It is believed that the committee, of which branches exist in each of the large cities, send their decisions to a chief, who either approves or disapproves of them, and if the former, designates the person to carry out the sentence. It has been through the agency of this committee that General Trapoff, Chief of the Secret Police, was shot by Vera Sessulitch; his successor, General Mezenzeff, killed, General Drentelm shot at, Prince Krapotkir, Governor of Charkoff, shot and Col. Knopp, at Odessa, choked to death Through the same agency many subordinate officers and sgents of the Government at Moscow, Odessa, Taganrog, Kleff and other places have been slain. Vera Sassulitch was the only one of the assassins who has been arrested, and she has escaped and is now in safety. The police are themselves suspected of being implicated in the conspiracy, or of being so alarmed by it as to be afraid to make arrests. For some time past proclama tions of the secret committee have been sent directly to the Czar, and numbers of them have been received by members of the Imperial household The state of feeling in the official circles of St. Petersburg and Moscow is represented as being one of mingled terror, rage and mutual suspicion, and it is even said that the attempted assassination of yesterday was the result of a plot, to which the Crown Prince was no stranger. This calumny, however, is not believed to have the slightest foundation! were away rate to reduce bruit racilliza-

A computation of the nationalities outher members of the present House of Commons is moving by the road which passes through gives the following = Scotch, 54; French, 54;; the open country.

English 150; Trish 386; Germans, 7; Ameri A despatch from Pietermaritzburg. English, 150; Irish, 36 Germans, 7; Ameri-

The Sense of Ridicule in Dogs and Horses.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, in one of his amusing papers on animals in the Animal World for February, says that dogs and horses are, as far as he knows, the only animals sensitive to ridicule, while cats and birds are wholly unaware that they are being laughed at. He tells of a pony of his own which gets very cross when disparaging remakrs are made upon him, and "becomes furious, and stamps about his stall putting back his ears, and attempting to bite," if he is openly laughed at, while praise greatly pleases him. The truth is, that it is only those creatures which can feel sympathy with man which can also appreciate ridicule. The horse sympathizes evidently with many of his rider's feelings and amuse ments, while the dog can enter into no small proportion of his feelings. But birds and cats though oftenexceedingly affectionate and full of attachments to individuals, hardly ever attempt to enter into human feelings-as Cowper's dog "Beau," for instance, entered into the poet's desire to possess himself of the which is their undoubted right, but water-lily. The hatred of ridicule always which now depends on the whim accompanies a capacity for sympathy. Certainly dogs, and probably horses, know the difference between being laughed at in derision, as we laugh at a fool, and being laughed at in admiration, as we laugh at a good comic actor, and enjoy the latter as much as they resent the former. It is questionable; however, whether some parrots do not understand and enjoy the practice of making fun of their human acquaintances-do not appreciate the art of duping and take pleasure in it.

THE WAR IN ZULULAND.

Col. Pearson's Column—Chelmsford's Reply to Cetewayo-Heavy Fighting-The invading Columns Marching to the Front-The Boers Say They Must Have Independence.

CAPETOWN, April 1, via St. Vincent.—The Colonial-Secretary of Natal has telegraphed to the Colonial-Secretary of Cape Colony that Cetewayo has sent messengers to Lord Chelmsford with overtures for peace. It is thought, however, that this is merely a ruse to obtain information of the movements of the British

THE EXOWE RELIEF COLUMN

started on the 28th March. It is composed of 6,000 men, 2 Gatling guns, 2 cannon, several rocket tubes, 113 waggons and 56 pack mules. Col. Law, R. A., commands the advance brigade, consisting of the naval brigades from H. M. S. "Shah" and "I enedos," two companies of the 3rd Regiment or Buffs," five of the 99th Regiment, and the whole of the 91st Regiment or Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders. The waggons are escorted by two companies mounted natives and a battalion of the Natal native Foot. Lieut.-Col. Pemberton, of the 60th Royal Rifles, commands the Second Brigade, composed of 200 men from the "Bondicea," the 57th Regiment and his own battalion, the 3rd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles and the mounted natives. Lord Chelmsford and staff are with this brigade. The whole of the troops started off for the relief in good spirits and eager to

AVENGE THE MASSACRE of their comrades who fell at Isandula. Bandsmen, buglers, drummers and all non-combatants attached to the corps of the relieving column have shouldered rifles, so that they may take part in the relief of the Ekowe garrison. All was well with the column up to the 30th March, and the advance had met with no hostile demonstrations. Col. Pearson, on that day, signalled from Ekowe he could see the head of the column entrenching on the Amatudale River. He had signalled on the 27th March that 150 of his garrison were sick and 50 wounded, and that only 500 of his men would be able to assist the relieving column in the fight, for which 35,000 Zulus were

is dead.

TEE-NORTHERS! COLUMN.

Gol. Wood, W. C. C. B., attacked Umbelim's stronghold on the 28th March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 6,000 Zulus, after a desperate fight in which they lost heavily, retock the cattle, and on the 29th they again attacked Cok Wood, but were repulsed, after four hours' fighting, with great loss. The British loss was heavy. Seven of-ficers and seventy men were killed, including Captain Campbell and Piet Wys, of the detachment of Mounted Boors, who has several times been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services during the war. Col. Wood still holds his position, although he has a large force of Zulus to contend with. FIGHTING IN BASTTOLAND.

There was fighting in Basutoland on the 21st and 23rd of March. A son and two grandsons of Moirosi and eighty Basutos were killed, and a number of cattle and horses captured. The British loss was insignificant.

. THE BOERS' MEETING. The Boese, at their meeting, almost unanimously decided to never rest satisfied with less than their independence. It is thought they will adopt a course of passive resistance. Sir Bartle Frere has not yet reached Pretoria. The other reinforcements, as they reached Natal, were rapidly pushed forward to the frontier at points that were weak.

London, April 16.—A correspondent with the relief column for Ekowe telegraphs from the Inyoni River, March 30th, the relieving column after the first day's march entrenched here, nine miles north of Tugels River. On mustering to proceed the following morning, March 29th,

ONE CAPTAIN WAS MISSING.

It is supposed he went beyond the guards and was cut off by the Zulus during the night. A few Zulus had been seen watching the advance from distant hills, but no fighting was expected until April 1st, as Col. Pearson signals the Zulus are concentrated near Ekowe. It is intended to relieve the present gamison at Exowe with the 3rd battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles. The garrison will have sample provision to hold out till the grand advance made on Undini.

A later despatch from Pietermaritzburg ays the force which re-captured the cattle from Col. Wood

WAS 20,000 STRONG.

In fighting on the day on which these cattle vere re-taken, Wood's column suffered considerably, which is not included in the estimate given in the previous despatch. Nearly all the natives deserted. The loss of the Zulus in the subsequent attack on the camp was immense. The official report of Col. Wood confirms the statement that the Zulus who attacked him numbered 20,000. The British lost 77 killed and wounded, when the camp was attacked. The Zulus in this attack were defeated and pursued a considerable distance. They lost heavily. The Martini Henry is doing great execution.

THE EXONE RELIEF COLUMN

ed in consequence of the exorbitant charge for means of transportation. Lord Chelmsford telegraphs that the latest reports say the Zulus refuse to assemble by regiments, but of the enemy around Ekowe is estimated at

CETEWAYO'S MESSENGER.

15,000.

A Capetown despatch says that Lord Chelmsford detained Cetewayo's messenger promising to send his terms from Ekowe A strong force of Colonial troops had crossed the Orange River to punish the Grigua

Lord Chelmsford.

Lord Chelmsford is said to be the saddest man in Africa. The rout at Isandula was so sudden and complete that Lord Chelmsford lost the whole of his baggage, including his stars and orders—a misfortune which seems to be viewed in the colony with illdisguised satisfaction .- Truth.

Another Plague.

The Mississippi papers state that a fatal disease has broken out in the counties bordering the Alabama line, which is pro-nounced by the physicians as "black measles," and by the negroes as the "black plague." It is represented to be very contagious and nsually fatal, not a single case having thus far recovered.

Suggestive.

Bad times have not checked consumption of intoxicating drink. With furnaces blown out, coalmines stopped, and cotton mills running short time, the operatives intoxicant, beer has been swallowed during 1878 in quantities which exceed by two millions of money the value of the consemption in 1877. What would not the savings of the people accomplish for popular power and national prosperity if abstinence took the place of this illimitable waste?

Queen Victoria and the Trappists.

Queen Victoria visited the other day the Trappist Monastery of the Three Fountains. She left her carriage at the foot of the ascent and proceeded alone and on foot tothe convent Her Majesty prayed devoutly at the altars, and promised to send a present to the convent. These Trappist monks cultivate the eucaly ptus with great success, and have reclaimed and made healthful a great part of their farm which was previously notorious for its fever producing miasma. In this attempt to render the Campagna salubrious many of the meaks lost their lives.

Invention.

A "Patent Street Car Starter" is the name of a new invention which is intended to obviate much of the wear and strain upon borses drawing heavily laden cars from a stand still. The invention, upon loosing the brake, starts the car no matter how heavily laden, and the horses taking up the motion have comparatively easy work of it when the car has reached its momentum. contrivance starts the car gradually, and happily displaces the unpleasantness of sudden jerks which the horses used, and the cost of the attachment to the car is trifling.

Hair Invigorator.

The other day a man with a satchel called into a ferry dock saloon-wherein fifteen or twenty old salts were lying about their adventures on the high seas, and after warming his hands at the stove he said to the barkeeper, "Sir, I am the agent of a French wine house and I should like to sell you a few barrels of a brand now over one hundred years old." held it up to the light, and looking around on the crowd remarked :- "Gentlemen, this is a sample of wine over one hundred years bonour to taste it."—A perfect shower of tobacco quids and half consumed cigars fell on the big stove hearth, and the crowd had its mouth all ready when the agent scrutinized the bottle and said, "Ab, I am mistaken. I left the wine at the hotel and brought along my hair invigorator in place of it. Gentle men, please remain seated while I go and fetch the old wine. At the end of a long hour he had not returned, and one of the victims slowly rose and said, "Gentlemen, you hear me! If I meet that man on the street I will kill him, and drink his hair invigorator to the last drop." "So'll I" shouted all the others, and they opened their tobacco boxes. and went on with their lying.

Good Dog for a Mard Road.

An American sportsman tells a good story of a slow railroad in a northern part of the States. He says he went there gunning, and came to a short line of road on which was run a single end the forward end of which was partitioned off for baggage. He took his dog into the car with him and put him under the seat. Presently the conductor came along, and insisted that the dog should go into the baggage-room, which, after some altercation, was agreed to; but the baggage master de manded a fee of fafty cents. Sconer than pay It he would tie the dog to the train and let him "work his passage." The conductor assented, and the dog was hitched to the rear of the train. The dog-so the narrator says -kept along easily with the train, but the conductor began to get uneasy, making frequent trips to the engineer, urging him to in-crease the speed of the train, and back again to watch the effect upon the dog. The latter began to show signs of fatigue, but after a whilecought his "second wind," and was keeping along as before. The conductor now ordered the engineer to heave all the coal into furnace and stir up the fire, which being done the speed was perceptibly increased. The conductor again went to the rear of the car to observe the effect, but the dog had suddenly disappeared, whereupon he immedistely and with a most triumphant air called the sportsman's attention to the fact. The latter after taking a glance at the situation quietly pointed to a crack in the floor of the car, "And there," said he, " was the dog comfortably frotting along under the car, and licking the grease from one of the axleboxes!

Chinese Charms Against Evil Spirit. The life of the Celestial is a constant war-

fare against malign influences. His mythology is peopled with evil spirits, whose sole mission is to harass him and afflict him in all possible ways. The manner in which these spirits act is not clearly comprehended, but on that account they are all the more to be dreaded. Consequently the Chinaman is conthe open country.

him, oternal vigilance alone preserves him accord, and placed his head in the bail to have.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg an from the power of the flends. Thus beset be—the eye dressed; and this he repeated every nounces that martial law has been proclaim. hind and before, the philosophical Chinaman day until the eye was quite restored.

has recourse to numberless charms, which seem absurd and laughable to us outside barbarians, but which the experience of ages has shown to be efficacious in the case of peor will defend their own districts. The number John. The two colours, red and yellow, are in themselves the most efficacious guards against demoniac spite. Marking the punctuation of a book with red ink will keep evil spirits from the reader; and as these demonswill often mutilate helpless children unless duly armed against them, cautious parents stitch red cloth in their pockets, and braid their undeveloped pig-tails with red silk. Yellow paper is also efficacious, and if burnt and the ashes mixed with ten or hot water, and drunk, will also confuse the fiends. Ancient coins are also very good. They are tied to the wrists of children, and placed under the beds of newly-married couples, and if a coin is not convenient, the small end of an old ploughshare will do. Iron nails that have been used in sealing coffins are also not amiss, if carried in the pocket or braided into the queue, or they may be beaten into a ring and worn on the finger until the age of sixteen years, after which age a person becomes somewhat more impervious to Satanic influence and more alert to the wily practice of hobgoblins. Thus far the detensive policy prevails, but there are also provisions whereby one may carry an offensive warfare against the enemy. When a man lies sick in bed, if he will but lay about him lustily with a hempen whip and soundly belabour the bed and bedstead, the evil spirits will be glad to make a speedy exit. A picture of a flying tiger is also very discomforting to the spirits; so is a lion grasping a sword, but two lions coming down a hill, with the sun and moon between them, is much better. A cat made of lime and burnt clay, looking at some distant object, has a dispiriting effect upon the goblins, but a plaster lion causes them to tear their shadowy hair. Old fish-nets cut into strips and worn about the waist are good also, for when the fiends attack a person they are likely to get entangled therein and suffer disorganization in getting out again. A mirror will also keep the devil away, for, seeing his own ugliness therein, he is infalibly frightened out of his wits, and runs away to hide in some deep cavern until he recovers from the shock.

Greatest Walk on Record.

Brother Bell, of the Colored Congregation, a few nights since, at a prayer meeting, took occasion, in the course of an exhortation upon the duties of life, to fire a passing shot at the walking mania, now so prevalent, and developed some facts in relation to pedestrian feats that seem hitherto to have escaped notice.

My beloved bredren and sisters, dar is one

ting I'm bound to say to you befo' I closes de exercizes dis nite, and dat is, don't you take no stock in dis here walkin' bisness. Let dem white tramps, men and wimmin, alone; don't you spen' your money or your preshus time runnin' round arter them; and for the Lord's sake and your own, don't you try to make fools ob yourselfs by trying to do likewise. You men will find plenty ob exercise in attendin' to your work, and you wimmin enuff to do ober your wash tubs and nussin' your babies, instead of trampin' roun' an roun' de sawdust, the sudden jerks which the horses day on and day off, jess to please a passel ob make when starting. Either brake can be fools, and ruin your own helf. Besides my b'loved frens, all de braggin' dat dey duz about dere long walks, long times and what dev calls fizzikle ondoorinse ain't wuth shucks wen you comes to compar dom wit one pufformance dat tuk place thousands of years ago, an' de reeson dey don't mention it is bekase none ob deso sportin' folks eber reads dere Ribles. Well, I'll tell you what it waz, an' it's de greatest sportin' match, as dey calls it, dat eber come off on the face ob dis years. None ob your hippy drum bisniss heah. No, sah! Fair heel-an-toe walkin'; judges appinted, The saloonist thought he wouldn's invest, and the man took a pint bottle from his satchel, -yes, here it is, in dis preshus book! Now, jiss turn ober your Bibles, me frens, an' look old. I have no doubt you will all do me the at fift chapter ob Genesis, twenty-second vass, old. I have no doubt you will all do me the an' what do you fine? Why you fine dat 'Enoch-walked-wid-God!-three hundred years!'-Three-hundred-years!! Dar was a walk for you! Three-hundred-years! ! Besides dec rekord says dat when de ele man made dat match I say, when de ole man made dat match, he was sixty-five years ob age, an' den walked—three hundred years! Talk 'bout yo' fizzikle ondoorinse' after dat! Talk 'bout yo' pluck' an' yo' grit' after dat! Why de ole man has done laid all ob desc nowadays blowers as flat as a dead shad! So much for dis 'strordinary pufformance.' But dat ain't all ob it. Dere's me yet. If you will jiss look at de twenty-fourth vuss ob de same chapter you will fine, my b'loved frens, what a orful warning' is in dat vuss to po' foolish creature who has de conceit to make such on-ekai matches. Did any good come ob de ole man Enoch's walk. Did he make any ting ouden it? No! my breden an' sisters. No! No! He loss by it-loss eberyting by it-neber 'peared in de ring agin -in fack, he 'went up.' Juss read de vass -An' - Enoch - walked - wid - God -an' -he -wus not (dat is he warn't nowher, for God tuck him. 'God tuck him!' To be shuah he tuck him! He was bound to be tuck! He held out for a long time, de ole man did; he was game to de last; he was doin' his level best, but 'Ole Master' was too long in do stride, an' too sound in de wind for him, an' tuck him on de last roun.' Yes, my b'loved frens, an' he'll take anybody dat tries dat game on him, an' histe him 'highern' a kite,' jist as he did Ole Boss Enoch. So take warnin' by dis orful lesson; let all dis kind of foolishness alone an' tend to yo' proper colling's like good Christuns. An' now let us pray!'

INTELLIGENCE IN A BULLOCK .- At a station in South Australia, close to Nairne Township, a very curious incident took place net long ago. A very large bullock injured its eye, when unyoked from the dray, by a chain, the hook of which lacerated the organ. After a few days had passed the eye became seriously inflamed, and it was thought advisable to get the animal into the stock-yard and cast him for the purpose of dressing the wound. This was done by ropes being attached to his legs, but it was found of no avail, from the strength of the bullock, for, as soon as the men at-tempted to throw him, he lifted his leg and pulled them to the ground. As a last resource they put his head in the bail, a contrivance frequently used in that country for securing animals, by getting their necks between two upright bars of wood, one of which is movable at pleasure. Having thus succeeded in securing him, they dressed his eye with bluestone. The men then unbailed the bul-lock and immediately rushed out of the stockyard, thinking the animal would be infuriated with pain, and expected to be attacked, instead of which the poor sufferer walked off quietly to the shade of a large gum tree; and on the stantly put to his stumps to retain his bodily following morning, much to the astonishment and spiritual integrity, and from the hour of of its owner and all who witnessed it the bul-his birth until the sods of the valley cover lock walked up to the stock-yard of its own

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

By M. C. MULLIN & CO., Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

NOTICE.

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

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their adresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Mr. Angus McIsaac, Antigonish, N. S., has kindly consented to act as our agent in that locality.

