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For the TRUE WITNESS. Eventide.

When the shades of night are lying O'er the verdant hill and dale, When the day is softly dying Let such thoughts as these prevail.

Trat another day is dying
As slow tolls the evening bell,
That the breeze again is sighing
To the day a sad farewell.

How our youth is but a morning, And our manhood but a day, And our old age but an evening— So our life doth pass away.

Then at morning and at noonday
By your duty fast abide,
Scale the dark and cloudy pathway—
Light will gleam at eventide. FANNY.

For and About Women.

It costs \$300 for a wedding in China. The cabbage bow is used to trim dresses. A new figured velvet looks like leopard

Pole-drab cloths trimmed with tur are worn by young ladies.

Looped satin bows, artistically plaited and looped, are worn at the throat. Blue-gray, or lead-white, is announced as

about to displace cream-white. Russia leather fans are the most fashionable article in that line at present.

Fur-trimmed dresses have a deep border on the underskirt instead of a flounce.

Two varieties of seal skin are in the market,

the Alaska and the Shetland. Bridal wrappers are of brocade combined with plain silk covered with Breton lace.

Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales wear their hair parted plainly over their forc-

Antique embroideries are carefully cut from old dresses and sewn upon new ones, with very good effect.

New dinner cards are turned at the lower right corner, and have a bunch of feather flowers in the other.

A novelty in gentlemen's ulsters is made reversable—one side to be worn at business, the other one for calls and the opera.

Scotch News.

The number of voters on the register of the Edinburgh University for 1879 is 4171.

The South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution fa favor of the amendment of the laws.

Dr. Low, head-master of the classical department of the Dundee school, died from bronchitis, at his residence, Home Lodge, Broughty Ferry, in the 83d year of his age.

The Greenock Town Council resolved recently to proceed immediately with the crection of the new corporation buildings, the cost of which will be £80,000, exclusive of the

Mr. Charles Peters, accountant, Princes street, Dundee, has had his skull fractured by accidentally falling down a stair in Crescent Lane, where he had been visiting. There is little hope of his recovery. Mr. Peters is 35

veats of age.

The annual meeting of the West of Scotland Artillery Association was held in Glasgow recently. Mr. W. Holms, M. P., who occupied the chair, said the vast military expenditure that had occurred in recent years was one of the chief causes of the present commercial depression.

Alexander Alexander, the pilot in charge of H. M. S. "Cleopatra" on the 18th December, when she came in collision with the steamer "Lord Gough" at Gravel Point, was fined £5, with the alternative of sixty days' imprisonment, at the Glasgow Marine Court recently, for culpable and reckless navigation of his vessel on the occasion in question. A similar charge made against the master of the "Lord Gough" was found not proven.

During the past year there were 849 fires in Glasgow, 180 of which were what are termed public fires, to which the firemen, engines and reels were called out, the remainder being extinguished without the aid of either engines or reel. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 19 on the number of fires, but the only one of any magnitude was that which occurred in the Apothecaries' Hall, in Virginia street.

A " fly " proprietor named Bullock, living near Reading, shot the wife of a constable named Clifford a few days ago. The constable and his wife resided opposite the defendant's yard, and Mrs. Clifford was stooping by the fire, when a bullet, fired from Bullock's yard, came through the window and struck her behind the right car. She fell insensible into the grate, and never spoke. At the inquest, a verdict of manslaughter was returned

The returns of the shipping engaged on the Clyde and Foreign trade during the past year show a considerable decline on the import trade, not only as contrasted with the previous year, but on the five years average. The aggregate tonnage entered inwards during the year—viz, 910,143 tons— is 99,710, or nearly one-ninth less than, that of the previous year. The falling off, in the aggregate, has been entirely confined to the last three months, since the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.

It is understood that the following legacies have been left by the late Mr. Thos Elder MacRitchie, W. S., of Craigton: Edinburgh Royal Influmary, £1,000; Edinburgh Society. for the Relief of Indigent Old Men, £100; Edinburgh Institution for Relief of Incurables, £100; to the five schemes of the Church of Scotland, £2,500; distributed as follows:— Foreign Missions, £300; Home Mission, £900; Colonial Mission, £100; Jewish Mission, £100; Endowment Scheme £900: Total amount of legacies, £3,700"

Ontario.

The total area of this Province is now 221,000 square miles, including the recent acquisitions by the settlement of the boundary question. The extreme length is 1,070 miles, and the greatest width, from Sault Ste. Marie to James' Bay, is about 400 miles, with a coast line on the bay of about 310 miles.

Death.

A Russian statistician has lately undertaken to find out at what rate people die in Europe, and the results of his labors show the following yearly proportion of deaths out of every thousand souls :---

Germany 27.8
France 26.3
Switzerland 23.8
Belgium 23.7
Great Britain22.3
Denmark 19.5
Denmark 19.5 Norway a Swedon 18.2

It will be seen that the mortality is greatest in Russia, whereas Norway and Sweden seem to be the healthiest of the countries. France ranks fourteen on the list, and shows a slight advantage over Germany, but a difference for the worse of four per cent. between herself and England. In the city of New York the death rate for the past year was 25.28 in every thousand. In London, however, the death for 1877 was 21.79, a difference of 3.49 between the two towns. These figures show how much room there is for increased attention to the laws of bygiene.

"All Lightee!"—He Lies Down and She Gets Up.

The following laughable incident is told by a well known Government office-holder, who has numerous tales to tell of his observation and experience; "There were two seats in the car turned so as to face each other. One was occupied by a lady and the other by a Chinaman. Evidently the lady did not relish the presence of the Chinaman. She explained to him that she wanted to take the cushions and their frames and place them lengthwise across from seat to seat John said "all lightce," and got out in the aisle, while she proceeded to lie down on the bed thus improvised, with head resting on her valise. She supposed that the Chinaman would take the hint that the lady wanted to rest in the space usually occupied by four persons. But John proceeded at once to crawl in and stretched himself by her side, with his, head on a little bundle of his own. The Chinese are an imitative race, you know. The lady, as soon as she discovered she had a bedfellow, got up a little wildly and started for the next car, to the infinite amusement of the passengers, who had been watching the scene with some interest. ohn took no notice of the fun he had created, but went to sleep with the whole bed to himself."

Phospates in Canada.

The London Globe calls attention to phosphate discoveries in Canada, and to Mr. Henry Vennor's reports on the discovery of tri-basic phosphate of lime or apatite immediately to the north of Ottawa. These reports, we are told, and the falling off of supplies from Belgium, Norway, France and Germany, has induced exploration in the Dominion on a large scale, notably in the regions of the Gatineau, Templeton and Le Lievere rivers, where mines are in profitable operation. One of the mines on Le Lievere has recently been sold in London for £15,000. The most recent discoveris are those situated in the township of Hull, where, so far as known, the largest exposure has been made, there being at one point a surface of over 40 feet square and 250 feet high laid bare. Several test-openings were made, from which over 90 tons of almost pure phosphate of lime were taken. The Barber Mine, also in this township, is being extensively worked, and has vielded such pure mineral that the sample recently analyzed in London showed 90 per cent. of tri-basic phosphate of lime, or apatite. There is no doubt but that Canadian phosphate, from its high percentage of tri-basic phosphate of lime, will be the phosphate of the future, particularly when it becomes known at how low a figure it can be mined, and at how cheap a rate it can be freighted in cargoes to England. The demand for this material is practically unlimited, and the s upply in Canada appears inexhaustible.