To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon could do as they please with the Chinese them in the interests of the Evening Post and question. It is very well for men who live True Witness, when we bespeak for him a on the Atlantic scaboard, or who are not cordial reception at the hands of our generous troubled by the Chinese laborers difpatrons. We hope, too, that they will assist along the Pacific slope, but these Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping | men him to swell our subscription list. The Evening Post, at \$3 a year, is one of the cheapest dailies in the Dominion, and the TRUE WITNESS, at \$1.50 per annum, gives more reading matter for the price than any Rocky Mountains to Gaspe would be a richer Catholic paper on this continent. tf

Shoot.

Years ago, when a madman attempted to assassinate the Queen, the world was horrified. purposes. The money spent on it should be At that time attempted assassinations of ruling monarchs were few and far between, and people appeared to have a just conception of the enormity of the crime. Now-a-days, however, no one minds the attempted assassination of a monarch. It has become so common that we have grown accustomed to it. In France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia, Servia and Greece, the wouldbe assassins have tried their hands and failed. No one was surprised the other day when the Nihilists tried their luck. In Europe men who do not enjoy all the political liberty, or license, they think themselves entitled to, shoot at their rulers; on this continent where men possess, in some cases, more liberty than is good for them, they shoot one another. To be good for them, they shoot one another. To be "quick on the shoot" is a necessary acquirement only waiting his time in order to press the the smuggling was carried on from Canada to use to a close. The Irish Catholics of the United States. It is neither longer nor issue to a close. in some parts of the United States, and the moralists from across the border who express sympathy for the Nihilists should first determine whether too much liberty, or too little, is best for men.

The Queen and the Trappists.

If an item of news, which we publish in another part of the paper, is true, Queen Victoria is as road minded and generous in religious matters as she is popular in the State. The re- of the Bench, and of the public, it is necessary port says that the Queen visited a Trappist monastery, and said her prayers at the altar. If the report is true, such a little item of news will be interesting and pleasant; if it is not of insulting language from a judge totrue Her Majesty will not be any the worse for it. The Queen must have ten millions of Catholic subjects, and anything that tends to prove that Her Majesty is not covertly hostile to their faith does more good than non-Catholics can well understand. But the Queen cannot but be tolerant. Her mother died a Catholic, and this fact must tend to broaden her own views and to embody in her person that tolerance which is supposed to be enshrined in the Constitution. Whatever quarrel Catholics have had with English arrogance, they have had no quarrel with the Queen. Catholics are trained to respect authority. It is a part of their religious instructions, and that respect becomes all the easier whea it is represented in a woman.

The "Times" on the Tariff.

The Times exhibits more fuss and fury than good sense in its manner of treating the Canadian tariff. The tone of the leader we publish from the Thunderer this morning is not only dogmatic, but it is offensive. Times never writes in that strain on English questions. When treating English subjects it is calm and judicious, and endeavors with gentle force to supply the place of slashing debate. But the Times treats Canadian opinion as only worthy of its anger, and Canadian opinion can afford to tell the Times that its anger will only make it food for our amusement—"yes, for our laughter.

the Times says, we are committing national suicide, that is our own business. The Times regard as an explanation. Nor can we lose sight of the fact that neither Major O'Reilly, it nothing. The people of this country pay altered their views. They are now as much their own piper, and they will dance to the music, even if that music be, like the thief in the "Begyar's Opera"-their own chains. Let the confederation go to pieces; let trade be paralyzed; let national bankruptcy come, but let us do just as we like, and enjoy the luxury of knowing that we live and die as freemen. Our great London contemporary is writing for Englishmen, not for Canadians. The tariff inflicts an injury on British trade and ergo the anger of the Times. With the Times the policy rightly is-England first and the world afterwards; with us, however, the policy is— Canada first and the world behind it. It is because we are Canadians first that we advocate the continuance of British connection and loyalty to the throne. These make Canada greater than she would be without them. They contribute to our greatness and hence our admiration and our allegiance. But the Times wants to sever that connection by raising issues which can only result in our de-

antagonism is an attempt to throw dust in American flags float. Montreal has nothing our eyes. Why should Nova Scotia and but its charities and the mountain, trade and that is the secret. The Times cares nothing for Canada. It has said so over and over again, and now Canada can return the compliment and say that it cares nothing for the Times.

The Hon. Mr. Joly.

There is talk of coalition among the moderate men" of both sides of the Local House in order to sustain the Hon. Mr. Joly. No doubt the Local Premier has many friends who would like to see him retain power, but who, under present circumstances, are bound to oppose him. Personally the Hon. Mr. Joly is a most estimable man. He has, too, in his capacity as Premier done much good. We have never hesitated to say that he has saved the Province large sums of money and that his administration has tended towards the good of the people at large. Our only objection to the Local Government is that we think the time is come for an Irish Catholic to get a sent in the Local Ministry. The fiction about "the best man" is exploded. Canada from end to end is represented and governed according to class and creed distinctions. Not only is this so in political life, but it is so even in military affairs. "B" Battery must have two French Canadian officers just the same as the Dominion Government must have four French Canadian Ministers. It is a great evil, no doubt, but there is class and creed distinction everywhere. Let then this new or proposed coalition give us an Irish Catholic in the Local Cabinet. It is useless to say we have no man for the place. We want the principle recognised, and we do not care which side recognises it first, that is the side we will support.

British Columbia.

We wish some one had seconded the motion of Mr. De Cosmos for the peaceable withdrawal of British Columbia from the Confederation. It would have been the easiest way of settling a series of vexed questions. We would get out of that huge folly, the Pacifice Railway, while the British Columbians on the Pacific slope are the best judges of their own business. Their interests and ours are not identical. We do hot depend on each other for anything. retention of British Columbia is more sentimental than practical, and Canada from the Canada than Canada from ocean to ocean. Our population is too sparse to encumber the people with that huge folly -the Pacific Railway. It will be a century before the railway is required for commercial spent on railways, canals, waste lands, and other puulic works, from Manitoba to the sea coast. British Columbia is not worth the price of the Pacific Railway, and it would have been better statesmanship to let her go, rather than build the railway.

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

The Free Press is wrong-the Vice-Chancellor Blake business is not settled. Our contemporary says that the Minister of Justice "sat upon" the question. The phrase is not a choice one, and we are inclined to think that it is erroneous as well. If we understand Mr. Costigan at all, he will see this Victoria, and he has, we believe, their unanimous support in this affair. We have a right officials could not do just as well. to know whether a Vice-Chancellor, in his capacity as such on the Bench, used offensive language towards certain Catholic ladies? It is our right as citizens to demand an explanation, and Mr. Costigan is just the man to press that demand, and we are satisfied that he means to do it. In the interest that this question should be sifted. No man, no matter what his religion may be, could countenance the use wards ladies whose only crime is-too much humility. If Vice-Chancellor Blake used the language alleged, then the country should know it, and no Minister of the Crown should, or can, become his apologist. If he did not use the language attributed to him, then he will be all the better for the investigation. But the public has a right to know the truth about it.

Home Rule.

The Home Rule movement is gaining strength. Eurnestness has become one of its guiding lights, and this earnestness has driven three of the weakest of the party from the field. The O'Connor Don and Lord Robert O'Reilly has obtained a government situations. This is good news. A more earnest man has taken the place of Major O'lkeilly, and the O'Connor Don and Lord Robert Montague will find that the people of Roscommon and Westmeath will take a different view of the situation to that taken by their representatives. At this distance, and with the little information at present at our command, it is difficult to judge of the cause, or causes, which induced the members for Westmeath and Roscommon to throw up the sponge. In the case of Lord Robert Montague, the alleged cause of his desertion is to be found in his opposition to the so-called obstructive policy in favor of Home Rule as ever they were. The O'Connor Don was always looked upon with suspicion. He never had the confidence of the people. Major O'Reilly was known to be lukewarm, and Lord Robert Montague had not the expuestness to throw himself into a struggle for the country's good But Longford has put one sent in order, and now it will be for Westmeath and Roscommon to do the same. Ireland wants earnest men: more of the Parnell stamp, and less of the O'Connor, the O'Reilly, the Montague, the Errington, and twenty others of a similar

Montr-al

For its size and importance, Montreal is the worst paved, the dirtiest, has the most inefficient police system, is the most backward, as the worst accommodation for volunteers. is the slowest, has the finest public buildings and the worst men to manage them, has the

claring ourselves Canadians above all. This finest, wharves, and the worst managed, plea too of Nova Scotia and Ontario being in of any town over which, the British or Ontario be more antagonistic than Pennsyl- and these would be wrecked, too, but that vania and Maine. No, that is not the issue they are almost beyond official control. Forat all. The tariff interferes with English tunately, our City Fathers cannot remove the one, nor shatter the other. And what is the cause of all this? What but the absence of competent men in positions of responsibility. The best men never get the best places. the difficulty of collecting the small sums of rench Canadians are pulling the skirts of money by which it is proposed to raise the the city one way, while the English-speaking people are pulling in an opposite direction. Between the two the city comes to grief, and squaller and decay are the tattered results. Montreal, like the rest of Canada, wants a change. We want competetive examinations for all branches of the Civil Service, and the appointment of the best men, irrespective of The corporation and the city charities will creed or nationality, for the best positions. This is the only way of doing away with french Canadians, English, Scotch or Irish the means of rescuing hundreds from penury, interests, and it is, too, we believe, the only and perhaps from crime. There will be a way by which Montreal will ever be able to meeting to-morrow evening at the Jesuits' clean its Augean stables and make it habitable for civilized men.

Civil Service Reforms The Government have promised to make some alteration in the Civil Service. Mr. Casey, backed by the independent public opinion of the country, has withdrawn his bill, on the promise that Government is " to do something." What that "something" is the leader of the Opposition tried to find out, but the Hon. Mr. Tilley would not, or could not, tell. But it is comforting to be assured that reform has been promised. The Civil Service is rotten to the core. Lis a refuge for decayed politicians and for government hacks. Faithful services, long experience, and qualifications go for nothing in the Civil Service. After years of faithful service men see incompetent politicians placed above their heads, and the avenues of preferment closed to all except the partizan followers of a partizan chief. Party and not Worth is the standard of success, and the result is the admission, from the Government, that the state of affairs in the Civil Service is not satisfactory. Here is a chance of cultivating the "best man" theory. Let us have competitive examination, and we do away with class and creed distinctions. Give the best positions to the best men. National or religious claims are then, at one fell sweep, done away with, and men must stand upon their merits. Thus equal justice will be open to all, and whoever falls behind in the race it will be their own fault.

Smuggling.

The Globe is right in saying that smuggling between Canada and the United States will assume some importance under the new state of affairs. No doubt, too, the expenses of the Custom House will be greatly increased. It would be a mistake to deny this. The Conservative press may gloss the difficulty over as best they can, but they cannot deny that smuggling is likely to increase, and that a large staff of Customs officers must be engaged to watch the border. Quebec and New Brunswick border on the United States for four hundred miles, and the facilities which this immense line will furnish for smuggling should not be underestimated. watch such a line our present staff of Custom officials is inadequate. But the difficulty is not insuperable. The laws referring to smuggling can be made more severe it necessary. The leniency with which smuggling is treated must cease, and means should be adopted which will prove that defrauding the revenue is not the child's play it is generally considered. A careful look-out and, if necessary, a more stringent Act of Parliament, should reduce smuggling to a minimum. Nor can we forget that the question out, and we are satisfied that he is boundary line is just the same as it was when Canada have confidence in the member for shorter, and what the United States officials could do, we see no reason why Canadian

Expenses at Funerals.

We notice that some of the Catholic Bishops of the United States are vigorously assailing the extravagance which is practised at funerals. People have been known not only to spend their last cent in useless display, but to sell their furniture in order that some deceased dear one should have a "respectable" funeral. With the poor there is: a wilful extravagance; with the rich there is wilful waste. Most poor people exceed their means, and the result, not unfrequently, is a good deal of trouble. A case occurred recently in New York, where a woman spent two or three hundred dollars on her late husband's funeral, and left herself without the means of obtaining food for her evening meal. In her grief, the poor creature forgot everything but the funeral and the grave. This was natural, and like many things that are natural, it was very foolish. The temptation to lay wreath of immortelles upon the coshins of the dead is strong. When one's dearest and nearest lie in the still "philosophy of death," it is difficult for those who will not be comforted to seriously think of themselves, and that to-morrow, and to-morrow, which mer-Montague have left the party, and Major cilessly closes around us all. It would almost require the philosophy which clips an angel's wings to count the cost of any outlay at such a time. But that cost should be counted, and the action of the Bishops is likely to induce people to open their eyes to the folly of wilful waste at funerals.

Commercial Union. The custom houses between the United States and Canada are great impediments to trade. They are vexatious and harassing Travellers experience the same worrying in crossing the line between the two countries here, as they do in going from France into any of its neighbor's domains. The upsetting and the cross-examination are not agreeable, and English-speaking people particularly are disposed to swear at being obliged to overhaul their trunks in order to convince suspicious officials that all is right. But on the continent of Europe custom houses at present are indispensable. The wants of the people of the different European nations are different, and the commercial requirements of the disferent countries make commercial union impossible. Between the United States and Canada, however, the condition of affairs are somewhat altered. We speak a common language, and our wants are identical. Anything that would tend to an unrestricted interchange of commercial advantages would in general benefit both. The United States protects its manufactures. Canada does the same. Canada wants reciprocity: the United States will not give it. Our reighbors fear that Reciprocity will simply open a back door for English goods. This they will not have at any price. The probable upshot of all this trouble will result in a commercial union between the two countries, and the destruc-tion of the custom bouses all along the line. This would undoubtedly be the best kind of reciprocity, and the one most in accordance

with the spirit of the age.

Colonization.

A vast colonization scheme is about to be undertaken by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal. The letter we publish in another column enters into all details, and as it is written by a gentleman well acquainted with His Lordship's views, it cannot fail to command serious attention. The writer may, perhaps, take a too roseate view of the situation, and he does not, in our opinion, accurately judge necessary funds. But if there may be some doubt about the success of the scheme to the extent predicted, there can be no doubt as to its success in a moderate degree. Hundreds of our poor can be benefited, and made independent. Montreal will benefit by getting rid of its poor and by making those poor profitable producers and consumers. benefit also, and it generous aid is given no and all who are interested should attend.

A Question of Religion.

Come, let us have fair play. Catholics demand it when they are in a minority, and they are bound to give it when they are in the majority. Equal rights for all should be the motto of every man. All will say, " yes, yes," but too many people practise "no, no." But let us look at it this way: Ireland sends dozens of Protestants to Parliament England does not send one Catholic to the House of Commons. That is a score in favor of Ireland. Montreal recognises the right of the Protestant minority to its turn in the Mayoralty; Toronto never recognises the right of the Catholic minority to the Civic Chair. That is a score for "the Catholic city." But Outario has one advantage—it is a Protestant Province, and yet it has a Catholic Lieutenant-Governor, while Quebec appears to shudder at the thought of a Protestant taking the place of Mr. Letellier. That is a score for the Protestants. Undoubtedly they have the best of it on that count. They have as much right to a Protestant Licutenant-Governor for Quebec as the Catholics have to a Lieutenant-Governor in Ontario. We must give and take on both sides. Unless we do, we can never expect that mutual toleration that is so necessary in turbulent communicaties such as ours. The country is unfortunately governed by class and creed distinctions, and, as it is, the Protestants have a perfect right to their turn in this province, and they have our cordial sympathy in their struggle to obtain it Religious ascendency would be as great an evil in Quebec as it would be in Ontario, and if our French Canadian contemporaries are in favor of that civil and religious liberty, which is the right of every freeman, they will do what they can to keep the dark shadow of intolerance away from our path.

"Bridget Maloney."

If "Bridget Maloney" has a brother, he should horsewhip Vice-Chancellor Blake. Without one word of warning, this brother of "Bridget Maloney's" should make the Vice Chancellor dance an Irish jig to well applied music of a cowhide. If an English magistrate used such language as that attributed to the Vice-Chancellor, he would be pelted with rotten eggs in the public thoroughfares, and the brand of "fanatic" would be applied to his name for ever. A poor nun is summoned before this strange scion of, what was, a noble house. His position on the Bench placed him above the feuds of faction. He could afford to be impartial and to win golden opinions by a calm and honest administration of the law. But he adopted another course and he insulted this poor woman, who was unable to resent the affront, and who would not, even if she could. It was a braggart deed, and one that this Vice-Chancellor Blake dare not do, off the Bench, and in the presence of any one of one hundred thousand Irishmen, who would have struck him to the ground, if the gallows blenched before them. Unaccustomed to the brutal vulgarism of such men as Vice-Chancellor Blake, it is not easy to picture the feelings of the lady who was the subject of his ridicule. She gave her name in religion, as is customary, and this "gentleman" held high revelry over the religious name, and said that" it was one of those high-sounding Italian names to cover a 'Bridget Maloney.'" Where is the manhood of Canadian journalism now? A lady is insulted in a public court by a Judge, and all are silent-as silent as the grave! Nay; where are our own M.P.'s? Are they, too, to lick the hand that oppresses them and, with foaming sycophancy, cry "lay on?" Mr. Costigan must see this matter out, and we notice that Mr. Coughlin has promised to assist him, and if the others do not do the same, then it is just as well for the country to know their names. This question must be fought out, and if it is not, then we shall have the luxury of exposing the gentlemen who refused to take up the gauntlet so conveniently flung into their faces by Vice-Chancellor Blake. Time will tell.

PLUCKY CONDUCT OF A CONDUCTOR.

A Praiseworthy Action. On Wednesday last, 16th inst, at Brighton Station, a young lady of handsome appearance would have met with a fearful death were it not for the valorous conduct of Mr. J. a. Lamothe, conductor on the South Eastern Railroad. It seems that the lady had been standing on the landing platform in an unmindful condition, and the train, which was leaving at the time, must have starried her, as she sprang forward between two of the cars, and but for the prompt action of Mr. Lamothe, who imperilled his own life, we would have to record a terrible accident.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR

PULMONARY and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. 36-2 BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS

FROM Worms which infest the human system. There is no need to send for the physician, or use orris root, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of BROWN'S VER-MIRUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath. 36-2

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BET-TER THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the

AN OLD NURSE, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH- full explanations will be given of the project. ING SYRUP is the prescription of one of A number of gentlemen, clerical and lay, will the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhesa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

A number of gentlemen, clerical and lay, will address the meeting. His Lordship invites and lay, will address the meeting. His Lordship invites all kis diocesans, French, Irish and English, contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic Best of this morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic His morning contains the following special cable telegram, dated London, April 2k.—The Catholic H

CORBESPONDENCE.

Shipped Frence will be Nor Hills To the Educated the True Witness and Post. DEAR SIR,-I had the pleasure; of hearing Mr. Dugald Macdonald read his paper in the Mechanics Institute on the subject of New-ton's first law of motion. It appears to me that the report furnished you on the subject is in error in a very essential particular. Newton's "first law" asserts that "a body once set in motion and acted upon by no force will move forward in a straight line and with uniform velocity for ever. Mr. Macdonald contends that this law is inapplicable to the science of Astronomy on the ground that it is a universally received opinion among scientists of the present day that the inter-planetary spaces are filled with a highly subtle fluid called ether, which would necessarily act with some force on a body in motion, and would eventually bring that body to rest, and that such body would not, as Newton asserts, move forever."

Mr. Macdonald's essay was clear and concise, and he possesses in a very high degree the faculty of communicating his ideas on abstruse subjects in language both simple and logical.

I remain Dear Sir Your faithful servant,

MICHAEL DALY.

Montreal, 19th April, 1879.

The Religious Question in Kingston.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIR,-Seldom trouble comes singlehanded, but a short time ago I defeated the News in an argument, and to-night I have en countered the Whig. In last week's issue I gave you a list of offices held in the city, showing the injustice administered Catholics, and to-night the Whig attempts to repudiate my statement by saying that "on examining the figures we find sufficient inaccuracies to spoil the whole of the true argument of cur contemporary." Now I went over my statement several times before sending it for pubcication, and I defy the Whig to show me any error in my statement, and farthermore, I say that anything but justice has been given the Catholics in the municipal offices, by giving three positions out of thirty-six. While the major part of the Catholics give as much if not more support to said council than many of the Protestants who wish to sway the city, how many Catholics hold positions? Three! What do their salaries amount to? How many Protestants hold posi-\$1,800! tions? Thirty-six, whose salaries amount to over \$7,500. What a difference? How Mr. Whig endeavors to get out of this by making statements in anticipation of blinding the Catholics. I recommend the Whig to again look over my last letter, and if it cannot find itself wrong let it use a microscope. The election is coming on, and I don't blame the Whig to endeavor to seduce the Catholics, but it cannot falsify my statement by its blunders. In conclusion, I recommend the Whig to have patience in figuring that statement; by so doing it will avoid future errors.

Kingston, April 17, 1879.

Colonization.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIR,-At last election the country gave no uncertain sound claiming a remedy for the prevailing distress; the remedy was as clearly expressed, and now the Government, in answer to that call, is offering protection. May its efforts be crowned with success.

Our adopting protection may lead other countries to close their markets against us. It is our interest in that case, and even in any event, to provide a home market to increase our own consumers. That we can do by encouraging the settlement of our wild lands.

Experience tells us that in all great business movements men rush into extremes and hence disaster. Protection will encourage manufactures, the fortunes made by some will lead others to rush into manufacturing likewise, the markets will overflow, the ranks of artisans will be encumbered, the fortunes of masters may be swept away, and the time of the men will be spent in idleness and sorrow. Let not Free Traders use that inevitable contingency as an argument against Protection. Free Trade likewise leads to the same evils. Under it over importations spread ruin and desolation around, as under Protection over production produces the same results. The culture of the soil offers to all a secure

means of avoiding those dangers of over competition. The market for cereals is always open; living prices can always be obtained. If agriculture leads not to immense fortunes, it always affords comfort and contentment to reasonable men; it never strands them upon the shores of insolvency, the prey of those authorized wreckers, the assignces.

We have in our city hundreds whose natural calling and aptitudes should lead them to the life of the country; they never should have left its calm pursuits for cities, that have profited neither materially or morally.

It should be the duty of every good citizen to encourage a movement which would relieve our city of idlers, and relieve these poor victims of enforced idleness from the dangers and sorrows of their present, anomalous position. We can do this by assisting them to emigrate to the Ottawa Valley-an immense fertile tract of land capable of supporting in comfort and happiness over a million of inhabitants. His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal is now endeavoring to found a Colonization Society for that purpose. He intends to establish parishes in the: Ottawa Valley, and he counts upon the support of his Irish Diocesans as well as upon his own countrymen. He intends to have Irish parishes and French parishes, with their Irish and French priests, according as the colonists

will speak either tongue.

As I do not wish to write too long a letter upon the subject, I would respectfully request you, to allow me to publish, through your columns, over open to all patriotic productions, one or two more letters, in which I would give further particulars upon the colonization scheme and the Ottawa Valley, its adaptability for agricultural purposes.

To the Editor of the TBUB WITNESS and Post.

- Gre vilettilar savati i

With reference to a letter on colonization, published by you on the 16th instant, I beg to inform you that to-morrow, Tuesday, the 22nd, there will be held in the public hall of sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, with- the Jesuit's Church, Bleury street, at eight out implanting an appetite for strong drinks, o'clock, a public meeting, under the presi-THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF dency of His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, at which

give a general sketch of the proposed coloni.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1879.

already been opened up to a considerable ex-tent; many hundreds of people have established themselves as farmers in that country, and there is yet room for over 500,000 more; the land is very fertile; the climate is per-haps milder than that of Montreal, owing to the neighborhood of the mountains to the north and northeast; roads have been opened up through a great part of the country, and other roads will be immediately commenced other roads will be immediately commenced as the influx of population will demand. By the building of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway, the country is now of easy access to Montreal, and for that reason our city in particular is greatly interested in the project, for there is not a surer guarantee for the prosperity of a city than to have a great back country where its merchandise and manufactures will be consumed.

An endeavor will be made to get a large portion of our poor but industrious inhabitants of the City and Parishes of the Diocese of Montreal, to go out and settle upon these new lands.

Land in those Districts costs thirty dollars per hundred acres, payable at long intervals married men can obtain 200 acres, unmarried men over 18 years may purchase 100 acres.

By a special homestead law, furniture, implements, horses and cattle are exempt from seizure for debt. The land itself cannot be mortgaged, nor can it be sold by sheriff's sale for any old debt contracted before the settlement in these parts by the colonist.

The only case in which a forced sale can be effected is when the articles themselves have not been paid for, and when the seller of such articles requires the sale to effect payment of the price thereof. To do otherwise would be to close up all avenues of credit to the colonist, and, in lieu of being a blessing to him, it would in reality be a curse.

The country is now surveyed in great part and will be divided into parishes.

The parishes will be either French or English, and a French or English-speaking priest will be named to each parish, according as its inhabitants will be French or English.

The society will open roads, build the churches and residence for the priest, both of which will not cost more than five hundred dollars; in addition the society will assist the colonists in every way; by giving them work on the roads, cutting down forests. making bridges, crecting saw mills, grist and flour mills, and all other works required; thus when the colonists will not have any labor to perform on his own farm, they will find wages in the service of the society, and they need have no apprehension of being in want, for to strong arms and willing hearts, work to be done will always be furnished. Far different will be their position from that of the men who have opened up all the older parts of the country. The latter literally buried themselves in the forest, hewed it down, and it was truly by the sweat of their brow, at the very price of their health and sometimes of their life itself, that they conquered the difficulties of their position, for their life was one of hardship of the sorest kind, they were alone and had none to assist them, as will the men who may emigrate under the auspices of this organization.

But to do all this money will be required How is it to be done? Easily, and by the simplest of means. All great achievments are performed in the plainest manner. History tells that the schemes which seemed so plain as barely to excite attention, have, in most instances, produced the greatest results.

A Montreal Diocesan Colonization Society will be organized. His Lordship the Bishop desires that every Roman Catholic in the diocese should belong to it; not only the heads of families, but the mothers, the sons and daughters, young and old, rich and poor are invited and indeed are expected to join.

The only obligation there will be for ordiary members is to pay annually the t sums of ten cents. As there are over 300,000 Catholics in the diocese, it all were to contribute, this would make \$30,000, an enormous sum and one which would establish in comfort many hundred families who are now on the borders of want. Persons desiring to become honorary directors will be required to pay one dollar annually, and the Bishop has graciously promised to allow once a year, in each church of the diocese, a collection for the benefit of the colonists. The Bishop will be ex officio President; the first year he will appoint a Board of Management, to be composed of six clergymen and six laymen; afterwards at the annual meeting on the 15th of May, the Feast of St. Isidore, patron of the society. The managers will be appointed by the honorary directors.

The Treasurer will be always a clergyman, and will be appointed by the Bishop; he will keep regular books of accounts, and will give full statements of the operations of the Society at the annual meeting.

The services of the officers of the Society will be given gratuitously; perhaps it may become necessary to appoint an inspector, a kind of a surveyor to be out on the colonized lands, to direct operations, aid the colonists, and afford detailed information to the managers; if such appointment be necessary, the salary, I can assure you, will not be very tempting, as it is intended that no one should make money out of the Society, but the poor.

I think I have made clear to your renders the object of the society; I am sure that they will give it every sympathy, and I trust that they will come in great numbers on Tuesday night to give it their personal cooperation.

As soon as the society is in operation land. will be obtained, the colonists will be forwarded to their destination, work will be at once commenced, and we all expect before the end of the year to see a large number of people settled in comfortable homes. The society will not restrict its charity " for Catholics blone all will be welcome, "French, Trish and English, Catholics and Pretestants as well; we trust that we can snatch from the chains of poverty many hundred, many thousands of our countrymen, and make of them prouder men happier men and better, men, by making them ndependents saugisting

Allow me to thank you for the use of your columns, and to subscribe myself this time,

Montreal, April 21, 1879 gn realized ad observation

We Hope this is True

Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, known as "The Lion of the Fold of Judah," a title conferred on him by Daniel O'Counell, is to be Irish Cardinal in succession to the late Cardinal Cullen. (a) of grant His water and

Jan 17 compaques The Cathoric University.

salteration on an ability terminal more

SERMON BY VERY REV. DANIEL I

WHAT IRELAND HAS SUFFERED FOR THE FAITH.

The Omaha Evening News published an extract from the eloquent and able sermon delivered in St. Philomena's Pro-Cathedral, at they might not be competted to listen to the Omaha, Neb., on St. Patrick's Day, by the Very Rev. Daniel Ignatius McDermott, Vicar-General, formerly Pastor of St. Patrick Church, Pottsville, Pa., and more recently of St. Michael's Church, Chester, Pa. Father McDermott is well known in the Diocese of Philadelphia, and the following extract from his sermon on the trials of Ireland and her children will be read with interest and plea-

"The light has come—the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. The Gentiles shall walk in thy light, and Kings shall rejoice in the brightness of thy rising."—Isaiah lx. 1.
Light is opposed to darkness, knowledge to

ignorance. Ignorance resembles darkness. knowledge resembles light. Hence darkness and ignorance have become synonymous.

There is a darkness other than that which affects the eyes of man; a darkness which clouds his mind, cast its sombre pall upon his soul and obscures his mental vision. This is darkness, dense, thicker than Egyptian, blacker than Cimmerian. This darkness is ignorance of God; to disperse this darkness light is required. This light must be instruction concerning these three momentous questions, "What am I?" "Why have I been created?" "What after this life shall 1 be?" Conscious of this metaphor, and stationed upon his lofty eminence, with Jerusalem the Royal City of David, that earthly type of the Heavenly Kingdom, of that Jerusalem which is above, which is free, the repoat his feet, the prophet, casting his eyes upon ful of their high vocation, following spirits of rious sun of justice rising-in Simeon's words seems to hear in anticipation the joyful strains of angels as they hover over Bethlehem's in the hope that the love of live would shed; then, full of hope, of joy, as one bringing glad tidings, he turns to his dear Jerusa- All history affords but one instance in lem and calls upon her in the sublime words of my text. Glad tidings, not only for Jerusalem, but for those parts of the earth over which the light of Jerusalem's sun will be shed.

Let us now turn our thoughts from Judea to another land upon which heaven, for centuries, showered down blessings. Let us say to that land, "Arise-be enlightened! Thy light has come"—a light which was to arise while this great Western World was yet unknown. I need not tell you that land was Ire- hast Thou not made a fence for him and his land-that light was Patrick. What care we house and all his substance round about? if men spurn the name of our saint when Hast Thou not increased his possessions on angels speak it reverently! The reward the earth? After these favors, why should Christ promised to His chosen ones was: "Men will revile, persecute you, and speak all manner of evil of you for My name's sake;" and as this was to be the sure sign of their his carthly goods Job, blessed God. Satan with election, he bade them rejoice on that day his fearful intelligence, could suggest only one and be exceedingly glad. Patrician and Ple- more trial, and that was that God should beian were the two extreme classes among stretch forth His hand and touch his bone and the Romans. Only a few citizens could enjoy the dignity of belonging to the former. To curse God because all that a man hath will he this Order Patrick, not only in name, but by give for his life." Satan and the Soupers birth, belonged. purpose, however, it makes little difference just as Job disappointed Satan, so did the whether he was a Patrician or Plebeian. We Trish disappoint the Soupers, for they feared have to deal with him only as God has made | not Him who can kill only the body, but they him great.

has been the subject of much discussion. For was also her greatest triumph, for in their tri- too high. a long time the popular theory declared Alcu-laid, Scotland, to be his birthplace, but more washed their garments in the Blood of the recent discoveries prove that France is his Lamb, and added to their diadem of saintly country, and that he was born at Bologne.

By an expedition under O'Niall, St. Patrick was brought captive to Ireland and sold as a slave to one Milch, a pretty Prince of Ulster. grief and is fired with revenge, for thy wrongs, He was sixteen years of age at the time of his captivity. His biographers tell us that as a blood of age and make the infant's sinews child he showed evident signs of future greatness. During the period of his capti- faith comes to our eyes, and we behold thee vity the work of the Almighty had been con- not cursing but blessing thy persecutors, like tinually though unconsciously performed. l'atrick had acquired from his rugged mode of those that are putting thee to death. We see life that strength of body which enabled him afterwards to undergo his arduous missionary figured with blood and sweat, like him loaded labors-he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the Irish language, an intimate acquaintance with the doctrines and ceremonies, and above all an ardent zeal for the conversion of the Irish people.

friends, he entered the service of God, and be- light, becoming Catholic. We see verified in took himself to the Monastery of St Martin, her the beautiful legend of Calvary of the in which he spent four years, perfecting himself in the sciences, but above all in the lance—we remember before that cruel act his science of the Saints. At length, animated with the desire of accomplishing the will of had afflicted them from his youth, but no God, he bade a final adieu to parents, and sconer did his lance pierce Jesus' sacred heart friends, and went to St. Germain, Bishop of than the blood and water spouted forth, he Auxerre. He was soon ordained priest, and went to the monastery of Lerius, where he racle opened the eyes of his soul, and he who spent nine years; thence he went to Rome, and was kindly received by Pope Celestine the First. St. Patrick spent eight years in ing his breast and exclaiming, Jesus whom lister and Leinster. He twice visited Con- we have crucified, was truly the Son of God. naught, spending in the counties of the pro- Thus, oh Ireland, have the blood and water vince in all at out twenty-two years preaching the Gospel throughout Ireland. In 445 he children during the centuries of persecution proceeded to Armagh, where he founded his Metropolitan See. He passed from this life to Down, where he baptized his first convert eyes in upon their souls until in horror they and built his first church. At the time of his discovered their hearts' in persecuting thee death he was seventy-eight years of age. -

After centuries of evil government and legislation, with every laudable ambition removed from reach, with every aspiration that could ennoble man, smothered, when in law the Israelites, the English endeavored to make of the Irish only " hewers of wood and drawers of water," is it any wonder that the Irish were poor and ignorant? When we remember that man is prone to evil, and that righteous statesmen have ever endeavored to devise means by which the people might be educated; when we remember in our own day legis-lators, in order to keep up the intelligence of the people to a certain standard, seriously think of making education compulsory; when

to make Ireland waver in her steadfast devotion to Christ The fry visitations of heaven eous kings will rejoice.

were turned into agents of apostacy. In those Oh, Erin, why then should we're 19 Jamblek Land Smith 181 4 2

vears of famine and pestilence which followed the failure of the crops, when most of the inhabitants, from this misfortune, unable to of ocean's foam, as thy mantle of green, thy pay their rents, were ejected, when they wan hills and smiling valleys and beautiful lakes dered without house, without food, seeking to burst upon our view, "Flower of the earth, obtain something from their opulent neigh-bors—when babes might be seen falling dead from their mothers' arms-when infants were often found clasped in their dead embracewhen men, unable to listen to the raving cries of famished children and wife for bread, betook themselves to the hedges in order that agonies of those they loved more dearly than life-when they died by the wayside, as Ireland's poet tells us, without a tear, without a prayer, without a shroud, without a coffin, without a grave—when the living could only bury the dead when naught arose from the land but one ceaseless litany of human groans when all eyes were turned towards heaven, when the wasted, uplifted hands alone could pray, Lord, grant us death-when this heartrending scene had elicited the sympathy and charity of the civilized world-when the great heart of humanity everywhere beat responsive to the dries of distress, England, with her law established Church, anticipating the succor of all other lands, came upon the scene with an abundance, like the corn of Egypt, garnered in the years of plenty. Did she come to re-lieve the starving Irish? No! but to proselytize them.

This epoch was to witness the advent of new philosophy, one so cruel and inhuman that savages who knew not God had never thought of it, a philosophy which would enable a man to sell his birthright, not only in this world, but in the world to come, for a mess of porridge. By this teaching the grosser nature was to hold dominion over the mind and the soul; according to it, in the words of the Apostle, their belly was to be their god. A pound of beef held up before the eyes of a starving man was the cogent argument urged by the ministers of the Gospel pure and undefiled, against the divine institution of the sitory of all that was holy upon earth, lying | Church, that was to convince an Irishman that St. Patrick brought darkness to his land. the chosen people of God, sees them unmind- A coat to cover his trembling body was an argument well calculated to shake his faith error, doctrines of devils, until they had led in transubstantiation. A pair of blankets w a the abomination of desolation into the sanc- sure to smother forever Purgatory's cleansing tuary; he beholds the kingly race forgetful of fires. Have we not read, that when distress its destiny, sitting in darkness. Turning, no was at his height, Bible-readers and Soupers, doubt, with tearful eyes on the city, looking as they rode past the places where the Irish out into the distant future, he beheld the glowers lying by the wayside, tortured with sious sun of justice rising—in Simeon's words hunger, maddened by fever's scorehing breath, A light to the revelation of the Gentiles lighting the fires beneath the gridirons, in and the glory of the people of Isanel." He order that the savory odor of the broiling beef might be wafted to the nostrils of the dying

which this philosophy was practiced and conclusively points to one master. The instance was the temptation of Jesus in the desert with the bread-the master was the devil. This was the darkest hour in Ircland's history, the last, the severest test by which God could prove Ireland's faith-for greater love than this no man can have, to lay down his life for his friends?

Satan, when he envied Job, spoke thus to the Lord: "Job has not feared Thee in vain; he not bless Thee? But stretch forth Thy hand and take these things away, and see if Job will (still) bless thre. When stripped of his flesh. Then says Satan, "Job will surely So far as it concerns our seem to have studied in the same school, but feared Him who can kill both soul and body The question of the birthplace of St. Patrick in hell. If this was Ireland's greatest trial, it glory the martyr's crown.