The Timber Trade Between Great Britain and Canada. There appears to be a prospect for a considerable trade in manufactured lumber between Canada and England. At a recent dinner given by a large building firm at Dundee, the chairman said :- "When he occupied the chair on a similar occasion last year, he prophesied that, though the Americans could supply them with very excellent and cheap wood, they would not be able to give them finished works; but the first thing he noticed on entering the room was that a partition had been made of Canadians doors, the wood being excellent, the workmanship unsurpassed, and the price lower than could be taken for British workmanship." It appears that the spool and bobbin factories at Elgin, in Albert County, and St. Martin's, N.B., have done something in small wooden wares, including the export of broom handles. Enormous exports are sent to Great Britain in this line from the United States, a recent shipment being that of 100,000 broom handles. The wooden boxes in which English wine merchants supply their goods to their customers are largely made in and exported from the United States. The pieces are put to-gether, like those of shooks, and they are nailed together on the other side of the Atlantic, as required. Lumber and mill-owners should consider whether they could not secure a share of this trade and of the endless line of small wooden wares into which Canadian wood is manufactured in the mother

country.

French Serving Girls.

The French servant girl is generally much better off than her Ameridan or British sister. She carries three-fourths of her earning to the savings back, and is never content until she is the possessor of at least \$100 with which to buy a debenture bond of the city of Paris, entitling her to the chance of winning \$30,000 of the quarterly drawings. Grenville Murray further observes that they have too much taste to disfigure themselves as certain English -and he might have added American-housemaids do, by tricking themselves out in cheap finery. Their universal costume is a white linen cap and a gown of printed cotton or calico, with perhaps a silk kerchief of a gay color to wear on Sundays. Merino is sometimes worn, but not often. While she is not indifferent to the extractions of deeps she is indifferent to the attractions of dress, she is imbued with a native good sense which teaches her the propriety of attiring herself according to her station. She is too thrifty to spend more on dress than she can afford and would think herself ludicrous if, affecting to array herself like a lady, she dressed otherwise than in the height of fashion, and wore gloves or boots that were not of the best quality and the most perfect fit. When a Frenchwoman rises into the class where it is incumbent on her to wear a bonnet instead of a cap, she must have every-thing to match, and the bills of her milliner and dressmaker become serious items in her

THE PEDESTRIAN CHAMPION BELT. O'Leary Notified that he must Walk for it Against Rowell in March Next.

The London Sporting Life has decided that that O'Leary, if he refuses to compete before June, as he desires, will forfeit the belt and his £100 now in the custody of the Sporting Life. Sir John Astley has put up all the stakes for Rowell and covered O'Leary's money, and the latter will now be compelled to meet the best man in England, as Sir John Astley claims Rowell to be. O'Leary did not expect to have to compete for the belt until next June. The agreement by which shall not be called upon to compete in more he has defeated Hughes. How the trustees can compel him to compete in March is a mystery. O'Leary is in Arkansas, and his friends telegraphed the unjust decision of the trustees to-day. It is the general opinion, however, that O'Leary will agree to the decision, and keep the belt if able. Rowell was and he is the pedestrian now that O'Leary will have to meet. by posting \$500.

The New President of France.

Francois Paul Jules Grevy is a native of the mountain department of Jura, near the Swiss frontier, and has in his nature much of the rugged downrightedness appropriate to his early surroundings. Born at Mont-sousthe memorable year, 1813, his parents being petty farmers, nothing could well seem more unlikely than that his destiny would place this peasant babe upon the seat from which the conqueror of Europe was on the verge of being precipated. Having been able to acquire a good rudimentary education at the Poligny Lyceum, in his native department, Jules was sent to Paris, when about eighteen years of age, to study law. Before he could take his degree the "three days of July," 1830, arrived and young Grevy enrolled himself among the combatants in the barricades. Along with many of his fellow students he participated in the capture of the "Babylon" barracks, and declined the offer of a decoration for individual valor on this occasion. Admitted to the Paris Bar in 1831 he soon acquired an enviable reputation for the solidity of his legal attainments, and, though constitutionally averse to noisy declamation, was frequently retained as counsel for the defense in the political prosecutions which formed such a conspicuous feature of the reign of the poleon. He remained faithful to republican the wild vagaries of the "Mountain." For seventeen years M. Grevy kept entirely aloof from politics. In the end, despairing perhaps of liberty through revolution, he determined friends and became a candidate in the Jura for the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to the official candidate. Having resumed his seat in the Chamber, M. Grevy gave evidence of the same dignity, moderation, but unflinching republicanism, which has marked his early career. Having been appointed President of the Left he refused all transactions with the imperial power, and his short reply to its advances became famous. "Neither dupe nor accomplice," asserted M. Grevy; and the words rang throughout the country with ominous import for the Empire. From that moment until the downfall of Napoleon III. M. Grevy continued in the Chamber of Deputies to be the constant advocate of liberty of the people, and in no single instance did he depart from the course he had marked out for himself from the first moment of re-enter-

A comparatively new insect, the bean Mulberry and dragon green are the favorite destroy them when found and plast only "He has the eyes of an honest man and will covery before he discloses it to the world.—

shade in the fashionable spun silk hose.

Seed while in the fashionable spun silk hose.

ing public life.

Sitting Bull's Lament

[By Telegraph to the N. Y. Herald.] BISMARCK, D. K., January 27, 1879.—Runpers from Sitting Bull, arriving at Standing Rock agency, say the warrior wants to return to Standing Rock, as his tribe, the Uncapapas stop on that reservation. The Tribune to-day publishes this message from Sitting Bull to the Uncapapas: -- Once I was strong and brave and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry, my nomen are sick and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war paint thrown to the winds."

The Condition of English Peasants.

The London correspondent of the Tribune in speaking of the condition of the English peasant, says of him : "He and his progen; do not live; they merely exist. Poets have sung and moralists sentimentally descanted upon the British peasant; but strip him of his romance, and look at him truthfully and soberly, and he presents a melancholy spectacle. He is merely a beast of burden; his condition is little better than that of a serf, if indeed it is as good. He grovels in poverty and wretchedness-often with an insufficiency of food. And scarcely is he able to dream of any more elevated state of existence, for the off torpedoes either by intercepting them in social ferces by which he is beset almost entirely preclude him from breaking through the bonds which hold him. He is a drudge; his life is a life of drudgery; and, from his cradle to his grave, it would be difficult to see O'Leary must arrange a match with Rowell to where his existence could be illumined by a compete for the Astley champion belt, and ray of prosperity or hope. At the lowest rung that the race must take place in March; and of the ladder of labor, he is forced to remain in his thraidom, both intellectual and social, which the custom of ages has imposed upon his class.