As we contemplate their sufferings the eyes well with tears, the heart by turn breaks with oh Ireland, are such as to stir a fever in the strong as steel. But Ireland, the light of thy the holy martyr, St. Stephen, praying for thee as we saw the Saviour, weak, weary, diswith the contumely of the great ones of the world, walking to thy Culvary; and as we look at thee after thy centuries of persecution we see thy tears blood have purchased pardon for the persecutors-for England instead of Notwithstanding the remonstrances of his making thee Protestant is walking in thy Centurion who pierced Jesus' side with the eves were nearly blinded with disease which touched his eyes and healed them-this miassisted at the crucifixion came down from the mountains filled with compunction strikwhich flows in such copious streams from thy brought light to the eyes of thy enemies, opened the eyes of their soul to the truth were as black and cruelias Nero's for Domi-

tian's or Julian the Apostate's.

Ireland, this dark hour will ever be thy glory, for it has reserved to thee glone the singular privilege among all creation of never. The Coss cks finally succeeded in restoring having bartered thy faith for the things of the order. The Lesies of antagonism between evil was called good, and good was called having bartered thy taith for the things of the evil, when vice was rewarded and sirve pundivorld.—Since the glorious epochs of the ished, when like the Exyptions of old with Church are periods of bloody resecution, since the tombs of her martyrs are the only monuments of her triumphs, thou wilt ever be the glory of the Church of God. Generations yet unborn will turn back to thee and point to the preservation of thy faith, amid. trials such as the early martyrs endured not. as the most striking, the most convincing proof that the word of the Lord remaineth mine. forever, that the gates of hell shall never pre- After vail against the Church founded upon a rock: .atr Yes, from the dark period of thy history will arise a light, a glory which will reach from earth's profoundest depth up, to Heaven ;, a think of making education compulsory; when we remember that the very reverse of this was the case with the Trish we must certainly conclude that some hidden power sustained them.

The same system of penal laws has been destroyed in England had been Catholic for over a thoughned years, and year, and yet, exposed only a fow years to this persecution, she abandoned her faith: All the cruel enactments of men were unable to make Ireland waver in her steadfast devowouldst sooner die than change "jot or tittle".

which nations yet will walk, in which

burst upon our view, "Flower of the earth, gem of the sea," we exclaim, how beautiful! how beautiful in nature, but, oh, how transcendingly beautiful with the beauty of holiness! Every foot of thy soil hallowed with the footsteps of saints, every hedge and ditch a shrine presided over by some martyr-spirit whose glories are celebrated only in Heaven, for his name is written only in the book of life. As we remember as a mother in tribulation and groaning, thou didst bear us unto Christ; as the remembrance of all thy past glories rise up before us. Erin, why should we not love thee? Land of our fathers, land of our faith, homes of our birth, why should we not cherish thee? Thou art but the foreshadowing of our Heavenly home, for

"What if earth
Be but the shadow of Heaven and the things therein.
Each to each more like than on earth is thought?"

Why should we not hope for, pray for thee, sweet isle of the ocean, that thy banner might again rise in glory, that thy silent harps that once the soul of music shed might again resound to the anthem of "Erin Go Bragh" May we not in the bitterness of our grief for thee look up to heaven annd complain. "How long, how long, oh Lord, shall Erin suffer? Has not Erin been faithful to Thee? Has she not in water and blood sought Thy kingdom and Thy glory? Why, then, dost Thou not fulfil Thy promise and add unto her these things? Alas, Erin, for all our hopes that as thou hast been a model to the nations of fidelity to God, thou wouldst become, when a brighter era should have dawned upon thee, a model of fidelity to man. Thy sad figure ever rises up before us, pointing to a steep, narrow thorny path as thy road to glory; thou tellest us that it is ever thus that God tries His noblest by the cross -that it is only in beaven thy sorrows will be turned over into joy. At thy command with our eyes lighted up with the light of thy faith, we look up to heaven; we then see thy children, remarkable among men for the love of the angelic virtue, as the lily among flowers, for its purity, numbered among the white-robed throng that follows the Lamb whithersoever he goeth; we see thy armies of just men made perfect, we see thy glorious hosts of martyrs, we see a great multitude, which no man can number, of every nation, and tribe, and people, and tongue, who now enjoy the reward of the blessed in heaven because thy walked in thy light upon earth; we see they glorious apostle Patrick as the Joshua who has led this chosen people into the true promised land, we see him crowned with a diadem, the brightness, the glory of which pales not before that of saint or martyr or apostle. Oh! as this vision of holiness bursts upon our astonished gaze, Erin Mavourneen, let others dream of earthly conquests, earthly glory for thee, but as for me, I would not rob thee of one ray of that giory with which heaven has crowned thy brow, if with it I could purchase all the triumphs, prosperity, peace and glory of this world.

TELEGRAMS.

Italy.

ROME, April 18 .- An agreement has been effected between Germany and the Vatican on some points concerning the Bishops who are most compromised with the German Government. The idea of a concordat has been abandoned, but declarations will be exchanged establishing a new order of things relative to the legal position of Bishops.

Germany. Berlin, April 17 .- The Conference of delegates from German ports has resolved to petition the Reichstag against the retaliatory duties and imposts on coin, iron and wood. They consider the duties proposed on tea, coffee, tobacco, malt, bacon and petroleum far

Loxpos, April 13 .- One hundred and twenty Germans and Alsatians left Havre for America on Thursday. A considerable exodus is proceeding around Basle, especially of peasants and lacemakers.

A Berlin despatch says it is rumoured Bucher, Bismarck's private secretary, is about

France.

MARSEILLES, April 17 .- La Petic. of Marseilles, says that several Russian officers on furlough at Nice, Monaco and Marseilles have been re-called, in consequence of the projected repressive measures since the at-

thee? In fancy we visit thee by night as we are subordinate to the Commander-inbehold thee beautiful as a goddess rising out | Chief of the army in the time of war in had been an invalid for weeks at the house of claimed. The control of all educational woman who had been tenderly nurtured and establishments is vested in Governors- well educated, there could be little doubt General, who are also empowered to send before the military tribunals all civilians in their districts; also to summarily remove from the districts all persons considered dangerous to order, and to arrest persons on their own judgment; to suppress temporarily or permanently any newspapers or periodicals, and generally to adopt measures considered necessary for the preservation of public peace. The Emperor and Empress go to Livadia on the 24th inst.

A disturbance occurred at Rostov, on the River Don, in the government of Eksterinoslav, on the 14th inst. The police being unable to suppress it, the military restored order. The riot lasted all night. The residences of the Chief of Police and the overseer of the town district, police station and records were destroyed. Two policemen were killed.

St. Petersburg, April 20 .- An official decree is published appointing, provisionally, General Gourko as Governor-General of St. Petersburg, General Todleben as Governor-General of Odessa, and General Lario Melikoff as Governor-General of Charkoff. Generals Todleben and Milikoff will command the troops in their respective Governorships. It is also believed that General Melikoff will rule the adjoining Governments of Poltava, Tehernigoff, Karsk and Orel.

London, April 20.-A Berlin despatch says says indications multiply that last Monday had been fixed upon for a general emeute in St. Petersburg. The assassination of a General was attempted, and a petard exploded in the streets shortly after Solovien's attempt on the life of the Czar.

England.

London, April 17 .- The charges against Church, arrested on the allegations of Catherine Webster, as her accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Thomas, near Rickmond, have been withdrawn. Church will be a witness against Webster.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote said he understood that the negotiations for a mixed occupation in Eastern Roumelia had not been absolutely broken off, but that the same correspondence had turned the Government's attention in another direction. He also said that England had made no appeal to the Sultan in regard to the Khedive. England, he said, was not yet pledged to any policy with France.

An enormous meeting of miners, near Hetlan Colliery, to-day, unanimously resolved in favor of arbitration.

Loxpon, April 18 .- Advices from Durham indicate the miners' rejection of the masters' proposals by an overwhelming majority, the men demanding open arbitration on the whole

Sir A. Layard, British Ambassador at Turkey, replying to a deputation, said that he was of the same opinion as Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield, that the line of the Balkans, as fixed by the Berlin Congress, should be maintained. He, therefore, hoped Russia would finally consent to its occupation by the

Turkey.

VIENNA, April 19 .- It is stated as a reason that Russia has revived the mixed occupation scheme, that the Governor of Roumelia will have the right, under the Treaty of Berlin, to call for Turkish troops in case of a disturbance. Russia wishes to substitute foreign troops for Turkish, as the Powers are not likely to agree to the modification.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19 .- A Cabinet crisis is imminent. Khereddin Pasha, Grand Vizier, and Caratheodori Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, threatens to resign because the Sultan continues to decline ratifying the Convention with Austria relative to Novi Bozar.

The Sultan bas solicited the mediation of the Russian Ambassador relative to the Novi-Bazar question. The Austrian Ambassador concurred in this arrangement. The Sultan will now ratify the treaty, and Ministers will remain in office.

BELGRADE, April 19 .- It is stated that a force of Albanians has taken possession of Kurshamlie and massacred Christian inhabitants. Servian troops have been sent to cut off their retrent.

BELGRADE, April 20 .- Eight thousand Servian troops, proceeding by forced marches, were expected to reach Kurshumlie on Sunday. Severe fighting is anticipated. Albanians are estimated at upwards of 4,000, and are divided into two columns, which advanced, one in six and the other in two and a half hours march, within the Servian

who has just been taken to the morgue. She districts where martial law has been pro- Mrs. Leith, 24th street. That she was a from her appearance and behavior. She kept her secret, however, through weeks of sick ness, and her dying request was that no efforts should be made to discover who she was, or what was the particular nature of her sad history.

OMARA, Neb., April 18 .- Dr. St. Louis, the wife poisoner, who was to have been hanged at Washoo, to-day, shot and mortally wounded himself at Tremont early this morning, in the cell where he was confined. Preparations were being made at the time to convey him to the place of execution. One of the watchmen, who had been in constant attendauce night and day for the past week, was in the cell at the time of the shooting. He says he noticed St. Louis reach behind him, ostensibly for the purpose of getting a book, but instead pulled out from his hip pocket a revolver, and shot himself before the watchman could prevent it. He had previously tied a handkerchief tightly around his bend, and placing the revolver against the handkerchief, fired, the ball striking the right temple. Death is momentarily expected.

Canadian. Kingston, April 18 .- Last evening a meeting of Protestants and Orangemen was called in the Victoria Music Hall for the nomination of a candidate of pronounced Protestant principles, to run for the Local House. Those who were not favorable to the society were requested to leave the hall at an early part of the meeting, but before this took place Ald. Gaskin was announced as the choice of the leaders in the movement. The larger number of those present left, and about twenty persons undertook the formation of a society,

think that if the Government could lease the railway to parties of undoubted responsibility and commercial experience for a fair remuneration, it would be very much in the interest of the Province. I have concluded, from the friendly representation made to me by a number of gentlemen, that there is a misconception among men who have not made a particular study of the question as to the returns to be expected from investments in railway enterprises, many of them speaking as if the returns were the same as those of ordinary commercial ventures. The history of railways on this continent preves quite the contrary, and, when the road is worked by a government instead of private individuals, the result is still much worse. In building the railway the Government have contemplated much more the indirect advantages to accrue to the Province than any immediate think that if the Government could lease the

accrue to the Province than any immediate pecuniary return, and those advantages will be in proportion to the business ability of the managers. That ability is much more likely to be found among business men directly interested in the pecuniary results of a traffic, which thus may find the means to increase with their business connections, than in Government officials, however efficient they may be. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Government to be very careful in the choice of the lessees, which, rest assured, we shall be if we lease the charts of the corry them across the cean of the freight earned was over over the careful in the choice of the lessees, which, rest assured, we shall be if we lease pecuniary return, and those advantages will

Treasury and the Canadian consumers. The Dominion Minister of Finance helped them to accomplish this poofitable feat. The Canadians are of age and must be allowed to injure themselves if they are pleased to do so. Nay, they must be allowed to injure other people also, for it is not possible for any man, still less for any nation, to injure himselfalone. We have rightly renounced all attempts to over-rule the action of our colonists, and when we are resolved not to interfere it is usually judicious to be silent; but there are times when silence is a fault and we should be guilty of a dereliction of duty if we concealed our real opinion of the supreme unwisdom of the tariff Canadia is about to acopt. The tide of degression on the other side of the Atlantic had commenced to turn. We have many facts brought before us as evidence of a change, but the Canadians could not wait for the revival of prosperity coming to them as to their neighbors, and have preferred to adopt a suicidal plan of fostering their industry by crippling it. Hon. Mr. Tilley argues, because your neighbor desiroys his half of the road that septrates you, you must destroy yours, and debar yourself from the restricted commerce that continues to exist, and even grow, and which was proved to be beneficial to both since it existed and grew and put an end to it altogether. We recommend the Canadians to have the courage of their convictions. Why do they not act as the Japanese did until recent years?—Isolate the uselves from the rest of the world, and absolutely probibit all commercial intercourse beyond the Dominion. commercial intercourse beyond the Dominio

LACHINE GANAL BRIDGES.

Extending over a period of ten years the Camadian Board of Works has been expending yeast sums of money, in improving our water communications with the west. Strangers when visiting Camada are often astonished at the magnitude of Government operations, and the liberality with which it invests millions to improve the highways of commerce. Afterthought, however, reveals how essential to the future welfare and earlehment of the country are these gigantle projects. The major portion of the money so expended has been invested in the Lachine and Welfand canals. Montreal thus reaping a fair share of the profits. We have at intervals announced to our readers the completion of work on the different parts of the Lachine Canal. Therefore, it only remains for us to notice the bridges now in progress in our vicinity, and which form part of the great Governmental Improvement scheme.

persons undertook the formation of a society, but they did not altogether succeed. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, etc., to be presented at an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening next.

Quency, April 18.—Hon. Mr. Joly, in replying to Joseph Shehyn, President of the Quebec Board of Trade, regarding the leasing of the rollway, says:

"I duly received the memorial of the Quebec Board of Trade, regarding that, in the opinion of the Board, it would be disadvantageous to the interest of the Province to lease the Government Railways at the present moment. The representations of the Board of Trade will have all the respectful consideration that the opinion of gentlemen so conversant with commercial matters is entitled to. At the same time, I must tell you, frankly, that after consulting men whose opinion in railway matters is of much value, I cannot but think that if the Government could lease the

THE WELLINGTON BRIDGES

Immigration and Colonization.

ness connections, than in Government to the therefore, incumbent on the Government to the very constell in the choice of the tease, which, teet assured, we shall be if we lower the road, they are far from being selish, as it will deprive the Government of a vast amount of patronage. I need not remind you that, by law, any arrangement the Government may make for the leasing of the road will have to be ratified by the Legislature.

"Hele'see me, with every consideration, "Yours truly," (Signed) April, 1870."

The London "Times" on the Canadian Tariff, which as the forwing speaks of the grant day of the contemplate the new Canadian Tariff, which as the forwing speaks of the grant day of the contemplate the new Canadian Tariff, which are the contemplate the new Canadian Tariff, which residently and the contemplate the new Canadian Tariff, which seems to start and the contemplate the new Canadian Tariff, which seems to start the seems of the contemplate the new Canadian Tariff, which seems to start the contemplate the new Canadian Tariff, which seems to start the contemplate will be forwed the contemplate will be forwed the new Canadian Tariff, which are the contemplate will be forwed the contemplate will be forwed the new Canadian Tariff, which will be the new Canadian Tariff, which will be the seems to ward. For the contemplate will be forwed to the contemplate of the contemplate will be forwed to the contemplate of the contemplate will be forwed to the contemplate of the contemplate will be forwed to the contemplate of the contemplate will be forwed to the contemplate of the contemplate will be forwed to the contemplate of the contemplate will be forwed to the contemplate of the contemplate will be forwed to the content of the contemplate will be forwed to the content of the content of the content of the content said the day. He can be considered as New More and American State of the Case of the Case

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

Have Hope.

BY FATHER RYAN. The shadow of the mountain falls athwart the

lowly plain.

And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above the mountain's head—

And the highest hearts and lowest wear the shadow of some pain,

And the smile is scarcely fitted ere the anguished tear is shed.

For no eyes have there been ever without s weary tear.
And those lips cannot be human which never heaved a sigh;
For without the dreary winter there has never

been a year.

And the tempests hide their terrors in the calmest summer sky.

So this dreary life is passing—and we move amid its maze,
And we grope along together, half in darkness
half in light;
And our hearts are often hardened by the mysteries of our ways,
Which are never all in shadow and never

wholly bright. And our dim eyes ask a beacon and our weary

feet a guide, And our hearts of all life's mysteries seek the meauling and the key;
And across gleams o'er our pathway, on it hangs
the Crucifed,
And he answers all our yearnings by the
whisper "Follow Me."

HOME READING.

Maretime Subsidies in Canada.

It is said that Mr. Consul Bentley has made arrangements with the Canadian government, to establish a direct line of steamers between Halifax and Brazil, to be subsidized by the authorities of the Dominion. The commerce of New York has no occasion to be disturbed by the imaginary competition of the Canadians, for it is pretty certain that no great importance will be attached to this new enterprise by the Brazilian government, and that the latter will not grant any subsidy, on its part. It will reserve all its sympathy for New York and the American lines, which alone will have sufficient freight and passengers to support a steamship line to Brazil. It is said, in maritimo circles, that the Canadian scheme is simply the natural result of the aspirations of Sir Hugh Allan, the Canadian Vanderbilt. It would seem that the latter very plainly intimated, during a recent visit to New York, that, his friend Sir John Macdonald being now Prime Minister, he could obtain anything he wanted from the Canadian government. It is likely, on the contrary, that the great shipowner of the Dominion will use the overpowering influence with the Cabinet of Ottawa, attributed to him by his adherents, for the further improvement of the Liverpool Line, so ably managed by him for several years .- American Agricultural.

Wit And Humour.

-Trees begin to die at their tops-men begin to dye there, too .- N. Y. Telegram Let a vicious mule at a mulatto, and there will soon be another exodus from "de cotton

-Always encourage the friend who will put you in the way of getting out of the reach of

temptation. -Another daily has begun to Blaze away at the Standard Oil Company. Are the Brad-

ford tanks fire-proof? -If you want to read a harmless pamphlet there's nothing in the "Corn Laws" to shock anybody. Do you 'ear?

-The man who originated the saying, "Hurry is the mark of a weak mind," never was chased by a bull-dog.—Bradford Era.

Chief Joseph's other name is In-mut-tooyah-lat-tal. They call him Joseph because he is so bashful among the ladies .- Chicago Times.