Italy as it %. The Annuario Istorico for 1879 publishes the following statistics relative to the condition of Italy;—The average age of the population is twenty-seven years. The average O'Leary won the belt states that the holder length of life is thirty-one years and ten months. The mortality of children reaches than two matches during the year. O'Leary sixty per cent. There are each year about won the belt in March, 1878, and since then 130,000 infants abandoned on the public thoroughfares, or placed in foundling hospitals. So little care is taken of these unfortunates that in 1874, in the province of Lucca, out of 174 children exposed, 137 died the first year and 29 the second. Over 95 per cent! Italy numbers 27,482,174 inhabitants, and has a teaching staff of 87,642 professors the first to post his money for the contest, of all kinds—one for every 730 inhabitants. rick the Great, who died in 1813, had served In April, 1876 there were 184,155 under police the year persons were kept in prison. The sum of 1,632,530 francs were added to the treasury by the labours of those amongst them who worked. The cost of entertaining the entire number was twenty-one million francs. From 1872 to 1876, there were 34,060 violent deaths. The Italians spent during 1877 193,408,538 francs in tobacco. From 1874 to 1878, 125,-000 cultivators of the seil emigrated from Vandrez on the Fete Napoleon (August 15) of Italy. There was in 1876 108,771 emigrants of all conditions. From 1870 to 1876 the expenses of communes increased 142,000 francs. On the 3rd December, 1876, the communal debts amounted to 600,000 francs. They have increased by 20,000 in 1877. The municipality of Florence alone owes over

Ex-President McMalion. Marie E. Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Marquis of MacMahon and Duke of Magenta, was born in 1808, of a family that had emigrated from Ireland in 1686, after sacrificing all their property to the cause of the Stuarts. Settled in Burgundy, the MacMahons rebuilt their fortunes, intermarried with the French nobility and became rich and influential. The Marshal's great-grandfather was created count by Louis XV., and his father was raised to the French House of Peers, in 1817, by the title of marquis. He abhorred the Liberals, Protestants and Jews, talked contempinosly such a conspicuous feature of the reign of the of the revolution, and in every way advanced "Citizen King." He was one of the first to his royalist and Catnolic views. The present perceive the danger which menaced the sta- Marshal was educated in these views, having bility of the Republic from Prince Louis Na- a Jesuit tutor, who, fortunately, however, was a thorough Christian and gentleman. When principles, earnestly opposed the expe-seventeen he entered the military school of dition to Rome, protested against the the law of May 31, and the fatal revision of the constitution by which a thoughtful demeanour—joined the army. revision of the constitution by which a thoughtful demeanour—joined the army. universal suffrage was abolished, and rejected He eschowed dissipation, but was a noted and skilful duellist, being singularly expert in pinking his adversary in the fleshy part of the right arm, just above the elbow, thus obliging him to drop his foil like a hot coal. to see what measure of it could be worked out This thrust got to be known as la botte of the imperial institutions. It was only in MacMahon. In 1829 he was made lieutenant, 1868 that he gave way to the proposals of his and distinguished himself soon after in Algiers. When Charles X. was dethroned, his father, the Marquis, forfeited his peerage by refusing allegiance to Louis Philippe, and the young lieutenant naturally disliked the new regime. At the siege of Antwerp, in 1832, he gained his captaincy; was decorated the Legion of Honor in 1837, and rapidly rose thenceforth till, in 1845, he became a colonel and took the oath of fealty to the king. In 1845, by his father's death, the present Marshal assumed the title of marquis, and, an avowed Legitimist, he was sincerely pleased when Louis Philippe fell, in 1848. By this time his efficiency and patriotism had gained him a national reputation and the new Republic at once promoted him to a major-general's rank. However he could not disguise his dislike for republicanism and secretly longed that Henry V. would re-enter France. The advent of Napoleon to the throne, however, served the same purpose, and his support of monarchy was rewarded with a lieutenant-generalship. He weevil, threatens to become a common was now forty-two, rich and had made a broken the evil effects pass off, and nothing pest of farmers. It operates in the same splendid marriage with the daughter of the remains but "a delightful exhibitantion." The

i.

Agricultural Progress.

The agricultural progress of the Lake St. John district of Quebec is reported to be exceedingly rapid. Statistics are printed by Quebec journals showing that during the past ten years the population of the locality has increased 67 per cent, the acres of cultivated lands 116 per cent, bushels of wheat raised 1,147 per cent, butter 140 per cent, and live stock 139 per cent. This exhibit, it is urged, exceeds the growth of any other new settlement.

Paper Bricks.

A manufactory of paper bricks has been opened somewhere in Wisconsin. The bricks are said to be exceedingly durable and moisture proof. They are also larger than the clay article. Paper is now also used for making barrels. Straw pulp is run into a mould made in the shape of a half-barrel, cut vertically. The ends are of paper, but are pro-tected by wood. The barrels are lighter and two-thirds cheaper than those of wood, and flour will not sift out of them while in transit. The staves are three-eights of an inch thick.

Dynamite Shells.

Experiments are now being made in Russia with dynamite shells of a novel type, which are intended to supersede to pedoes. Various appliances having been constructed to ward their course or else by revealing their presence or approach, the Russian Government has turned its attention to the invention of some other weapon which is to serve the same pur-pose without admitting of an easy defence. The subject has engaged the Technical Society of St. Petersburg for some time past, and the result of its inquiries is a dynamite shell, invented by a Russian chemist, which may be thrown against a hostile man-of-war at a distance up to about 130 or 135 yards. Striking either the vessels or the water the shell explodes, destroying the object of its attack.

The German Emperor.

The German Emperorhas conferred Prussian decorations upon the French officers who were present at the German autumn manouvres. The Emperor has also confirmed the appointmentof Professor Owen and Mr. Charles Darwin to be members of the German Academy. It was 72 years exactly on New Year's Day since the Emperor received his first commission in the Prussian army. There is only one case of equally long service on the part of a memof equally long service on the part of a member of the Royal Family of Prussia on record in modern history. Prince Fordinand of Prussia, the youngest brother of King Frede-gether, and when the mixture has acquired about the same period. King Frederick cast into molds and carefully dried. The William III., the present Emperor's father, blocks thus formed are then carved into pipes. could boast 63 years' service, but he was raised to the throne at a comparatively early time when holding the rank of major-general.

Manufacture of Steel Rails in Canada. IOttawa Herald.1

The Mayor of Kingston is in communication with a company which proposes to establish a manufactory for the production of steel rails for Canadian railways. The company (represented by a Mr. Wrigley,) which is said to be composed of a number of wealthy and enterprising men, who mean business, propose to make a beginning by manufacturing bar and sheet iron, tish-plates, etc., from Canadian scrap iron, and after feeling their way, to proceed to the manufacture of steel rails and other supplies for Canadian railways. Kingsston favors giving a site and reasonable exemption from taxation. This project is one which ought to excite the attention of the public men of this city, as there is no place in the Dominion possessing greater natural facilities for the production of iron manufactures than Ottawa.

A New Field for English Manufacturers. A new field for English manufactured goods has been opened, and the prospect has given some encouragement in the mother land. The Russian Minister of Finance, having in view the encouragement which the Czar is desirous should be given to the slowly terests of his reopie ites, in t developing Siberian trade, has resolved, for a door of the Hon. Mr. Anglin's con time, to allow all foreign goods, except " books, patent mediciner, lithographic stones, spirits and printed matter," to enter the provinces of the Obi and Yenesei free of import duty. Some vessels have succeeded in taking out cargoes of English manufactured goods to the mouth of the Obi in less than three weeks, and have returned to Europe with cargoes of wheat. Thus far the Germans and Swedes have been the most strongly represented on the Siberian coast, but English merchants are now entering into the trade, especially as the fear of war between Russia and England is dying away.