-As a general rule farmers take great care of their stock, but just as soon as Spring comes they let their cattle "go to grass."—Winston

-Somebody's child is dying-dying with the flush of hopeon his young face and an indescribeable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth . For sale by all druggists. -Danbury News.

-There is only one object in the world which will attract a young lady's attention from the handsome young man whom she meets on the street, and that is another woman with a hat two laps ahead of any style she has yet seen .- T. L. Wilson.

—A poet sings: "I write because I must, and not for praise." This is what ails us, too. We write because we must. Praise won't buy boots, and bread, and beef. A great many poets, however, write not for praise, but for the waste basket - Norristown Herald.

-An Englishman arriving in New York last week remarked to a friend that he was never fo sick on the passage over. His friend replied: "What, never?" And he answered: "Ah, now I begin to feel at 'ome, you know; we 'ave 'ad tha thad for some time."-Neu York Star.

_uWhat a bear that Kingston feller is! petulantly remarked a Hurley girl at a "shillin' party," after a struggle with the Kingstonian at "Copenhagen." "He nearly smothered me!" "And did you kiss him for his smother?" asked another little Hurley

miss. -He was a venerable and agricultural looking man, attired in the latest New Jersey fashion, and he stood on the corner near Washington market. Holding up his left hand, and gazing reflectively upon three confectionaries and soda fountains, then of pieces of string tied round an equal number the larger beer and tobacco and wine shore. of fingers, he soliloquized : "That's to remind me got a spool of cotton; tother means taurant and the dance house; then follow the don't forget the calico. But, what in thunder's this one for? Ah, by gum! that's don't get drunk again!"

...The days are fast coming when a man will go home to dinner and find that a paper hanger has monopolized the dining room with his boards and paste, and the entire female section of the house in a terrible state of excitement as to whether the figure of the paper runs up or down. He takes a cold potato in affair in an obscure paragraph. More blood one hand and a soda cracker in the other, and has been shed in celebrating the battle than runs up or down. He takes a cold potato in sitting on the back door step eats in peace, all the time inventing new names for house decorators in general.

-Spring is coming-a man saw a cow slip yesterday.—State Registrar. Yes, and another man saw a dandy lying on the sidewalk the other day .- Clinton Horald. And a small boy tied a pan see to a dog's tail .- Marshall A boy saw a Johnny jump up from an icy road.—Mt. Pleasant Journal. And a small boy felt a lady's slipper this morning before he started to school - Keokuk Constitution. And that same boy gathered some snowballs on his way to school.—Wallingford Forum. Which made his comrades Spring out of the way, and then there were snowdrops.-Meriden Recorder.

Interesting Items.

Men's lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening; or like the spring; with golden sheaves, where good works have of artillory in his army. The centre and right "color party" giver car ribened on the field.

virgin snow, but let the snow remain but a short time and a horse's hoof can hardly penetrate it. So it is with the youthful mind. A trifling word may make an impression on it, liamite dashed into the river. When he but after a few years the most powerful apbut after a few years the most powerful appeals may cease to influence it. Think of this, you who have the training of the infant

A boil of constant toil merely for subsistence is very hard and sad. No heart can bear it. The strain will break the courage and sour. the temper of anybody. There must be before the worker some better reward than the supply of his mere physical wants, or he will become a discontented being, and hence a source of annoyance to himself and to others. He must work for love more than money, or he will be miserable.

Men eat more than women, when their work is of the same kind. It does not follow, however, that because men eat more they get more strength from their food, for generally women have better digestive organs, and abstract more nutriment from the same amount of food. So, too, while men and women eat at the same table, it is observable that they do not eat the same quantities of the same dishes. Men eat more heartily of the force-giving foods than women do, probably because there is more demand for them.

St. Laurence O'Toole. - St. Laurence O'Toole was the youngest son of a Leinster prince and was educated by the Bishop of Glendalough, and he was consocrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1162. An instance of his patriotism is furnished in his endeavors to repel the incursions of the English marauders under Strongbow, and his piety was of the most remarkable nature. His advice to the national chieftans to unite in order to repel the enemy, his success in rallying the national army, and his patriotic words were the means of a strong resistence being made by the Irish. He was appointed Legate in Ireland by Pope Alexander III. His death took place in France in the year 1180.

POETIC ORIGIN OF A PROSY CUSTOM.-In France in the Middle Ages at every corner of the streets a little statue of Mary carved in oak raised its head above a bunch of flowers, which some pious souls renewed every morning. During the night lamps burned continually in these little grey niches, which on Saturdays were completely illuminated. This was the first beginning of lighting the streets, and in many towns in Italy it is still the only mode of lighting them. There was associated with it a pious thought, calculated to make a believing people reflect. The mystic lamps of the Madonna, shining in succession, like a bright row of stars through the odoriferous heads of flowers, seemed to say to the vagabond who went about at night for evil purposes: There is an Eye over this slumbering city which never closes, and which watches over these deserted and silent streets—the Eye of God.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.—Of all the evils which encompass the rising generation, is there any more dangerous, more insiduous, more overwhelming than that of a cheap wicked immoral, satanic press? My experience among Catholic homes extends over many years. I have made it a point, a specialty, to find out what kind of reading is fostered. On one occasion I visited one hundred families for a purpose. In those families I found sixty-four in which boys and girls were graving up and found that, with the exception of a torn and worn out prayer book, there was no Catholic Bible, no Catholic work, no Catholic paper, but in almost every one of them I found secular papers of that stamp against which even Protestant ministers and conscientious publicists have raised their voices. This is a fact. Sixty-four families in one hundred. As for the rest, with the exception of eleven, who subscribed to Catholic papers, had Bibles and some stan-dard Catholic work, none of the rest took a Catholic paper regularly, or had a regular stock of good Catholic books, and only received an occasional paper, and borrowed books from their neighbor. This is one of my experiences. Almost all lived in comfortable homes, and were not poor,-Father Finnotti.

Counsel to Parents -Train your boys to strict but loving obedience, make home attractive, and so keep them at home. Statistics prove that of adult criminals in all large cities nearly all have fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and that if a boy live an honest life up to twenty years of age there are forty-nine chances in his favour, and only one against him, as to an honourable life thereafter. This is a fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers and shows a fearful responsibility. A parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child until sixteen, and, except possibly in very rare cases, it is not a very difficult matter to do this; and if this control is not wisely and effectually exercised it is the parent's own fault; it is owing to some parental neglect or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent, of the crime in such a country as Great Britain lies at the door of the parent. Think of this: that if your boy goes to ruin it is ten chances to one that it is your fault, the result of your neglect or of wilful or ignorant error of bringing him up. Reflect upon this, albeit a fearful reflection, and remember that the early seeds of disease are in nearly every case sown between suncown and bedtime, in the absence from the family circle, in perhaps the supply of spending-money never earned by the spenders, opening the doors first of the of the circus, the negro minstrel, the res-Sunday excursion, but not with his parents, the Sunday drives, but with "some other boys;" and so the easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead down to the gates of social, physical, and moral ruin.

BATTLE OF THE BOYRE -The bettle of the Beyne, fought on the 1st of July, 1690, as an affair of actual blows, was a bagatelle. A modern war correspondent would dismiss the was ever shed in winning it. The victors lost not quite four hundred men. King William, with his 40,000 veterans, the best disciplined in Europe, lay behind a long range of hills, a few hundred yards from the river, on its northern bank, where he was perfectly secure from the fire or the observation of the enemy. His battery of twelve guns upon those heights completely dominated the Jacobite positions around Oldbridge, at the opposite side of the river. The night before the battle he detached a full third of his army to the bridge of Slane, five miles up the river. By insane neglect James had left the bridge but undefended. It was easily carried, and before a blow was struck at Oldbridge the Irish army found that a powerful enemy was establishing himself in their rear to seize the pass of Duleek, and cut off their retreat to Dublin. In his alarm James detached the flower of his troops—the French auxiliaries and the Irish cavalry—to protect his left, aglow with promise; or like the autumn, rich With them they carried the only eight pieces

A straw will make an impression on the giments of ill-disciplined and ill-armed peasants, opposed to double their number of the choicest troops in Europe. The fate of the battle was already sealed before a Wil-King William, at the head of his regiments, suddenly emerged through a glen which protected his advance to within a hundred yards of the river, and spurred boldly across the shallows. His regiments of Huguenots and Danes crossed lower down. Boots it to tell the tale of what followed? An obelisk marks the spot were the king crossed. Lower down Schomberg was shot in the water; still lower down Bishop Walker, the detender of Derry. They point out the also the spot where King William was wounded in the arm by a shot from the Irish lines on the evening before the battle.

TO THE MARKETON HE WATER AT A COTT

ARCHBISHOP PLUNKETT .- Oliver Plunkett Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, was born at Loughcrew, in the country bleath. He entered the Irish College at Rome as a divinity student, and having taken out his degrees he was appointed public Professor of Theology in the College de Propaganda Fide. Twenty years had passed from the time when he first entered Rome, when the Primate of Ireland (Edmond O'Reilly), banished, proscribed, and persecuted, died an aged exile at Louvain. Pope Clement IX. at once decided that Oliver Plunket was the man most fitted to be his successor. The saintly Plunket cheerfully obeyed the call of the Holy See, though perfectly conscious of his danger, and speedily, but secretly, set out for Ireland. No sooner did the news of his arrival become known than the bloodhounds of the English law were in seach for him. For a time he was forced to live in concealment but when the fury of persecution slackened he was enabled to go abroad and assume the discharge of his duties without fear of arrest. The storm. however, soon arose again, and the fabricated story of a "Popish plot," originated by the infamous Titus Oates, set all England in a rage, which nothing could satisfy but the spilling of rivers of Catholic blood. The fury spread to Ireland, information was laid against the Primate, and on the 6th of December, 1679, he was seized by a party of soldiery and borne a prisoner to Newgate, Dublin. When he was brought to Drogheda for trial, although gangs of perjured witnesses had previously given evidence against him, not one of them would come forward to sustain the case. The English Government, determined to have his blood. had him removed to London. Even there the Protestant grand jury before whom the bills were first sent refused to find them. They had him arraigned, however, in the Court of King's Bench, London. The trial ended in a conviction for high treason, and the innocent and holy Primate was sentenced to death. On the 1st of July, 1681, the sentence was carried into execution at Tyburn. The martyr was drawn there from the prison on a hurdle. and was hanged, his heart and bowels were cut out and thrown into a fire which had been kindled for the purpose; his head was severed from the body, and the body cut into quarters. Charles II. was then the reigning monarch.

Fashion Notes.

Nover let this charming and simple house dress descend into a wrapper, or any other careless substitute; at home, of all places, the wife should dress neatly, attractively, both for her husband and children.

The tayorable material for hats is the fine French chip. Many of them are caught up on one side and filled in with roses, or drooped over the face and caught up on both sides and filled in with shirring of brocade or

One of the prettiest combinations for evening wear is black satin or grenadine and gold toes and rosting-ears, but resolve to have embruidery. Broad passementeries, beaded with fine-cut jet, and the tufted crimped fringes are the most elegant trimmings for silk and satin dresses.

Broad sashes of black velvet ribbon are worn by young ladies, and are fastened at the back of the waist with a scarf pin instead of being tied. It's hopeful that only slender figures will attempt this revival of an old

Roses and loops of pearls are worn in the hair as well as at the throat, and they need not be confined to full dress occasions. double handkerchiefs of silk are gathered at the left side with a long spray of roses or carnations.

An aigrette, a bow, or an ivory comb, placed high on the side of the head, adds considerably to the appearance of height. Those of short statue should adopt this hint instead of wearing that instrument of torture, the "high-

heeled" boot. Shawl back slides are made of oxydised silver, gold, crystal and plain gold. They are used to fasten the lace shawl at the back when worn in any way around the head. They are particularly pretty for the Spanish laces now used for head drapery.

For ordinary wear are shown jackets of light-colored cloth. These are made with a true tailor cut, and are finished on the edge with two rows of machine stitching. Pockets are placed on the hips, and horn buttons are generally used on these garments.

Soft crowned satin and lace hets will be much worn, also shirred rims and crowns, almost like the Normandy hat, that should belong exclusively to the children; this style of hat when worn by grown people seems like an infringement of the children's right.

Correspondence cards are much used, and come in nearly every style and fancy. Some are fairy-like Japanese fans in blue and pink, embossed in coral, gold and silver Others are an exact picture of a peacock even to having all of its unrivaled colors reproduced.

To make black dresses look more springlike, make the vests, revers, collars and facing of white and black striped silk or satin, the stripes about three-feurths of an inch wide. Some use the old gold and black strips, but this seems a little too pronounced for the street.

Hand painted dresses were "the rage," and now hand painted bands of silk, satin and velvet are used as trimming of dresses. ... A hand painted dress, if counted by cost, promises to bear the same relation to the toilet that the camel's hair shawl and diamonds used in the olden times."

Neverwas lace used as much as at the present time. Both black and white Breton lace is made into collarettes and fichus. A blonde can wear black lace in any profusion and will find it becoming, but the deep yellow laces make a better setting for the brune's dark hair and complexion.

One of the London amusements is color dances, where the ladies appear in dresses of one shade, selected by the hostess and mentioned in the invitation. Of course she solects the shade most becoming herself, but the next

AGRICULT URAL.

Insects on House Plants. .. (American Garden.)

Stude on Beconias. Sluge are occasionally seen eating large holes or notches in the leaves of all succulents and begonias. They usually feed during the night. Cut potatoes, turnips or some other fleshy vegetable in halves, and place conveniently near the plants. The slugs will gather upon the vegetables, and are easily destroyed.

OLEANDER BUGS .- To destroy the little bugs on the Oleander, take a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg and dissolve it in about two quarts of water. Wash the stock and branches of the tree with this water.

PLANT LICE.—Take three and a half ounces of quassia chips, add five drachms of stavesacre seeds, in powder; place in seven pints of water and boil down to five pints. When cold the strained liquid is ready for use,

either by means of a watering-pot or syringe. WHITE WORMS.—The white worms which infest occasionally all soils where plants are kept in pots may be removed as follows:— Sprinkle lime water over the soil or sprinkle a little slacked lime on the earth and in the saucer of the pot. Lime water may be easily made by slacking a large piece of lime in a pail of cold water, letting it settle, and then bottling the clear water for use. Give each pet a tablespoonful twice a week.

House Insects, etc .- No insect which usually infests the house and crawls over the floors or wood-work can live under the applicution of hot alum water. It will destroy red and black ants, cockronches, spiders and chintz bugs. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water. Let it stand on the fire until the alun is all melted, then apply it with a brush (while nearly boiling hot) to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, and pantry shelves, etc. If in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the whitewash, it will keep off insects.

Farm Hints.

Potatoes cut ten days or two weeks before planting, and sprinkled with plaster, will sprout earlier and grow better then when cut and planted on the same day.

A few drops of ammonia added to a gallon of water and applied once a week to all plots of flowers will do much good and keep the pots and earth from souring.

A small quantity of superphosphate dropped upon potatoes when planting increases the yield, and is a remedy against worms and insects, by which scab and other diseases are produced.

An English farmer, very successful during ten years in fattending cattle and sheep, supplied a ration made as follows: Eight bushels corn soaked in ten pails water two days, then simmer for an hour, after mix with fourteen pounds coarse cheap sugar, and commingle with cut straw, hay or other fodder.

If, after the wool has grown to considerable length, sheep or lambs become annoyed with lice or ticks, wash the lambs in a strong decection of tobacco. Another way is to take a pair of bellows and inhale tobacco smoke; then blow the smoke with considerable force among the ticks. This will prove instant death to them.

The liquid yieldings are worth more-good authorities say one sixth more-pound for pound, than the solid excrements, and they are saved with greater care by the best European farmers and gardeners. All the leaks in the stable are not in the roof; those often in the floor are quite as objectionable and are the cause of a great deal of waste.

Determine not only to have a garden, but a good one. Do not rely solely on sweet potagreen peas, lime beans, asparagus, strawberries, spinach, radishes, let bers, onions, cauliflower, cabbage, tomatoes, sweet corn, carrots, parsnips, salsify, celery and ohra. Chink in the corner of the garden with horse-radish, parsley, peppers, pepper-grass and mint; and edge the garden bed with thyme, sage, summer savory, sweet basil and margorum.

It is folly to keep old sheep. They should be turned off to the butcher while they are in their prime. It does not take half as much to fatten them then. When they get old and thin, in order to put them in condition to slaughter, the whole superstructure must be rebuilt. Four sets of lambs are all a ewe should bear; this will bring her to five years, and this is an age when, with little extra care, she will round up to a fine and full car-Exceptions may be made when the breed is scarce, and the blood is more durable than anything else.

The number of cows in the United States, says the London Family Herald, is over 13,-000,000, which is six times the number in Great Britain, over twice the number in France, two and a half times more than in Prussia, and more than there are in the countries of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland combined, although these countries together contain four times the population of the United States. The proportion of cows to the inhabitants in the great republic is twenty-three to each one hundred persons.

Many orchards become unproductive. To estore them to productiveness, sow them in clover, and when the clover is well established turn in the hogs and sheep. Their droppings will fertilize the ground. They will pick up all the worm-falls, and this will wonderfully lessen the destruction of fruit by worms. Top dressing of rotten manure, leaf mold, ashes, lime, etc., are very beneficial to orchards that have been in bearing a few years. Orchards can only be kept good by care, good manuring and good pruning. Labor is indispensable to success in fruit culture, as the in all other things.

Gilt-Edged Butter, Again.

We see a column article "going the rounds," giving instructions how gilt-edged butter, as it is called, can be made. They are most elaborate, beginning with the purchase of the cows, and thence progresses steadily on until the butter is received in the market that it is intended to supply. Some time ago we alluded to this subject, and showed how easy it. was to make the best butter, and how generally it was done by the farmers of at least Eastern Pennsylvania. The details in this article are so profuse that it would take a good deal of studying to understand what is distinctly meant, and much more than most butter-producers would care to tax themselves with when they are able to make as good butter as ever tickled the prelate already.

We have shown that it does not require thoroughbred cattle, to a produced a such butter as every farmer always tries to buy, and these well cared for; careful milking, frequent churning, proper working, and clean, sweet, well ventilated dairy rooms to keep it in. We cat gilded butter the whole " color party" giver can have revenge, and thus | year round, with occasional short intermissions; and the people of Philadelphia, who

possess the means, consume no other. We know there is very little of such butter made in the State of New York, and even the best hotel in the city of New York, at our visit several years ago, used the Goshen firken butter, which most people in this state, and espe cially in this city, would hardly eat if they had to go without any butter at all.—Germantown Telegraph.

Bread Making Wheat.