An Extraordinary Invention.

The last scientific story is told thus:-The Saturday Review once declared that the greatest benefactor of the human race would be he who could enable man to drink an unlimited quantity of wine without getting drunk. Such a man has been found. Dr. Bell invented the telephone, but its wonders pale before the telegastograph. This is an electrical machine by which the palate can be tickled, and pleased by any flavour, and for any length of time, without any fear of indigestion or inebriety. By putting soup or fish or wine into a receptacle connected with a powerful battery, the taste of the daintiest viands can be conveyed along a telegraph wire for miles, and to any unlimited number of bons vivants. They have only to put the wire into their mouths, and they seem to be eating and drinking. They may get drunk or over-fed, but the moment the contact is manner as the pea weevil, by boring into the manner as the pea weevil, by boring into the Royalist Duc de Castries and created such a inventor, however, keeps the modus operandi favorable impression that Napoleon remarked, a perfect secret, and wishes to perfect his dis-

The American Lakes.

There is a mystery about the American lakes. Lake Eric is only 60 to 70 feet deep. But Lake Ontario is only 592 feet deep, 230 below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottom of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Su-perior, although the surface is much higher, are all from their vast depths on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the River Detrolt, after allowing for the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not by any means appear equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not impossible, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish get into the upper lakes without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

Meerschaum.

[From the Albany Argus.] Of those who indulge in the delights of a meerschaum pipe, few, perhaps, know what

meerschaum is, or where it comes from. The word "meerschaum" literally translated, means "sea foam," and the substance which this word represents derived its name from its resemblance to the froth of the sea. Meerschnum is a mineral sabstance which in chemical parlance is called a hydrous silicate of magnesia, that is to say, a mixture consisting of magnesia, silicon and water. This mineral is found in Moravia, in Spain, and Asia Minor. The best comes from the latter country, from the mines near Eskischehr, on the Pursack river. These mines, it may be remarked, are worked chiefly by Armenian Christians, and have a world wide reputation in commerce. Large quantities of this Asian meerschaum are imported into Europe, to be manufactured into pipes. The pipe manufacture is princi-pally carried on in the city of Vienna in Austria, and in Ruhla, in the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. So vast is the quantity of pipes manufactured at these places that their commercial value may safely be estimated at \$2,000 000 a year. Large quantities of them, however, are carved from artificial, and not from genuine material. The artificial material the proper consistence and cohesiveness, it is just as the pure meerschaum pipes are carved. The demand for meerschaum pipes is so great, and the manufacture from artificial material so profitable, that scarcely half the number now offered for sale are made from the genuine meerschaum.

A Misrepresentation Corrected. Irish Canadian.

A month ago we were assured that Sir John Macdonald had declared that the Speakership is to be given to Mr. Costigan. The right, or left, honorable gentleman's promises are deserving of so little attention that we did not deem that assurance worth public mention. Even now we should not have thought of it, so thorough is our conviction that Sir John's every word is an outcome of crafty humbug, had our attention not been called by circumstances to the attempt made to prejudice the claims of Mr. Costigan by the Hon. Mr. Anglin. Rival representatives of the Irish Catholics of New Brunswick as they are, Mr. Anglin was, of course, glad as a Grit to see the Catholics of the Province snubbed by the Premier in the exclusion of Mr. Costigan from the Cabi-

The Hon. Mr. Anglin has declared through his journal, the St. John's Freeman, that the Irish Catholics of New Brunswick regard the question of Mr. Costigan's admission into the Cabinet with indifference. A treason of the very gravest character to the rights and interests of his reopio nos, in this case, at the

The Hon. Mr. Anglin's constituency is in the Diocese of Bishop Rogers. Now His Lordship must be presumed to be as fuithful a reflex of the feelings of the Irish Catholics in that constituency as Mr. Anglin. The following letter is good, therefore, as an evidence conclusive beyond doubt that the selection of Mr. Costigan for the Cabinet is a subject of such concern to the Irish Catholics of that constituency as to have led their Bishop to consent to its publication :-

NEW BRUNSWICK, Chatham, Sept. 29, 1878. JOHN COSTIGAN, Esq., M.P.,

Grand Falls, Victoria, N. B. My DEAR MR. Costigan,-Your esteemed letter from Little Falls duly came to hand. I need not say to you how highly gratified I was to learn of your success again, in being selected for your native County by such a re-

spectable majority.
I perceive by the newspapers that you are spoken of as one of the probable Ministers of the new Cabinet.

I sincerely hope that this index of public opinion may become realized. Your faithful, consistent and henourable course in Parlinment, in relation to the question of the Common School Law of New Brunswick, is a guarantee that you would faithfully represent your fellow Catholics in the new Cabinet. Should such legitimate hope become realized, I need not say to you how much satisfaction it will afford to myself.

Begging God to bless you and to direct your course and that of your colleagues in transacting the important public business of. the country,

I remain, my dear Mr. Costigan, very sincerely yours in X,

† JAMES ROGERS, Bishop of Chatham.

LLOYD PENNANT.

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED.

"I disposed of my watch Miss," said Tom, "and it's all gone, or I wouldn't have asked

"I disposed of my watch Miss," said Tom, "and it's all gone, or I wouldn't have asked you."

"Well, but I have a watch, too; dispose of it—handing it to him—"I can easily buy another."

"It will go but a small way."

"And what's to be done?" inquired Kate. "Let me see: I'll write to Ireland myself; my uncle receives the interest of my fortune; I can't touch that, but I can borrow, you know,"

"Aye do, Miss," said Tim: "If we were only out of this inferral house—that's the worst of moving—these Smalls must get their rent: there's double as much due to the shopkeepers, and all must be paid or we'll get disgraced."

"Ah, to be sure," cried Kate, out of a thought. "I can do it. I have abundance of things, now useless to me, which you can sell; there's a diamond cross and necklace which cost three hundred guineas, and rings and other ornaments—come, come, I'll gave you all."

The pawnbroker was rather astonished at the splendor of the articles submitted to his inspection, and would probably have hesitated to advance money upon them; but, having felt uneasy safer the first transaction as to the means by which so good a watch had come into the hands of a servant, he quietly sent one of his men to dog Tim home, and this person having learned that the family was respectable, but in reduced circumstances, and that Tim was a confidential domestic, his master made no difficulty in receiving the more valuable deposits. Tim returned in triumph with the cash, and Kate, with his assistance, arranged all the accounts and calculated their surplus.

The woman of the house became more urgent in her entrenties for the departure of the family the less likelihood she saw of their being able to pay their way—and she had been teasing the Colonel during Kate's absence—first, she begged he would oblige her, and "there was a nice comfortable apartment, which was not above half the price of hers, into which they might remove at once." When her proposal was not above half the price of hers, into which they might remove at once." When her pr

door had scarcely closed after her when the Colonel broke into a storm.

"What have you done, Kate? We shall be publicly exposed. I have no money to pay either the rent or the bills."

"Make your mind easy on that subject," replied Kate, laughing, "I have enough for both; I don't spend my money foolishly, uncle."