In reference to a statement of an Iowa correspondent of the Prairie Farmer as to the bread making powers of Minnesota and other reputable spring wheat over winter wheat, and that Minnesota wheat will make 279 to 280 pounds of bread to the barrel of flour while Michigan wheat (winter) will make but 240 pounds, an Ohio correspondent of Leffel's Milling News says: "It has long been well known that wheat consisting entirely, or almost so, of starch will not make nearly so much bread as that containing a large proportion of gluten. It it a well recognized fact that Michigan wheat is almost entirely composed of starch, and that accounts for the smaller amount of bread to the barrel of flour. The Fultz wheat now being introduced into this section has little or no gluten in it. It is largely grown in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and has been ruinous to the flour trade of the millers. The Clawson wheat is also being introduced here, and is very popular with farmers on account of its prolific yield, but it, like the Fultz, is almost if not entirely destitute of gluten. The flour lacks strength, and will therefore make but a small yield of bread, and is universally condemned by good bakers, not only on that account, but because it will not make a large sized loaf in proportion to its weight. A choice grade of flour cannot be made of either Fultz or Clawson wheat. This is the universal testimony of all who have tested them."

In this connection the Prairie Farmer may add that at the late session of the Pennsylvania Millers' Association, after a prolonged discussion, it was resolved to discourage the cultivation of Fultz and Clawson wheat, and to recommend Lancaster, Old Mediterranean, Boughton, Shoemaker, Deal, Vick and Canada White.

Liver Bot in Sheen.

As the disease progresses all the symptoms become developed, the emaciation is often extreme, the yellow tinge of the skin and mucous membranes is more marked, the prostration is excessive, dropsy of the abdomen occurs, and finally, after lingering for weeks, the sheep dies from exhaustion.

On post-mortem examination, the tissues of the body generally are found to be pallid and infiltrated with serous fluid, the internal fat is almost entirely gone, and the kidneys especially are seen merely covered withthin membrane. In the liver the changes are usually very marked; the substance of the gland is soft, the colour is pale, and the gall ducts are swollen and dark in tint, on account of the large number of flukes which inhabit them.

Occasionally, in old cases of rot, the liver ducts are much thickened, and very few parasites are found; the liver in these instances is commonly shrivelled and dense in texture. Sometimes certain changes are distinguished in the lungs; they are, however, in most cases the results of passive congestion of the vessels. Youatt speaks of the existence of tubercles; this form of deposit is not common in the lungs of the sheep, and what he took for tubercles were most likely the small hard nodules produced by the threadworms which are so constantly found in the air tubes of the sheep. In any case, it may be concluded that the organic changes which have occurred in the lungs are not dependent on the disease of the liver, but are merely accidental complications.

The presence of flukes in the gall ducts is looked upon as absolute evidence of rot, and Complete Course, the rule holds good in nearly all cases; but it Ollendorff's New M is possible in any single instance that th sheep may have outlived the parasites, and therefore no flukes may be discovered, even though the trace of the ravages of the parasite be perfectly apparent.

Treatment of rot can seldom be undertaken with much prospect of success, unless there is within reach a piece of dry short pasture in which the infested sheep may be placed as soon as the diseases is discovered. Salt is the great remedy for rot, and, as sheep are fond of it with their food, there is no difficulty in administering the agent in sufficient quatities but it is of little use to give salt as an antidote to the parasites if the sheep are allowed to remain on the lands where new colonies are constantly migrating into their organisms to take the place of those which are destroyed. A great deal may be done with a flock of tainted sheep if they can be put upon a piece of dry, scanty upland pasture, where they will have to work for a living, as the expres sion is. Rock salt may be scattered about the land freely; and if the sheep are allowed a little hay once a day-or, better, a mixture of chaff, bruised oats, and meal—bay salt may be mixed with the food in such proportion that each sheep may get about an ounce every day. Various nostrums have at different times been advocated for the cure of rot but experience has shown that no plan of treatment is so effective as the free use of salt and pasturing the sheep on dry and somewhat hare ground.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the powers of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress in enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.

Our American Consins Are now much exercised about the " Almond

Eyed" incursion of their Pacific Coast. One of their latest acts is the passage of a bill to allow no more than fifteen Chinese to com on any one ship into the country. They might as well pass an act that Lake Erie should not rise above so many feet, or that Niagara should not disgorge what it will over its falls. The Chinese could not do worse than this. Surely any country is wide enough to receive all who wish to come, and should be strong enough to make the unruly behave themselves, coming whence they may."The law of demand and supply will arrange the price of labor, and Legislatures cannot alter it. It is like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable What' folly it would be in our Legislature to declare that A, B and C may do business, while D, E and F may not. If all do an honest business there is no necessity for such a law, and any law would be tryannical which would so order. The fittest will survive. So in the medical world a preparation which is good will be solight and the had discarded. This is why Dr. Herniuk's Sucha Coarab. Pales are so popular.

A factory in Hanover, Germany, makes, glass in close imitation of marble, and the tables, floor-tiles, &c., which, it turns out are preferable to marble on account of superior

SCHOOL BOOKS **N**EW WOR THE

The Metropolitan Primer. lei ceader. 21.u " 3rd " 4th " 5th " Do With "A Do Young Ladles' Reader.
Do Speller Do Speller and Definer.
Do Catechism of Sacred History,
Do Hillstrated Bible History,
Do Key Brown's First Lines of English Grammar.
Do Institutes
Murrav's Grammar.

Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. Metropolitan đo with analysis Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec.

DO 100 DO

do for the Diocese of Toronto. Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition.

Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric. Do. Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools.

Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic. Packards' Complete Course of Business Training. do with Key for Teachers and Do

Private Studnts. Sadlier's New Book Keeping Blanks Day Book Journal Cash Book Ledger

National Pocket Dictionary Do Large Worcester's Primary do Worcester's Primary do
Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary.
Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary.
Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers.

Introduction to English History. History of England for the young.

do for the advanced Classes. Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles.

The School History of Canada. Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools. Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. First Lessons in Geography. New Primary

New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy.

Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Bound and set to Music.

Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual of

Correspondence.

Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature. Botany-How Plants Grow. Paterson's Familiar Science-School Edition Parker's Juvenile Philosophy-Part I. Parker's Natural Philosophy-Part II. Parker's Complete Philosophy.

Hill's Elements of do. Louage's Moral Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.

Balmes' Elements of Logic. Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies. Fasquell's Introductory French Course,

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French. Magill's French Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers. Sadlier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.

Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International System of Penmanship in 15 numbers. New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scrib-ner's System of Penmanship.

Primary Course in seven numbers. Advanced Course in 13 numbers.

Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique Lines indicating the Slant of Writing.

Small for Primary Course. Large for advanced Course. Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keep-

Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping. We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books. Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Penolis, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cicaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, &c.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO..

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers. 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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.

No More Sleepless Nights

BY USING

HAWKES' HYPNOTIC. Employed with success in case sof

Wakefulness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Migraine, Asthma, Nervousness, and all other Maladies or Accidents which prevent sleep.

PRICE 15 AND 20 CENTS. For sale by Gray, Devins & Belton, Lewis & Co., McGale, Covernion and Hawkes, Montreal



A DAY TO AGENTS. Something now. Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT D., Box 1120, Montreal, Que.

COSSITT'S SINGLE REAPER

NEW MODEL BUCKEYE

ITHACA HORSE RAKE.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

For Price-List, Terms to Agents and Catalogues, Address

COSSITT & BRO.,

81 McCILL STREET, MONTREAL.

FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as MOWERS and REAPERS, HORSE HAY RAKES, STEEL PLOUGHS, etc., etc.



The above Cut represents the No. 8 Plough made by us, and extensively used throughout the Dominion. It has all the adventages 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 Fim Wood. For particulars, address

LARMONTH & SONS,

Bill

Circulars,

ire approbation. 12-28-g

DIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St. IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, AUGUSTES, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS:—

DEAR SIE,—The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Broileit, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET.

(2nd Door from McGrLL),

Montreal.

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 ex-tremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS

Of all descriptions constantly on hand and sup-plied on the shortest notice.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NO MORE

OR GOUT

ACUTEOR CHRONIO

SURE CURE.

European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Whole-ale Druggists, Montreal. 84-g

MANUFACTURER OF

PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES.

Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to

MONTREAL.

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING TAMPS. Outfit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., Montreal, P.Q. 20-1;

Nos. 299 & 301 William Street,

PHELAN,

July 22.

Manufactured only under the above Trade

EUMATIS V

Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.

OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

33 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

OFFICE

"INTENING POST"

T. CARLI MANUFACTURER OF ALL SORTS OF BELIGIOUS STATUARY



SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street,

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875. Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statues made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT REV. AND REV. CLERGY,

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, Challees, 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, Cocoa

PURE BEESWAX CANDLES PARAFFINE, ALTAR WINES, &c., &c.

Having ourselves carfully selected; our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders

at very low prices. Those visiting the City respectfully invited. Correspondence solicited. Prompt attention to all enquiries or orders

A. C. SENECAL & CO. - Importers and Manufacturers. No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HATSI HATSII HATSIII

FOR THE MILLION, AT

EDWARD STUART'S



Immed ate section Warranted. Permanent cure Conranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and defliable Rem dy on bush continents. The agreet Midleal cademy of Paris report 35 cares out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poiso ous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. Stars of Boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address WAPHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Report 212 Broadway, N. Y. For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviccable Hats.

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

Alterations and re pairing in Furs thoroughly and promptly

FREE to all out of work. Samples and Instructions free. Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal, Que.

PREMIUMS! HOLY LAND OIL

The True Witness For 1879.

PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$200 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholic 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

iamily paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

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

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 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:—

IST.—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASTOONS, 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 L. O. XIII. A written description cannot give the reader the least conception of those beautiful gems of art. In their centre is a well executed and life-like portrait of Pius IX or Leo XIII, surrounded by a wreath of lilies, on each side of which there is in large illuminated letters, their mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the mottoes are 21x83 inches, and are worth 50 cents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price, this simply pays cost of importing, postage, &c. We will send them neatly framed in rustic for 50 cents extra; or in veneer, 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

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 article.

sticle.

Ist. 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. 3rd. Send the names as fast as outsined, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper ** tonce. Any one can have any lime desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as sor as carned and 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 ofter Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carofully 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.	Price.	No. of Sub' at \$1.50, with Prize.
No. I-Improved Corn Sheller	\$ 5.00	16
" 2-"Signal Service" Barome-	1	ľ
ter	2.00	
" 3-Peerless Watch	10.00	
" and Chain,	13.00	50
	3.50	14
Press and Outfit	3.00	7.2
holder	0.25	1
" 6-Wanzer Sewing Machine	60.00	
" 6-Wanzer Sewing Machine " 7-A New Combination Tool	.25	Ĩ
" 8-Canadian Housekeepers"		
Scales	1.50	6
" 9—Fancy Body Strap, Nickel Plated Centennial Bells		10
Plated Centennial Bells	5.00	
" 10—Roger's Saws	3.50 3.00	12 12
" 11-Eureka Club Skate	3.00	14
" 12—Silver Chime Gong Sleigh Bells, plated in Gold	10.00	40
u 12 Chulne Steel Decelet Saw	1.25	36
" 13—Spring Steel Bracket Saw " 14—Patent Tool Holder and	1.20	٠ ا
Tools	1.25	5
" 15-Canada Club Skate	3,00	10
" 16-New Lawlor Sewing Ma-		
chine	50.00	100
chine " 17—"The Voice" (1 year) " 18—History of the Catholic	0.25	1
" 18—History of the Catholic		
Church	3.50	10
" 19-Donahue's Magazine	$\frac{2.00}{3.00}$	10 l
20—Princess Lever Clock	50.00	100
"2)-Princess Lever Clock "21-Snider Breechloading Rifle "22-Double Barrel Fowling	JU.00	TAO.
Piece	50.00	100 l
	. 55,00	

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadiler & Co. a large quantity of the lates 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 & subscribers. quire 8 suberibers.

For Sale.

PLANING,

SAWING, MOULDING,

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

53-L Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE

LAW FORMS. &c., PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE "EVENING POST," 761 CRAIG ST., West of Victoria Square.

The Loretto Convent

Of Lindsay, Ontario.

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

In addition to its former many and great ad-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 Tultion—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

Address, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

Aug. 22. 1-tf.

Aug. 28.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for ORUNGHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & CO., LOOK HERE! Money can be made in spare hours, sround among your neighbors, working for us Send for samples, free, Box 1758, Montreal, Que. Aug 27, 1875.[Baltimore, Md

Nature's own Remedy for Man and Beast.

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

RIVER JORDAN IN PALESTINE, The waters of which stream have ever

been celebrated for their Miraculous 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, Biliousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Mental Depression, Nervous Prostration, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, St. Vitus's Dance, Chronic Diarrhea, Fever and Aque, Palpitation of the Heart, Leucorrhea, 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 fails to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Laroche, Faccache, Colie and Cramps, Sore Throat; Sudden Cold, Inflammation of the Chest and Bowels, Coughs, Croup, Colie in Unitiden, and all palnfully ervous Affections, Sprains, Stiffness and Swelling of the Joints, &c., &c., &c.

By bathing Animals with Holy Land Oil it cures Sprains, Eweeney, Byringhalt, Windgalts, Foundered Feet, Cracked Heels, Laneness, Weakness of the Joints, Foot-rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Horn Distemper, Poll Rvii, Mange, Fistula, &c., &c., &c.

water itself."
The HOLY LAND OIL is now being brought to
Europe, where it is put up for general use, and
shipped to all parts of the world, and is quite as effective elsewhere as at its native source.

RUY A BOTTLE AND TRY IT.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 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,

and all hacking and irritating Coughing in Children which parents should stop at once, as they surely sow the seeds of Disease in the child to ripen, and end in lingering death by Consumption.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. JAMES HARVEY, Toronto, Ont.,

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

DR. HARVEY'S

HONEY DEW EXTRACT. Toronto, December 29th, 1878.

Some three years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I had a dry, hacking couch. I could netther 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 Honey Dew Extract, and after taking a few doses I felt great relief. I continued for a few weeks, and am nowentirely 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 continued. He lost flesh 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 saving that it was by using three small bottles of Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew three that my child is now in health and getting quite robust.

MRS. REBECCA J. MOORE.

TORONTO, Out., January 14th, 1879.

I had for some years been badly afflicted with Thad for some years been badly afficied with an argravating and alarming cough. My friends as well as myself became affald 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 weeks I ceased to cough, and can now sleep well at night, and am rapidly gaining strength, and liesh.

GEORGE K. NORRIS. April 9.

HOW A PRIEST WON A DECORA-TION.

(From the French)

-is a village situated near Roanne; it along. The cure of the place was a splendid fine old man, upon whose shoulders his snowwhite locks fell down with patriarchal sim-plicity. He was of a very cheerful disposition, his face deeply bronzed, and, in spite of his seventy years, he was still strong and straight as an oak. For more than twenty years he administered to the spiritual wants of his people and was, in effect, like the father of all the inhabitants.

Returning home from the church, where this pious old man was accustomed to spend the morning, he would sometimes stop to chat a moment to the villagers, who seated outside their doors on large wooden benches, were enjoying their midday refection. His Sunday instruction, simple, but practical, had quent discourses of Bossnet and Father Lacordaire would have had. This veteran ecclesiastic was decorated with the Legion of Honour and upon his left breast he carried a fold of scarlet ribbon, which quickly attracted attention from the striking contrast between the scarlet and the blackstuff suitane.

obscure village, had attained this mark of distinction, was the question I asked of one of the peasants, and this is what he told

The cure had amongst his parishioners an enemy. He was a man whose name was Martin, who, on his return from military service ten years before, got married in the country, and bought there a little farm on the banks of the Loire, about five hundred yards from the village. Martin hated priests. He forbade his wife to assist at the Divine office, reached it. Holding on by the chimney, the

the start of the clother. As were first bilinear processing the start of the company of the control of the cont

roof, which, fortunately, was very nearly flat,

and consequently quite available as a resting There a terrifying spectacle met their gaze. For the space of two miles around, the Loire rolled black and threatening, dragging with it whatever it met in its course. All the village was out looking at the flood, which rising higher and higher, now beat against the bottom of the hill, on the side of which the village was pleasantly situated. The terrified women clung to their husbands, fathers, or brothers, whilst the latter were themselves silent, thoughtful and anxious. Suddenly a man appeared, his lofty stature towering over the trembling crowd. Twas the cure. The people reverentially fell back, to permit him to pass, with that true religious instinct which so deeply characterises the relations of our own poor Irish Catholic people

with their clergy. The veteran priest cast a long wistful look towards the horizon. "My children" he suddenly cried, "look there," pointing at the same time, in the direction of Martin's house. A cry of horror went up from the crowd, for upon the root of the house a woman, with dishevelled hair was running wildly backwards and forwards like a lioness in her cage, dragging after her two little children who cried most pitifully. Upon the chimney was seated a man, his eye fixed and gloomy, who seemed to be engaged only in counting how many moments of life still remained for him. 'Twas Martin." Let us go quickly," said the energetic old cure: "Let us not lose a moment, we must save them," and turning towards his parish-ioners.—" My children," he added, inquiringly there are some brave fellows amongst you who will not refuse to snatch this poor unfortunate family from a certain death." man stirred. "Let us see," again the cure ventured in a vehement tone of exhortation, You surely will not leave Martin and his family die thus." Then, striking one after another upon the broad powerful shoulders of the peasantry, who, terrified and ashamed, lowered their heads upon their breasts, "Let

us see! You, Thomas! You, James! You, Claude! You, John. Marie! "These men never replied a word. "Now then!" continued the cure, addressing himself to a waterman of a gigantic and powerful figure. "You, Pierre, who art bold and courageous, you will go and save them; will you not?" The waterman made a

just caught hold of his blouse. "Do you wish, then," said she, "that they become orphans." Pierre bowed his head, without daring to look at the cure. " Very well, be it so," cried the generous self-sacrificing priest, "You cannot expose yourself-you there. looks down upon a great plain, through But as for me, I will go to try and save these which the Loire rolls majestically and calmly unfortunates!" "Oh, don't go there, Monsieur le Cure, don't go there," cried the crowd, now surrounding him, "your boat will be broken to pieces against the arches of the bridge,' exclaimed Pierre. "The current will carry it away." cried Thomas—"You are going to certain death," said the third. "Leave, leave me," remonstrated the cure, disengaging himself from the restraints of his loving parishioners, and descending with a precipitate step towards the boat, the courageous old man jumped into it, handled the two oars, and shooting forward into the open space, settled down for a hard pull to wards the house

The struggle was a territor out rower advanced slowly, leavily, and only rower metallic sometimes The struggle was a terrible one. The by almost superhuman effert. a far more efficacious effect on the hearts of the trunks of trees, son eti nes debris of his congregation than the sublime and elo- all sorts, drifted down by the flood, struck against the boat with violence, making it turn upon itself.