"Well," said the Colonel, "how stupid of me not to have told you my situation and asked if you could assist me—what misery I might have spared myself if I had. Heaven bless you, my dearest child—you're always my consolation in distress."

distress."
"Now," said Kate, "uncle, you leave all to me, and don't trouble yourself about domestic

me, and don't trouble yourself about domestle matters."

Tim went proudly round to call in the bills, and the reassembled tradespeople became as mild as doves. There was no end of Tim's boasting of the amount of money which had arrived from Ireland; but, unfortunately, Mrs. Small had discovered the true source of the supply and had communicated her information to all interested; so that although loud in their expressions of gratitude, they were one and all firmly resolved on withholding future credit; but their compliance was not put to the test. On the next day the family were settled in a neat and much less expensive suite of apartments at Kensington. In some days after it might have reached him, had his correspondent been more punctual, Colonel flake received Mr. Pepper's answer. It apprised him that in as far as his law affairs were concerned everything remained precisely in the same position as when he had last communicated with him. Pincher had made no step in advance, and, of course, it was not the duty of the defendant's solicitor to provoke active hostilities. Mr. Pepper combuted his client's desire to sell atonce by private contract, and pointed out how ruinous such a proceeding would be were it even practicable. But he assured him that in the present state of the country no one would give a sum sufficient to cover the itabilities, and the only consequence of forcing a sale just then, under the decree of the Court, must be to throw the entire estate into the hands of the mortgage without realizing one shilling of surplus. As to Mike, Mr. Pepper Court, must be to throw the entire estate into the hands of the mortgagee without realizing one shilling of surplus. As to Mike, Mr. Pepper knew nothing whatever of his whereabouts or movements, but only hoped that he was dealing with more prudence than usual, as he had "a customer" to deal with who would surely trip him up if he only found the opportunity. As usual, the attorney wound up his letter with a pencilar meaning the only in the professions of the control o an eulogium on his own attention to his professional duties, and a gentle hint that a further advance on account would be very acceptable, as the necessities of some of his clients and the inthe necessities of some of his clients and the ingratitude of others had left him literally without one penny at his disposal. The intelligence conveyed by this communication was anything but consolatory to the Colonel—It was but too evident that the sale of his property could not be counted on as a means of relieving his pressing necessities. Mike's exertions, then, were the only source from which he could anticipate as sistance, and from him not a line had been received during the last two months. The Colonel framed in his own mind every possible excuse for his relation's extraordinary conduct, but was ultimately obliged to come to the conclusion that such behaviour was not only unaccountable but suspictous. Kate, too, was muking more frequent inquiries than she had eyer done before as to the exact sate of affairs—she had altogether assumed the guidance of the houseperore as to the exact state of affairs—she had altogether assumed the guidance of the household—and as the evident reluctance of the new tradespeople to give credit necessitated eash payments for their living the remnant of his stock purse was being rapidly consumed, and she naturally enough became more solicitous for the future.

the future.

Day after day the Colouel was at the window, and Tim on the steps of the hall door, when the first sharp knock of the postman announced his appaerance in the neighborhood; and day after day they were doomed to disappointment, Sometimes the man crossed in their direction, but it was only to deliver at the next door, or with a letter for Mrs. Bloom, their landlady.

From his long absence on the Continent, the secluded life which he led after his return home, and the coldness of his manners, Colonel Blake had formed no friendships and few acquaintainees amongst his neighbors in the country. Trough universally respected, he was personally but little known, and there were none amongst them to whom he would willingly address himself in order to acquire information as to the acts and intentions of Mike. He felt an almost invincible repugnance to solicit favors in his altered circumstances, from persons whom he had treated, perhaps, with supercilliousness in the zenith of his prosperity; and then, those inquiries, should he make them, must to a certain extent involve admissions calculated to reveal his poverty ond cast discredit on his kinsman. It was on this account that he had waited so long and patiently for Mike's answers without applying for information in any other quarter (save to Pepper, who was unable to afford it; but now his necessities compelied him to act, and he determined to write by that nights post to a gentleman with whom he had never been on very intimate terms, but whose kindness towards him had been often evinced. e future. Day after day the Colonel was at the window,

CHAPTER XIV.

CHAPTER XIV.

His own troubles had prevented the Colonel's thinking of Pennant since his arrival in London. He had intended calling at the Admiralty, but for one reason or another was unable to do so during the first month, and the annoyance he subsequently suffered put all other matters out of his head. While taking his accustomed morning walk he entered St. James'Park, and thought, being so near, he might as well call there. On his way he met Captain Beaumont, who stared and passed without saluting him. Could it be that he had heard of his reverses, and, like the common herd of mankind, spurned the unfortunate. The idea fired his blood, and he resolved to test the truth of his suspicious. Following the Captain, he quickly overtook him.

"I must be strangely changed when Captain Beaumont does not recognize Colonel Blake"

"Pa'don me, sir," replied the Captain, coldly; "I know you perfectly well, but effections and future in imacy between us impossible."

"Sir," said the Colonel, proudly, "I am not aware of any circumstances which should deprive me of the respect of my former acquaintances, or of any circumstances which should deprive me of the respect of my former acquaintances, or of any man of honor. I am poorer than I was, and in the estimation of some this may be a damming crime."

"Not in mine, sir; I should rather consider it a canse of closer friendship. But surely your conduct towards Captain Pennant is a full justification of my desire to avoid all further intercourse. You received the unfortunate young man in your family but to debauch him from his allegiance. By so doing, you have ruined him, and brought discredit upon myself as commanding the only British ship in which disloyalty found a footing."

destruction."

"That," interposed Kate, hastlly, and with a flushed cheek, "that must be untrue."

"I fear not, for Pennant is accused of having concealed my unfortunate friend in his own uniform at Dunseverick when he was pursued by Cavarnant agants." Government agents."
The flush on Kate's check had given place to

The flush on Kate's check had given place to an ashy paleness, and she remained silent as the Colonel continued:

"For myself, I could bear my own crosses with resignation; but to see you—you that have been nurtured with tenderness and brought up with brilliant prospects—to see you reduced to dependence, perhaps exposed to insult, by me—aye, by me—I can't, I won't endure it!"

"Uncle, uncle," cried Kate, "you shock me. Rebel not against the will of God, but let us seek pardon for our past transgressions and your present disobedience. Pray, pray with me now for resignation to bear our trials and strength to pass through them, and, beyond all, to supplicate justice for the innocent that we may have unintentionally injured."

She fell upon her knees; the Colonel followed

instrict for the innecent that we may have unintentionally injured."

She fell upon her knees; the Colonel followed her example. Raising her eyes to Heaven, she poured fourth an extemporaneous prayer, ombodying the sentiments to which she had just given utterance, and then bending her head in an attitude of submission, remained silent.

When they resumed their seats, the Colonel was more composed, but the utter depression which succeeded was more alarming to Kate than his former excitement. She was now totally dependent on him for protection. Were her last support lost, what was to ensue?

"But for you, Kate, I should bury myself from the world and spend the remnant of my days in penifence."

violess?"
No, child, no. This last blow has altered my

"No, child, no. This last blow has altered my resolution. I must not abandon you to the vicissitudes of this world stripped even of the feeble support which I can afford you. 'Tis my duty to labor for you, and labor in such a cause will be some small consolation. A thought struck me when praying, I will solicit restoration to my former rank in the Austrian army. Benhung my request may be granted. I am not

will 90 some small consolution. A thought struck me when praying, I will solicit restoration to my former rank in the Austrian army. Perhaps my request may be granted. I am not yet too old to perform my duty."

The Emperor would be your guardian."

The Emperor would be your guardian."

The strength of mind which supported Kate during this trying interview forsook her in the retirement of her chamber. The veil had been alsed, and the reality was worse—much worse—than her most gloomy anticipations had depicted. Heretofore helding a high position in society, looked up to and flattered as the future possessor of a large inheritance, sho now found herself pointless; and, short as her experience of this world was, she had learned on the first time what she supposed to be the real cause of Pennant's absence, and she bitterly felt how much she it was who had introduced him to Lord Edward, and persuaded him to act the part which, no doubt, led to their after intimacy and to his disgrace. Devotedly attached to Pennant, she had never abandoned the loope of his ultimate return, and calculated that co ac what might, her own money and his profession would after would be in her power to contribute to that it would be in her power to contribute to that it would be in her power to contribute to that it would be in her power to contribute to the first would be in her power to contribute to the first would be in her power to contribute to that it would be in her power to contribute to the first would be in her power to contribute to the change of apartments absence, but the residue of a finite change of an armitical she sheld by the change of apartments absence, but the residue of a finite changes of the instant and she instant and the her power in the change of a large in her she had been introduced as the future possessor of a large inheritance, she nead the money as far as it went, until it was the first, added but little to her scanty manner. In the structure pof the money as far as it went, until it was the first, added but

ity!"
"It will, to be sure it will," said Tim; "not a doubt about it;" and he set about removing the breakfast things with a light heart and a smiling doubt about it;" and he set about removing the breakfast things with a light heart and a smiling countenance.

Als. Bollingbroke had been long warmly invited to spend some time with a friend in the north of England, and, after consulting Kate, she announced her intention of availing herself of that opportunity to lessen the pressure on the reduced means of the family. Kate would miss her society much, but she could not object, more especially as their separation was only to be temporary, for the kind old lady loved her young relative, and had already assured her that their fortune should be inseparable, and that, were matters at the worst, they could together exercise their falents, and turn their acquirements to profit for their mutual support.

Every day brought more dismal news from Ireland but still no tidings came from home. At length the capture of the French and the total dispersion of the rebels were announced, and the report that Mike had fallen in battle, sedulously propagated by his friends to facilitate his escape, was confirmed in the newspapers.

"Heaven forgive the unfortunate poor fellow," prayed the Colonel, "as I do, although his sense; less conduct may cause my ultimate ruin. Self never entered into his consideration, and I can and, I will not, believe that dishonor could find a

never entered into his consideration, and I can

never entered into his consideration, and I cannot, I will not, believe that dishonor could find a place in such a heart."

"God have mercy upon him!" said Kate.
"He never meant iil by any one, and could the truth be known, his desire to serve your interests most likely hurried him into this unfortunate conflict."

Tim week long and hitterly on learning the said.

truth be known, his desire to serve your interests most likely hurried him into this unfortunate conflict."

Tim wept long and bitterly on leaning the sad intelligence. He and the Colonel appeared next day with crape on their hats, and kate set about transforming some half-worn black dresses into such mourning as she could make of them. Mike's death was to her a cause of bitter sorrow. He had been her only confident, was entrusted with the immost seerets of her heart, he had always sympathized with her griefs, and cheered her despondency. The loss of so intimate a friend was, to a person in her situation, irreparable. The expenses of their menage were greatly diminished by the change of apartments and Mrs. Bolingbroke's absence, but the residue of Kate's money was expended, and some articles of minor value, disposed of in a similar manner as the first, added but little to her scanty means. Tim obtained the employment which he had been proinised, and regularly deposited the total of his carnings in Miss Bingham's hands, wilh a strict injunction that she should not spare the money as far as it went, until it was his master's convenience to repay it.

This was, to say the least, a precarlous and humiliating mode of existence, and Kate began to reflect that she, too, might employ her time profitably, and carn the means of subsistence. She looked over the various advertisements in the newspapers carefully, in the hope of finding some occupations by means of which she might gain money without ceasing to reside with her would quite suit her purposes. A person competent to give lessons on the harp was required to attend a young lady dally, and delighted with the prospect of converting her accomplishments to profitable uses, she dotermined on applying for the place, and oxt day repaired by appointment to an interview with the person from whom she expected an engagement.

In the drawing-room of the agent's house Kate found.

THE TRUE WINDSANS AND STEEDING CHRONICLE

THE PROPERTY OF THE

invalid."
"Not supposed I was an invalid!" repeated the little man; "why, sir, I live, I may say, in death—my existence is but momentary—there's not an office in London would do business with me; I'm not insureable at no premium whatsome; I'm not insureable at no premium whatso-ever. I may drop here here, anywhere, sir; but I have, as far as man can do it, provided for the occasion. You may see by this, sir holding out a small note taken from his waisteeat pocket), that I'm fully prepared the event, There, sir, is my contract with Mr. Gleem, the undertaker a first-rate man in his line), to bury me for the sum of twenty-five guiners—bearse.

out a small note taken from his waisteont pocket), that I'm fully prepared the event, There, sir, is my contract with Mr. Gleem, the undertaker a first-rate man in his line, to bury me for the sum of twenty-five guineas—hearse, conches, plumes, mutes and attendants included—in good style, you understand. It's inclosed in a note, requesting any person who may find it (pointing significantly) to his bodyl to forward same to the aforesaid Gleem, in Fleet street. Carriage of more than thirty miles from London to be an extra payment, for which full provision is made in my will. Not an Invalid. Why, sir, you yourself, may have, before we part, the melancholy duty of calling a coach to convey me to my destination; uot—lobscrying the Colonel's look of astonishment)—not, sir, that I ask or require a compliment from you, sir, or any other man. I'm rich, don't be alarmed; but, sir, what's the good of riches when one can't enjoy them? Believe me that sometimes I wish I had not a guinea."

"That's strange," replied the Colonel, "for the possession of wealth is generally supposed to confer happiness,"

"Money's a humbug, sir—a d—d humbug I have it, and I can make no total of what it's worth. When I say money, I mean, you understand, more of it than a man wants. I have that, sir, and I believe in my conscience I'd be happier if I was a pauper. What am I? Why I am a creature living for nothing and nobody; cared for by no one, who ought to care for me, except for my money—and made what I am, a honeless wanderers are made so by the want of it." He paused—his thoughts turned towards home—the lordly estate and the towering oaks passed in review before him—from want of money he was driven from its shelter and their shade.

"My name, sir, is Skittles—Jim Skittles I'm generally called in 'the Lane,' as we always call Minclag Lane, sir—but, of course, you don't know that, not being a city man. I entered life, sir, without the price of my breakfast, and lived in a cellar for the first month of my struggle with fortuse—am not ashamed to

WHILE Kate was trying to obtain a situation and exerting her talents to procure a livelihood, Skittles continued his promoundes in Kensington Gardens without interruption; every day he ton Gardens without interruption; every day he was to be found there and, at length, the Colonel became so habitanted to the meeting and the greeting which followed that he gradually relaxed the austerity of his manner, and a rather familiar intercourse was insensibly established between them. Skittles did not again introduce the subject of money-lending; but he frequently alluded to the emoluments and honors accorded to literature, and hinted at the comparative ease with which a competence could be acquired by its cultivation, until, at last, the Colonel felt astonished that he had never thought of so applying his talents before. The insecurity of his its cultivation, until, at last, the Colonel felt astonished that he had nevor thought of so applying his talents before. The insecurity of his position urged him to make a trial. It was a duty to exert himself, and he resolved to do so.