From the top of the roof the woman and the children received their deliverer, and stretched out their hands towards him in despair. As for Martin, he raised himself erect, and not being able to believe the testimony of his eyes, he looked fixedly and confusedly How this simple priest, living in an at his enemy bent down to the oars. The cure pushed bravely forward towards his distination.

A few minutes more and all were lost!minutes of dreadful anxiety to the straining eyes at the village-minutes of hard struggle for the priest, generously exposing his lifeminutes—yea, years of harrowing anguish to

Martin's family.

At last the rower made one last supreme

incorporation with a capital of \$1,000,000. The first directors will be Messrs. Peter Redpath, George A. Drummond, and Francis R. Redpath.

-From January 1st to April 5th, 1879, the production of anthracite coal in the United States amounted to 5,132,261 tons, against 3,040,249 tons during the same period in 1878. Last week the production was 405,161 tons, against 297,336 for the corresponding time of last year.

-According to the statement of Dun Wiman, & Co., the number of failures in Canada during the first quarter of 1879 was 634, with liabilities amounting to \$11,648,697. In the United States, 2,524 failures; liabilities, \$43 112,665. Canada shows an increase, and the United States a decrease.

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

Instructions for p'anting, care and training will be sent on application, and the method may be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway.

Price of the vines, 50 cents each.

Eprs'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 heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortided with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Esrutee Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homeonathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England. EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

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 step to do so, but his wife, placing herself subscriber. We then can pass it at once to before him, pointed out to him with a single the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent gesture (but to the husband's heart it spoke the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts volumes) their three little children who had to those who have already paid.

So-Called Sulpher Showers.—These are not uncommon in some parts of Europe, but the yellow substance taken for sulphur is nothing else than the pollen of fir and pine trees. A sudden gust of wind following a long calm, when the trees are in blossom, carries the pollen away in clouds, and it is often deposited at a considerable distance from the place of

CANARIES.-In 1677 canaries in England were chiefly imported from Germany, and were of a green colour. They are now bred in Norwich, Coventry, Derby, Northampton, Nottingham, Glasgow, and the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. In thousands of garrets in which a sedentary employment is pursued by the head of the family at home, the clear notes of the canary rise above the click of the shuttle or the whirr of the sewing-machine. Almost invariably the nest birds are reared by the assiduous care of working-men.

OLD CONNECTICUT CATS.—Mrs. Lemuel J. Curtis had a cat ever since it was a kitten until Monday, when it breathed its last. The cat lived to the remarkable age of 21 years. For some years past it was on the retired list, having lost all its teeth. Its sight was somewhat impared, and it was deaf. Death was the result of old age. There are other old cats in Meriden, but none that we hear of have reached the age of the one owned by Mrs. Curtis. Mr. J. Dreher, of Crown-street, has two cats aged respectively 18 and 14 years. The elder one wabbles about like an aged human being .- Connecticut Times.

A GRASSHOPPER "PLAT,"-The Indians of California think grasshopper pasta a delicacy, and their mode of gathering and cooking is novel in the extreme. The one most generally practised is to dig a deep hole in the ground, and then form a large circle, in which old and young both join, irrespective of sex.

The performers take a bush in each hand, and begin to beat the herbage from side to side, first with the right hand, then with the left. The insects jump forward towards the hole, fall into it, and are soon caught, sacked, and saturated with salt-water. A trench is next dug and a fire built in it; after which the sashes are cleated out, and the grasshoppers placed in, being covered with hot stones until they become perfectly roasted, when they are taken and picked as we pick boiled shrimps. Indian children often catch and thread grasshoppers on a string, and roast them alive.

AUSTRALIAN TROUBLES .- Several years ago the pastures of Queensland were so thickly infested with weeds that the sheep began to perish from starvation. These weeds were of a variety which is held in high estimation by the ordinary English rabbit, and a cargo of rabbits were introduced. The rabbits devoured the weeds, but unfortunately they did not stop here, but kept on multiplying and devouring every living thing, and swarmed in the streets and houses to that extent that life became almost unendurable to the unhappy Australian. It was plainly evident that unless something was speedily done to suppress the rabbits, Queensland would become a wilderness howling with these hungry beasts. The rabbits had exterminated the weeds, but a new kind of animal was needed to exterminste the rabbits. A shipload of weasles was accordingly imported, and at present they are revelling in rabbits. The rabbits fairly melt away before them, and the weasles, with delight beaming from their happy faces, pursue them to their hidingplaces and massacre them by thousands. The only question that bothers the Queenslanders is what they will do with the weasles when they have devoured the rabbits, and the only solution to the problem is that the next crop must be wild-cats, as they are the only

unimals that can take care of the weasles. SHARKS .- Sharks, though not to be compared to a leg of four-year old mutton, furnish by no means a bad dinner to a bungry man. The negroes in Central America consider a young shark's tail a delicacy—a compliment said not to be returned by the shark. The writer has tried to satisfy himself as to the accuracy of this legend in shark-lorenamely, that it is only under pressure of hunger that a shark will banquet off negrobut has never been able to come to a conclusion from the evidence as there are numerous instances or a dinner of nigger being preferred when the shark had his choice. it happened once at Greytown, on the Mosquito Coast, in Central America. A large lifeboat, crossing the bar of St. Juan River upset, precipitating the crew, consisting of two officers (white) and ten coloured men, into the water, the boat being turned upside down. "I felt," says the narrator, "that my life was not worth half an hour's purchase. The coxswain to the boat, a weakly black man, rose alongside me after the plunge. He was in great terror, and I felt if the sharks did not harm him, he could scarcely reach the shore without help; so I encouraged him by telling him I would swim by him, and give him a hand if he felt tired. 'No tired, massa neber live to be tired. Look at dem round us.' I felt that he was about as close to the truth as possible, for we were literally in the centre of a shoal of sharks, whose black, triangular fins we could see on all sides sailing round us. As the beach was quite close, we first endeavoured to make that, but soon discovered that the current was so strong that we made no headway, and we were forced to turn towards the boat, which was a hundred and fifty yards away, drifting out to sea, turned upside down, with the rest of the crew astride on her keel. There was nothing, however, for it but to swim to her, and aided by the strong current, we soon shortened the distance. All this time the sharks were around us, making, I fancied, smaller circles, and once or twice I thought I felt something touch my feet with a rush, as these horrid brutes do before they bite. If it was my imagination, it was not a great stretch, however, for he had not got twenty yards ahead of the spot when my companion shrieked, threw up his arms and disappeared beneath the waves. A rush of black fins, and their sudden disappearance under the water, was the last thing I remembered, till I found myself alongside our ship, in the stern-sheets of the cutter

The death of the Rev. Father Walsb, which occurred in St. John, N.B., on Saturday last is a matter of deep regret to all who were acquainted with the deceased during his lifetime. He was only 29 years of age, and was the younge-t priest in the St. John dlocese. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N.B., and finished his studies at the Montreal Seminary, where by his general affability of disposition and sweeiness of manner, he acquired hosts of friends among his brother collegians and all who were brought in contact with him. After completing his course of studies, he was first stationed at St. Stephen, N.B., and was after wards transferred to Carlston. after which he returned to St. Stephen, where he continued until he contracted a cold, which finally developed into bronchitis, and ultimately caused his death. Although in feble health for some months previous to his prostration, Father Walsh continued to work carnestly and self-sacrificingly for the spiritual welfare of the carn committed to his charge, and when unable to remain longer at his post was brought to St. John and placed under his mother's care, at whose residence he died. The deceased was a native of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland. Death of a Montreal Seminarian.

Death of a Veteran of 1812.

QUEBEC, April 19.—Louis Godin, aged eighty-three, a veteran of 1812, died suddenly this week at St. Anne de la Perade. The old man worked for his living and that of his wife, who was the mother of twenty-two children, and survives

Revival of Trade.

lected from the leading points all over the United States information and estimates as to the actual state of business, which it publishes to-day. The reports are brought down to the present moment, and show that business confidence has returned. The press, and commercial experts, say good times are at hand. Building operations in this city dur-

England's Foreign Trade Declining. New York, April 19 .- A London special says England's foreign trade is in as unsound a state as her home commercial and manufac-turing interests. The Anglo-Indian banks are in a most unsatisfactory condition. England's trade with China, which has been decreasing steadily year by year, is now said by merchants to be as good as altogether drop-ped, owing to the lack of profits on business, and the unsatisfactory state of England's re-lations with China; in fact, it seems probable England's trade with China will have to be abandoned, for it is admitted Amrican opposition and enterprise have entirely killed English rivalry in that part of the world.

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 Oil does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation sprice. of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skir are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All

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

Prices.

The wholesale trade of our city remains quiet, and is expected to continue so until the opening of navigation. In the grocery line, business is without animation, having been hurried forward earlier than usual this year. Trade in leather is very dull, and in boots and shoes inactive. Iron and hardware are quiet, with little or nothing doing. The money market has been easy and dull. Loans were unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent on call, and 7 to 8 per cent on time. Sterling Exchenge was steady at 109% for round amounts between banks, and 109} to 109\$ over the counter. Drafts on New York were dull at 1-16 to 1 per cent premium. Stock speculation during the week was not active, but the market showed strength for some kinds. Bank

FLOUR.—Receipts by rall during the week, 4,458 barrels; shipments, 2,951 barrels. A small local enquiry has been experienced, but otherwise no change has taken place. Owing to light receipts, and an improved demand, the price of some grades has become firmer. The present

prices are:-			•	
Superior Extra	\$4	60	Ø	4 65
Extra Superfine	4	42^{1}	Ø	4 55
Fancy	4	30	Ø	4 35
Spring Extra	4	20	Ø	4 25
Superfine	3	90	Ø	3 95
Strong Bakers	4	35	0	4 60
Fine	3	35	Ø	3 60
Middlings	3	(:0	Ø	3 15
Fine. Middlings Pollards Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs).	2	60	Ø	2 80
Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs)	2	10	Ø	2 17
City Bags (delivered)	2	25	Ø	2 30

GRAIN.— Wheat—Receipts, by rail, 64,000 bushels; shipments, 64,325 bushels. As yet, no movement has taken place in grain. Holders are still asking last week's figures—about \$1.01\frac{1}{2}.

Peas are held at 80c per 66 lbs, and oats at 22c along the line.

Peas are held at 80c per 66 lbs, and outs at 22c along the line.

PRODUCE. — Butter. — Receipts, 170 kegs; shipments, 146 kegs. Business, quiet at 18c to 20c for Eastern Townships, and 8c to 12c for old. Cheese—Receipts, 210 boxes; shipments, 201 boxes. Market dull and unaltered at 7c to 8ic. Park—Receipts, 1,149 barrels; shipments, 72 barrels. Prices inclined to favor buyers—\$14 to \$14.25 for new mess. Lard—Quiet at 9c to 9ic. for Canada palls, and 10c for Chicago.

GROCERIES.—There have not been many

for Canada palls, and loc for Chleago.

GROCERIES.—There have not been many changes in the condition of the grocery trade during the week. The sugar retinery having opened out, has caused a business to spring up in that direction. There has been a netter enquiry for general goods during the week, although there are no large sales to speak of.

TEAS—There has been a number of small sales of Japans and Young Hysons, ranging principally from 27c to 36c. The higher grades are also more enquired for, but no transactions are reported. Holders are now firmer in their views than they have been for some time past. Young Hysons, 23c to 25c; Black Teas, 25c to 3 c for common; 35c to 67c for best; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 32c; common, 20c to 38c; lapans, low grades, 21c to 24c; medium, 26c to 38c; fine, 40c to 47c; choicest, 48c to 5bic.

Coffees,—Comparatively nothing has been

COFFEES.—Comparatively nothing has been done in a jobbing way during the week. The retail trade is buying more freely, but no change has taken place in price:—Java and Mocha, 80c to 82c; Singapore, 22c to 25c; Maricaibo, 21c to 22jc Rio, 18c to 21c.

Sugars, -With regard to sugars, the Redpath Refinery is offering them at the same value as before the change in tariff. As compared with the American article, it is believed that the Rethe American article, it is believed that the Re-finery is giving better quality, and better value for the money than the former. There has been a pretry fair demand, and the refiners are doing much more than they expected to. Prices are as follows:—Dry crushed, 10je to 10je; cut loaf, 10je to 10je, Granulated, 9c to 9je; Extra "C," 8je to 10je; American yellow, 7c to 8je; Fair yel-low, 7c to 7je; Raw, 7c to 7je; Scotch, reflued, 7c to 8je.

low, 7c to 74c; Raw, 7c to 74c; Scotch, reflued, 7c to 84c.
FRUITS.—Except in Valencias, there has been very little doing in fruit. The demand for all kinds has been very low. Prices:—Raisins—Valencias, 6jc to 64c; Layers, \$1.50 to 1.55; Loose Muscatels, *1.60 to 1.70; London Layers, \$1.90 to 2.00; Extra Black Crown, 3.75 to 4.40; Sultanas, new, 8.50 to 89.00; Sultanas, old, 4.75 to 5.50; Currants, old, \$2.50 to 3.00; currants, new. \$1.25 to 5.75. Figs, small boxes, 1le to 112c per 1b; Malaga figs (in boxes and mats), 51c to 8c per 1b Prunes, 44c to 5c. Almonds, soft shell, 15c to 16c per 1b. Filberts, Sicily, 84c to 9c; do Naples, 64c to 75c. Walnuts, Grenoble, 1le to 12c; do Bordeaux, 7c to 8c.

Synurs.—The demand has fallen off largely, but as yet there is no change in price to report:

-Royal Imperial, 50c to 52c; Sugar Loaf, 44c to
46c; Amber, 38c to 40c; Silver Drips, 37c to 38c. RICE.—Rice has become quite scarce during the week, and none can now be had under \$4.35 to 4.0. Prices:—Medium, \$4.35 to 4.0; best. \$4.45 to 4.50; Sago, \$6.00 to 4.75; Taploca, \$7.75 to 9.00.

to 4.50; Sago, \$6.00 to 4.75; Taploca, \$7.75 to 9.00.

SPICES.—There is nothing fresh to report.
Some recent arrivals of nutmers are selling pretty freely. There is no change in the range of prices:—Pepper—Black, \$6 to \$\frac{1}{2}c\$; White, 19c to 2\(^{6}c\$; Allspice, 16c to 18c; Cloves, 40c to 45c; Cassia. 17c to 20c; Ginger—Jaumalea, blenched, 23c to 25c; do. unbleacned, 21c to 22c; Macc, 75c to 90c.

Tonaccos.—No alteration has taken place in maunfacturers' prices:—Black chewing, 3\(^{6}c\$ to 38c; Bright smoking, all kinds, from 36c to 55c.

FISH.—As the season for salt fish is now over

FIGH.—As the season for salt fish is now over the market is inactive, and prices nominal. There are no stockson hand.

SALT.—Business is dull, pending the opening of navigation:—Coarse, 60c to 65c per bag, according to quantity; factory-filled, 55c to 1.10 OILS.—No change is reported in this line. Prices:—Cod, 40c to 45c per wine gallon;

Steam Refined Seal, 45c to 40c; Pale Seal. 42c to 45c; Straw Seal, 35c to 40c. Petroleum 16c to 18c.

WOOL.—The demand is moderate in amount. Canana fleece, 20c to 22c; Pulled, 18c to 25c; Greasy. Cape; nominalatilise to 16jc. HIDES.—In this there is no improvement whatever—nothing doing.: Green butchers' \$8.00 to \$7.50 for No. 1, \$5.00 to \$6.50 for No. 2, and \$4.10 to \$5 50 for No. 8. Calf sains Seto 12;c per lb. Sheep skins, 70c to 80c each.

LEATHER.—There is very little legitimate demand at present, and holders have to favor buyers in order to effect sales. The best sole leather is firmer, but common remains the same. Prices are low:

	Frices are low,		
	Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1 0 21		0 23
	Do Do. No.2 0 18		0 21
	Buffalo, No. 1		0 20
		••	0 18
	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 21		
	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 80	••	0 85
	Do. do. heavy 0 20		0 84
,	Grained Upper 0 82	••	0 86
ı	Splits, large 0 21	••	0 27
	Do small 0 20	••	
	Calfskin 0 40	••	0 65
	Sheepskin Linings 0 20		0.30
ı	Harness 0 22	••	
ı	Rough Leather 0 21	••	023
1	BOOTS AND SHOES.—Somewhat of	a de	cline
ł	has been shown by this department.		

nas neen snown by this department, though manufacturers have been fairly busy in finish-ing orders in hand. For a few weeks to come the sorting up business will impart a little life

"Prunella Balmorals...... 0 65 to 1 40
DRY GOODS.—An improvement is reported in the remittances received, and it is to be trusted that the general experience of the trade will confirm this. A few buyers have been in the market from central Canada during the past wock, but none bought largely. A more hopeful feeling apparently pervades this department of trade. Owing to the advance price now being paid for raw cotions the Cornwall manufactory has advanced its price list. It is also stated that Horricke's have sent out advance lists. The general impression is that cotton goods of all kinds will shortly have to stand an advance in gprice.

Price.

RAW FURS.—Very few skins have arrived in the market during the week. Business is quiet, and no improvement is expected until after the opening of navigation. Owing to over-competition by several New York buvers, the prices paid here for skins was higher than was warranted by prices in Europe or New York. Quotations: are now down to their normal figures:

Beaver, fail clear pelt per lb	3 1 25 to 1 75
Bear, large prime	5 00 to 8 00
Skunk	0 35 to 0 75
Winter Muskrat	0 12 to 0 15
Fall "	0 08 to 0 10
COOR	0 25 to 0 60
Red Fox	1 80 to 1 60
Cross Fox	2 00 to 3 00
Martin Pale (Canada)	0 75 to 1 25
Mink, Western Canada	0 60 to 1 00
Mink, East, Can., prime small	0 75 to 1 25
large	1 00 to 1 75
Otter, dark prime	5 00 to 8 00
Fisher, " "	4 00 to 7 00

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Travellers are on the road at present, but report they are doing very little. The amount of stock purchased by merchants in anticipat on of the tariff will do them for some time to come. A new nall factory is shortly to be established in Hamilton.

them for some time to come. A new nail factory is shortly to be established in Hamilton.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade was rather quiet during the week. People are awalting the opening of the country roads. Lower prices may be quoted to arrive; other prices are unchanged: Sal Soda per 100 lbs.), \$1.20 to 1.30; Caustic, \$2.60 to 2.70; Roda Ash, \$1.75; Alum, \$1.60 to 1.75; Blearb Soda (per keg of 112 lbs.), \$3.15 to 3.30; Saltpetre (112 lbs.), \$8.25 to 8.50. Robert Crooks & Co's report on Alkalies, received to-day from Liverpool, states:—"The advances recently made have been sustained, and the general position is quite as strong as at last report. A restricted business has been done in Soda Ash, but all kinds are scarce at firm prices. There is still an absence of demand for 70 per cent. White Caustic Soda in any quantity, except at lower prices that makers will accept, while 60 per cent is quieter at £9. Bleaching Powder has been in strong request for Russia and home trade, and makers are now nearly all asking £178 64 Soda crystals and Bicarbonate are somewhat easier, but small stocks prevent much decline. An order for 50 tons of Blearbonate was placed in Newcastle yesterday at £9 l0s net."

The Montreal Horse Market.

The shipments of horses to the United States during the week were as follows:—Saturday, April 12—One horse valued at \$200; 11 horses worth \$1,015; 22 do costing \$1,100.50; 15 do bought for \$10.62 Monday, April 14—2 horses valued at \$200; 6 do worth \$480; 20 do costing \$1,221; 19 do purchased for \$1,076.50. Tuesday, April 15—19 horses for which \$1,436 was paid. Wednesday, April 16—22 horses valued at \$1,435 50; 21 do worth \$1,148; 24 do costing \$1,134; 13 no bought for \$1,395; 20 do valued at \$1,721. Thursday, April 17—10 horses worth \$784.50; 8 do costing \$74; 10 do purchased for \$686; 14 do valued at \$1,147; 14 do worth \$1,086. Friday, April 18—None. Total number, 271 horses; total value, \$18,731.

—The Bank of England return shows the re-serve to be £9,000,000 more than at this time last

-The clear profits of Messrs. Bass & Co., brew ers, of Burton-on-Trent, Eng., last year were \$2,100,000.

-The imports of British Columbia during the last four months of 1878 were \$1,247,875; exports, \$1,878,803. —The steamer "Iceland" has arrived at St. Johns, Newtoundland, with 9,000 young and 3,000 old seals.

—A large strike is impending amongst the Pennsylvania coal miners, who are greatly dis-satisfied with their low wages. The first shipment of salt from Ontario to Manitoba was made recently by Messrs. Cole-man & Gouinlock, of Seaforth.

—A woollen manufactory has been started at Tokio, Japan, which will manufacture wool from the Australian raw material.

The De Castro Syrup Company is to enlarge its premises for the refining of sugar, the necessary capital having been subscribed.

The aggregate packing of hogs in the Western states since the 1st of March has been about 400,000, yielding 46,000,000 lbs. of meat and 11,200,000 lbs. of lard.

-A new bank called the "Allen National Bank," of Fair Haven, Vermont, has been organized with a capital of \$50,000, of which \$30,500 has been paid in. —American boats will not be permitted to ply in the Canadian water of Red River but Ameri-can barges, with goods for Winnipeg, will be al-lowed to be towed by Canadian steamers.

—A new grade of wheat to be known as "mixed winter" and to consist of only white and red wheat mixed, equal to No. 2, has been established by the Committee on Grain of the New York Produce Exchange.

—During the first quarter of 1879 the fallures in New Brunswick humbered 43, with \$324,500 liabilities, and \$180.428 assets, against 28 fallures, with 375,001 liabilities, and \$173,500 assets in the same period of 1878.

—Furing the month of March, 1879, the Grand Trunk earned \$648,187, against \$607,082 for the same mouth of last year. The gross earnings of the Great Western were \$330,908, as against \$336,020 in March, 1878.

—A sheet of paper dipped in chloride of co-balt when the weather is to be dry and pleasant will become blue. When wet weather approaches it will turn pink. The barometer flowers of France are thus manufactured.

-The Directors of the Bank of Montreal to-day declared a semi-annual dividend o 5 per cent, and have also signified their intention of

purpose of placing it to the credit of the contingent fund.

—The largest area of flax ever known has been sown in the Western States. Farmers who have been sowing largely of oats and spring wheat have this season paid considerable attention to this crop. Nothing has been done in the great corn areas.

Corn areas.

-The exports of coal from the United States in 1878 were as follows:—Anthracite, 345,847 tons (2.240 lbs), valued at \$1.831,953; bituminous, 312,-273 tons, valued at \$995,061; total export, 657,620 tons. Out of this total the Dominion of Canada, imported 518,452 tous—Anthracite, 394,452 tons; value, \$1,237,145; bituminous, 208,950 tons; value, \$848,052

walte, \$648,052.

—What is thought to be good anthracite coal has been discovered near the Bay of Fundy, about 30 miles from St. John. Coal was discovered near this spot some four years since, but was pronounced by geologists to be bituminous shale. A company is being formed to make experiments, and work the mine if it turns out to be anthracite coal.

—In an editorial on the recent proposition to make the Japanese silver yen, or dollar, the common currency for all Asiavic transactions, the London Economist suggests that the British Government might undertake the business of colling a trade dollar for Eastern use, and thinks that such a dollar would be better received than any Japanese coin.

The Exercise Advants askes: "What are

ceived than any Japanese coin.

The Farmer's Advocate asks: "What are Canadian railways doing in the way of planting timber along their lines for future use?" American lines are enhancing the value of their property by tree-planting along the line of their track, one Kansas road having planted 460,000 trees. Apart from the future benefit of the country, these trees protect the track from drifting snow.

Mg snow.

—France produces an annual average of 55,-634,000 hectolitres (equivalent to 22 gallons) of wine; Italy, 31,500,000; Spain, 20,000,000; Portugal, 5,000,000; Austro-Hungary, 12,640 000; Germany, 6,501,100; Switzerland, 900,000; Russia and European Turkey, 1,134,000; Greece, 1,115,000; Roumania, 607,571. Altogether, the European annual average yield of wine in 146,121.646 hectolitres. The yearly average in France since the phylloxera's invasion has been diminished by 1,000,000 hectolitres.

—After long delays, it has now been resolved.

After long delays, it has now been resolved to proceed with the building of the Northern Pacific Railway. Iron, to the amount of 2,500 tons, has been sent round to the Pacific Coast. Work will be commenced at once on the Pend d'Oreille division of the line, beginning at the head of navigation on the Columbia River, and running eastward 180 miles. It is not improbable that the whole road between the Missouri and the Yellowstone will be built this season. Truss bridges, wood and iron combination, have been ordered for the ten crossings on the Hart River.

The following statement will give some iden of the amount of correspondence carried on in the world. In Europe over 3,000, (01,000 letters and post cards are mailed yearly. Of this total, Great Britain sends over 1,001,000,000: Germany, 700,000,000; France, 366,000,000; Austria, 300,00.-000; Italy, 120,000,000. This would give England 33 letters per head of the population; Switzerland, 24; Germany, 15; France, 10. Turks do not bore one another with letters; their proportion being only 0.2 per head. In America, in 1877, the number of letters was 700,000,000; Asia, 150,000,000; Australia, 50,000,000; Africa, 25,000,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE LACHINE CANAL.—The contracts on this public work are being rapidly pushed forward, some of them being almost completed. The Wellington foot bridge and Black's are nearly finished. The G. T. R. bridge is also rapidly pushed forward, Gangs of men were employed all Sunday and continne to work over hours so that the bridge may be in working order as soon as possible.

Election.—The Shamrock Lacrosse Club held a meeting last night for the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: Mr. W. Stafford, President; J. Scullion, First Vice-President; M. Polan, Second Vice-President; M. Feron. Treasurer; Alexander H. Woods, Secretary. Committee Messrs. D. Phelan, J. G. Tumity, E Giroux, P. McKeown, J. Hoobin, F. Cooke, C. Doyle, and Field-Captain, L. McMahon. THE Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.—A protest

was served upon Mayor Rivard, yesterday, by Mr. F. Rientard, notary, in behalf of Messrs. G. H. Dumesnil, notary; Edouard Chausse, grocer; Alfred C. Trudeau, baker; Jno. H. Kennedy, gentleman; Amable Marion, mason; Cleophas D. Theriault, printer; Theodule The montreal Horse Market.

The anticipations held forth in our last report of a probably large number of shipments this week, have been fully realized, no less than 271 horses, valued at \$18.731, having been exported to the neighbouring Republic during the past week. Amongst the number were some really excellent animals, and although there were some lots of inferior horses shipped, on the whole the quality was considerably better than that shown for some weeks previously. The local trade has remained du l.

The shipments of horses to the United States during the week were as follows:—Saturday.

Oteophas D. Hertauth, plinter, Inscitute Clement did Lariviers, and Charles Clement did Lariviers of the East-End against the erection of the terminus of the Q., M., O. & O. R. on the site of the Quebec Gate Barracks. After reciting the history of the road so far as the city is concerned, the protestants urge that the Government has violated the conditions of that By-Law in permitting the junction of said rail-way anywhere else than in the East-End against the erection of the terminus of the Q., M., O. & O. R. on the site of the Quebec Gate Barracks. After reciting the history of the road so far as the city is concerned, the protestants urge that the Government has violated the conditions of that By-Law in permitting the junction of said rail-way anywhere else than in the East-End against the erection of the terminus of the Q., M., O. & O. R. on the site of the Quebec Gate Barracks. After reciting the history of the road so far as the city is concerned, the protestants urge that the Government has violated the conditions of that By-Law in permitting the junction of said rail-way anywhere else than in the East-End against the erection of the teri-development and course. The Institute offers particular valuations of the Rev. Clery of the Archdiocese, affords Laving the Rev. Clery of the Archdiocese, affords Cerned, the Cypiot, clerk; and Charles Clement dit Lariof the city of Montreal; in permitting the erection of a terminus outside the Eastern section of the city.

The Sole Objection Removed.

men, as shown by their neglect of the necessary functions of the body, in their feverish haste to get through with what they have in hand, are consequences. The only prevention of these ills is the constant use of small doses of Castor Oil The sole objection to this regimen is removed by the fact that Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil is odorless and has a most agreeable flavor. Price 25 cents a bottle.

PREVINCE OF QUEBEC,)
District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

Rosanna Clavel, Plaintiff, vs. Alphonse De-rome, dit Decarreau, Defendant.

Horse Book

FOR THE FARMERS. Embracing a full description of the causes and nature of diseases peculiar to the American Horse, with simple and effective modes of treatment and an extended treatise on Stock Raising and Stock Management. Pub ished at 84.00. Will be sent, post-paid, for 82.50. Address, "Books," this office.



Applications to Parliament.

The testamentary executors of the late Honorable Joseph Masson hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain an act authorizing them to build warehouses or stoles to cover the whole superfieles of their property stuated in the city of Montreal, at the corner of Port and Common streets, and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the calastre of the west ward of the said city of Montreal, under number five (5), without being submitted to the dispositions of an act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, under chapter sixty, and of any other law, statute or by-law authorizing the said city of Montreal to have plans or maps of the streets prepared for each section of the said city, and without being submitted to the conditions imposed by such act, statutes or by-law depriving the proprietors of all indemnity for the buildings which they may construct, with-out conforming to such plans or maps.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1870.

Attorneys for the said

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS,



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty.

MANTLES AND

PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER. 14-xx8-g

Weber Pianofortes.

These wonderful Planos are the favorite instruments of every Prima Donna, every Singer, every Pianist of renown, in fact every Musician of note. In their matchless tones, their extraordinary power and endurance, they have no equal. Read the following extracts from the leading musicians of the day:

CENTENNIAL JUDGE, on Pianos.—"The Weber Pianos are undoubtedly the best in America, probably in the world, to-day. The Weber Grand was the most wonderful Piano I ever touched or heard."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.—"For purity and richness of tone, with greatest power and singing quality, we know of no Plano which equals them; certainly, for sustaining the voice, or cultivating it, the Weber is superior to any Plano known to us."

ITALIAN OPERA CO., NEW YORK.—"The tone of the Weber Planos is so pure and prolonged, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is clastic, they have great strength, and stand remarkably long in tune. We not only commend them in the highest degree, but think them the best Planos in the world."

THERESA CARRENO.—"My use of the Weber Planos, at over one hundred concerts, proves how highly I esteem them. They have a tone and touch which meets every requirement of the most exacting artists, and I am not striprised that every great musician prefers them."

JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plano I ever placed my fingers on."

EMMA C. THURSBY.—"The tones of the

JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plano I ever placed my fingers on."

EMMA C. THURBY.—"The tones of the Weber Planos are so sweet, rich, sympathetic, yet so full, that I shall always rank him as the greatest manufacturer of the day."

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

KELLOGG.—For the last six years your Planos have been my choice for the concert room and my own house.

ALBANI.—I am thoroughly satisfied with your splendid Planos. They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained.

LUCCA.—Your Uprights are extraordinary instruments, and deserve their great success.

PATTI.—I have used the Planos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all others.

STRAHISS—Your Planos association.

all others.

STRAUSS.—Your Planos astonish me. I have never yet seen a cyplanos which equal yours. WEHLI.—Ma lame Parepa called your Planos the finest in the United States. I fully endorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

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

For descriptive Catalogue apply personally or by letter to the Canadian Agency.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., 183 St. James st., Montreal.
31-G

DOSTAL STAMP ALBUM,

Having near 600 varieties of Stamps for sale. Was collected several years ago. Will be sold cheap. Address, "Stamps," this office. 35-tf

TOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L., ADVOCATE.

146 St. James Street, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Montreal, May 29, 78-ly

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES." A History of it to the present, the only work of its kind published in this country. It should be in every Catho ic family. Published at 83.50 Will be sent, post paid, for 82.00. Address, "History," this office.

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

DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

This Establishment, under the distinguished

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending April 19th, 1879. 5,010
Same week last year. 5,107 97 Decrease

CARSLEY'S MIXED LIST.

CURTAIN HOLDERS. S. CARSLEY'S for Curtain Holders, at 20c, 25c 35c, 50c and 65c each.

CORNICE FRINGES. S. CARSLEY's for Cornice Fringes, at 19c, 28c, 55c and 60c per yard. VANDYKE CORNICE FRINGES.

S. CARSLEY'S for Vandyke Cornice Fringes, at 70c, 80c, \$1.10 and \$1.20 per yard. STAIR LINENS.

Our stock of Stair Linens is complete, in every width, prices from 84 to 26c per yard. CRUMB CLOTHS. S. CARSLEY FOR CRUWB CLOTHS.

Large Crumb Cloths, only \$1.75. Crumb Cloths in all sizes. TABLE COVERS.

Turkey Red and Blue Table Covers, from 42c each. Printed Cloth Covers, from \$1 cach. PIANO COVERS.

Printed Cloth Plano Covers, from \$2.75. Embroidered Cloth Plano Covers from \$6. MIXED LIST.

Large lot of Blind Tassels and Cord.
Immensestock of Children's Slockings.
Good assortment of Ladies' Belts.
Choice stock of Frillings
Large Fans in great variety. MIXED LIST.

Ladies' Hose of every make and shade.
Slik Fringes in the new styles.
Bugle and Bead Gimp and Fringe.
Embroid-ry Slik, Cotton and Braid. enne! MIXED LIST.

Ladies' and Children's Chenille Hat Scarfs, 33c Butons! Buttons in the latest styles.
Dress Galoous in Colored and Black.
Braids, Military, Diamond, Basket, &c. MIXED LIST.

Louise, Spanish, Duchess, Maltese French, Russian and other Laces (splendid stock)

Collars and Cuffs; fancy and plain.

Ask for the new Breton Trimmings, for Trimmings, for Trimmings and Varied stock of Riobons.

CARSLEY,

393 AND 305 NOTRE DAME STREET, being symmet to ENT H TO THE CONTROL OF T

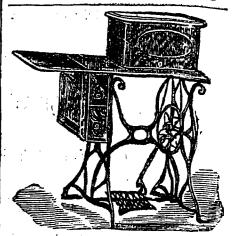
SCOTT'S

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly palabable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itrestores feeble digestion, ementes the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Considination and all affections of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggests at 5: 00 per bottle.

BCOTT & BOWNE

Belleville, Ont.

29-L



THE GENUINE

CANADA SINGER,

HOWE & LAWLOR Sewing Machines.

> MANUFACTURED BY J. D. LAWLOR.

Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century, and the unhesitating verdict of the public is that they are the best and cheapest. Beware of persons who go from house to house making false representations to paim off inferior Macrines. Every Machine has the name mpressed on the Brass Trade Mark plate. To avoid deception, buy only at the old stand, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET. [Aug. 24, 65-g-8.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTRE, L.

FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Nervous Debility, Weak and Impaired Power, and all Kidney Diseases

 ${f POSITIVELY}$ CURED BY ITS USE. Has been used in the practice of an eminent physician for over Twenty Years with success.

PRICE — \$1.00 per package. Six packages, \$5.00. Advice—Gratis. Address: H. MANCEL MALOY, M.D., No. 205 East Fourteenth St., New York City.

Country People!

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

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Good Overcoat, for......81.50. Good Overcoat, Beaver for86.00. Good Overcont, Nap for.....87.23. ULSTERS. Heavy Fur Nap Wister for86.75. Heavy Twilled Serge Nap Ulster....\$8.00.

Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster \$9.00.

SUITS. Tweed Suit, English, for................88.25.

I. A. BEAUVAIS, 190-st. Joseph street-190

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging
War on the monopolist renewed.

See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent
free) before buying Plano or ORGAN. Readmy latest Circular. Lowest prices ever given O gans Adress Daniel F. Beary, Washing

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 4g



MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
227 Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
Feb 20, 78-28 ly

ронекту & понекту,

TADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B. C. L., C. J. Doherty, A. B., B.C.L.

A GENTS, READ THIS:

We will pay agent a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow allowed in the internations.

We will pay agent a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow allowed in the internations.

Mean what we say. Samplettee. Address 28-C with SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

FUN -ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS

fun, buy them -5' for 2' cents, 120 for 10 cents

STEVENS & CO, P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Quebec.

which had been sent to the rescue.

New York, April 19 .- The World has coling the coming spring and summer promise to be on an exceedingly large scale.

medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.
Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Finance and Commerce. Weekly Review of Trade-Wholesale

of Montreal was firmer, closing at 1363 for regular stock, and 131 for ex-dividend.

taking \$500,000 from the reserve fund for the

\$18.731. Commercial Items.

—On Saturday last the New York Elevated Railroad carried a total of 101,279 passengers, and earned \$7,475.05.

—From official statistics it appears that the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom amounts yearly to about 456 lbs per head, and coileo 92 b; in the United States to 136 lbs of tea, and 655 of coffee.

—The yield of molasses in Louisiana this season will amount to 300,000 barrels, worth \$3,000,000, and the sugar crop to 225,000 hogsbeads, ror 250,000 000 lbs, worth \$14 625,000, being a large increase on last year's production.

The irregular habits of business and working the fertile source of a pestilent brood of evils? Chronic constipation, piles, dyspepsia, with a long train of aches and diseases extending through all the other organs, are the natural

ADVERTISEMENTS.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause to-day. F. L. SARRASIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 12th February, 1879. 38-2