On the next occasion that Skittles descanted on the profits to be derived from periodical writings, the Colonel remarked that, as his time was quite at his disposal and hung heavily upon his hands, he should have no objection to accept such an occupation; "Not, of course, for any pecuniary remuneration he might receive, but rather as an amusement."

Skittles seized the opportunity he had been long seeking for, and having brought the Colonel gradually to the point he desired, natled him to his proposal "Nothing," he assured him, "was more casily procured; he had a fread, Mr. Dowell, a first-rate fellow, one of the kindest creatures that ever lived—a poet—a philosopher—an orator—a writer—a young man who contributed to the first reviews, and whose seciety was sought after by tip-top people; and who, with all, was so industrious aad so kind a husband, and so good a father, his success ought to he are necouragement to any one. Dowell could band, and so good a father, his success ought to be an encouragement to any one. Dowell could and would assist a friend of his:" and Skittles proposed that the Colonel should call upon the ilourishing man of letters the next day, with a note of introduction, which he gave in pencil on the spat.

ilterary "sweating shop" to the higher walks of my profession. I have now only to deal with those who, gentlemen themselves, can appreciate the feelings of a gentlemen, who treat merit with consideration, and even failure with respect. My prospects are, I may say, brilliant and all my success is due, under Providence, to the timely interference of a generous friend."

The Colonel involuntarily cast his eyes around the dilapidated room when Dowell alluded to his success and thriving fortunes; the latter promptly noticed the look, and proceeded to offer an explanation.

"I might have left these humble lodgings before now, and I soon must do so from prudential motives, but somehow I dislike the separation, and love to linger here, where, although I suffered much, the first rays of hope burst in upon me; and now, Colonel Blake (for with a pardonable vanity the poor Colonel had disclosed his real name and position to insure respect for his present humiliation)—now that I have not hesitated to make you acquainted with my own anairs, you must, without taking offense, permit me to meddle somewhat in yours. I have become a small capitalist, the balance at my banker's being considerably in my favor, so I beg your acceptance of the small loan of ten pounds, until we ascertain the fate of your article."

It was arranged that the Colonel should return at the end of the week, by which time Dowell, who had partially inspected the manu-script, hoped to have favorable news to commu-

Dowell, who had partially inspected the manuscript, hoped to have favorable news to communicate.

The Colonel's pride was gradually healed as he wended his way homewards, He had accepted money from a stranger, no doubt; it was but as a loan, howeyer, and he hoped soon to have it in his power to ropay it with interest, even should his literary speculation fail; meantime, he was not insensible to the value of such seasonable relief, and he now censured the vanity which had caused him to reject assistance before, when he reflected that perhaps a few days later he and his niece might have been in absolute want, but for its timely arrival. As he passed through the Strand a crowd had assembled round the remains of a carriage, which was broken by a runaway horse, and the ilagway opposite a surgeon's shop, into which a wounded lady had been carried, was so obstructed that he forced a passage through with difficulty. He was rudely jostled more than once, and quickened his pace after he got clear of the mob in order to, gain his home by dimeritime. He met Kate in high spirits—told her all that had occurred at the interview between himself and Dowell, and concluded by saying:

"Now, my dearest child, you see I have attended to your advice; take this to replenish your exchequer," and suiting the action to the word he thrust his hand into his pocket to draw forth the note—it was gone! The poor Colonel ate little dinner that day, and scarcely slept that night. He had incurred a new debt, and profitted nothing by the additional burthen. The loan had entailed humiliation, but no relief. It was not the extent of the loss alone which caused his inquietude, but he saw in the incident a continuation of his lil-luck, and it filled him with a presentiment of fullure in his new undertakings.

It was with difficulty Kate could persuade him to take his usual exercise the next day. To Kensington Garden he would not go. He could not endure the idea of meeting slivings.

identify the content of the content and the co

respect. Without appearing inquisitive, she soon learned the relationship of her companions, and bafore the carriage stopped to set them down she had managed to become acquainted with their names and country. There was something encouraging and attractive in this good woman's manner before, which all reserve disappeared, and a mutual understanding seemed to be established between her and Kate even before the termination of their short drive. When Colonel Blake thanked her at parting for her politeness, she shook Kate warmly by the hand, and requested permission to call on the following day to inquire after her health. This was a cheering incident, and had a consolatory effect upon the wounded hearts to which the unconventional kindness was extended. It inspired them with hope, and was received as a sort of own that there were still to be found those who could discover merit and appreciate worth, even when unsurrounded by the fictitious advantages of wealth, while the Colonel feit that, though steeped in poverty, he had not lost caste. Thu was delighted beyond bonds. He assisted his young mistress out of the carriage with the air of a servant accustomed to the performance of such duties. "Wasn't it lucky that he was so opportunely in the way," so he said, and so thought Colonel Blake, who could not at once abandon all recoilections of the past. That evening a respectable tradesman of the

in the way," so he said, and so thought Colone! Blake, who could not at once abandon all recollections of the past.

That evening a respectable tradesman of the neighborhood was closetted for a considerable time with Mrs. Bloom, the landlady, and next day the same carriage drove again to the door. Lady Clifton's card was sent up, and presently after Tim ushered her into the drawing-room. We have already said that there was an ingenuousness in this lady's manners which almost instantly dissipated reserve, and an expression of active benighty in her open countenance which generated affection. Kate had known her but for some few hours, and yet she felt that to her she could divulge the secrets of her heart with less pain and difficulty than to almost any other persons she had ever met. After a prolonged visit, Lady Clifton's good opinion of her chance acquaintances was apparently strengthened. That they were persons accustomed to mix in good society she could not from the first moment doubt, and the favorable impression made on her by their ease of manner received confirmation from the refined and cultivated style of their conversation. She was charmed with the courtive elegance of the Colonel, and deeply interested by the quiet, unobtrusive melancholy which prevaded the mind and sentiments of his niece. Lady Clifton, when taking leave, expressed a wish that their present intercourse might ripen into friendship, hoped they would call upon her in Curzon street, and asked permission to give Kate an occasional drive in the Park.

The pleasure caused by this visit had not subsided when Tim requested Miss," cried he, with caulitation, when she reached the landing-place, "Thank the Lord, you're beginning to make acquaintances fitting for the likes of you to know. Ye needn't go down at all. It's only that there's not always have a she give this direction. She dree forth her purse, then, with blank disappoint ent in her face, added: "There's not a shifting left! Mrs. Bloom's bill, which I paid just before Lady Clifton cam

ankward. But there'll be a great party to-morrow night, so l'il just go and borrow five shillings from her until then."

Tim stepped into the parlor, where the taxgatherer was counting over a sum of money,
and before he could make his request, Mrs.
Bloom asked if he would be "good enough to
lend her half a crown. I thought," she added,
that the entire amount was ready for the gentleman, but it's so much short."

"Well, I declare," said Tim, affecting to
laugh, "now that's one of the drollest things in
mature. Do you know but I was just coming
down to ask you for that same sum myself, as
it's too late for the Colonel to go to the bank,
and devil a stiver he has about him in silver?
Well, it's droll surely; but you see he couldn't
leave her ladyship, and she stayed so long."

"No matter, no matter; I can call as I pass
to-morrow, Mrs, Bloom," said the collector,
sweeping the money from the table.

When Tim returned to Kate, who awaited the
result of his application at the stair-head, he was
in anything but a merry mood.

"It's a bad business, Miss. She hasn't a farthing, and it's no excuse either, for I saw the fellow take all she had with may own eyes."

"What on earth is to be done?" said Kate, in
a state of the greatest alarm. "My uncle can't
do without his dinner, and our poverty will be
exposed to the people of the house."

"Never mind, Miss," replied Tim, "never
mind, I'il manage it. Bad luck to that ould
countess that didn't give her party last night, as
she intended, instead of putting it off. But I'll
manage it. Now go in, Miss, and don't fret."

But poor Kate did fret, nevertheless. It was
the first time they were absolutely without food
or the means of procuring it, and she felt as
though they had arrived at the long-dreaded
crisis of their fate. She remained in the window anxiously watching Tim's return in the
loope of learning the result of his expedition

crisis of their fate. She remained in the window anxiously watching Tim's return in the hope of learning the result of his expedition from his manner.

During this dreary interval her thoughts wandered back to the lost home, when abundance reigned around her, and when her every wish was anticipated by a crowd of devoted servants, when the Colonel's command was a law and his power unlimited as a prince's, and now—now they were in petty apartments, amongst strangers, existing, it might be said, upon the earnings of their servant, their own resources exhausted, without creditor friends.

Tim delayed much longer than usual. "He

Ings of their servant, their own resources exhausted, without creditor friends.

Tim delayed much longer than usual. "He could not of course have succeeded." Kate involuntarily exclaimed. "What shall become of as?" and was leaving the window, when the faithful fellow appeared, bustling down the street, his face flushed, and his inward man evidently in a state of extraordinary perturbation. She had barely time to leave the room before he reached the landing-place.

"Well, Tim, what have you done?"

"What have I done?" reiterated Tim, "What have I done? By my sowl, and it'il take half an hour at least to tell your honor that, Miss."

"But did you get what you required?"

"Did I get what I required?—maybe f did'nt. Did I get what I required?—maybe f did'nt. Did I get what I required? By gorm, I might get a dinner for the Life Guards if I wished. Well, to tell you the truth, Miss, I never was more down in the heart than when I went to the butcher's—but in I dashes, with a bould face—'A plece of mutton, Mr. Gibbet,'says I.

"'Roast or boiled?' says he, with a bow.

"'That'll do,' says I, pointing to a nice bit of a loin,
"Anything more?' says he, with a bow.
"Not now," says I. "I'll be coming again the day after to-morrow, and I won't pay you for this until then."
"'As you like,' says he.
"'Fine day,' says he, wishing to turn the conversation, for fear of any mistake; "good keeping weather."
"'Very good,' said Mr. Gibbet.
"'Have it sent home as quick as you can, if you please, for it's rather late, and I had not time to come before now, the house was so full of visitors."
"I was stepping off.
"'By the way,' says he,
"'Yell,' says I, turning back.
"'Pound of rump-steak,' cried an ould woman just come in.
"Gibbet went to cut it, and my heart was jumping into my mouth until he had done,

woman just come in.

"Glibet went to cut it, and my heart was jumping into my mouth until he had done, thinking he might be for breaking his word and taking back the dinner.

"By the way,' says he, wiping his knife,' I was just a-thinking if it wouldn't be better for you to have a book, and not be paying this way every day?"

you to have a book and all the constant of the colonel is so particular, he doesn't like to owe anything at all, at all."

"I'd rather have my money in a lump, and if it was the same to you, I'd like it better quarterly or half-yearly, if it suited your convenience."

venience.'
"By gorra, Miss. I was near jumping on the fellow's block and dancing a hornpipe. I don't think I was so glad since the morning Master Mike shot the high sheriff on account of Carlo Darcy, the sub-sheriff arresting him. Poor fellow, Heaven be his bed! I wish he was here to the contract that the shear the contract the first here. day, now that there's plenty to give him share

of. "Well, says I, after a pause, it is trouble-some to be counting down little trifles so often, and if it conveniences you, I don't care if I have a book."

(To be continued.)

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the matural 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 diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maiadles are floating around us ready to attack wherever those is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civit Service Gasette. Sold only in packets inbelled—"James Erps & Co., Homcopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

IRISH NEWS.

THE CANDIDATE FOR COBE COUNTY .- Col Colthurst issued his address to the electors of Cerk county on Tuesday. He declares for Home Rule, Denominational Education, Tenant-Right, and Grand Jury Reform.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM BALLYJAMESDUFF.—A sum of £4 4s 5d has been received from Bal- street, St. Louis, Mo., after a long period of lyjamesduff, of which £1 has been, by desire, giving to the Kickham Fund, and £3 48 5d to the Released Political Prisoners Fund.

THE IRISH BOARD.—Here are the the latest tips (says a London correspondent) concerning the Irish Board or WORKS—COLUMN M'Kerlie will succeed the late Sir R. Griffith Mr. Hornby, on the retired list. The secretary, Mr. Hornby, will retire with the laurels of forty leisurely years upon him, and a younger man will step into his dolce far niente

REGULAR MILLERS OF IRELAND TRADE SOCIETY The members of the above body met in their rooms, 25 Usher's-quay, Dublin, January 14th, 1879, the President, Mr. L. Murphy, in the chair. Several letters from country millers soliciting information and terms of joining society were read, and the Secretary was instructed to comply with same.

MR. GEORGE BRYAN, M.P., AND HIS TEN-ANTS.—The Kilkenny Journal makes pointed reference in its last issue to Mr. George Bryan, M.P., the Home Rule member for Kilkenny, and certain ejectment cases in which he has figured recently. From this we would and Winchester was organized in August, infer that Mr. Bryan, M.P., is not looked upon 1875. Rev. J. D. J. Colbert has been appointat Kilkenny as altogether an edifying Home Rule member, or a model landlord.

It is probable before the general meeting of the League on the 4th of next month the difference of the past will be formally squared, that a general meeting of the members will follow immediately. The executive of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain bishops and Bishops, 2,175 priests and 1,386 last week adopted a resolution expressive of churches. These figures show an increase thanks and gratitude to his Grace the Arch- over those of the previous year of thirty-nine bishop of Tuam for his most valuable letter on Irish political affairs.

EVICTION AT DOWTH .- The 13th inst. saw the completion of the ejectment at Dowth. The stalls were cleared of their fat and other cattle, and the wool stores of their bales of It is a pious tradition, and the belief of many wool to the value of over £4,000 it is esti- of the Fathers, that Joachim and Anna, the mated. The removal of the wool took several days. It has principally been brought into the Linen Hall at Drogheds, where Mr. El-God would bless them with a child, they would cock has a storing depot. With the coming consecrate their offspring to Him in the Temseason it is to be hoped he will be in a position, his health being restored, to resume his extensive business.—Correspondent of Saunders

A GENEROUS LANDLORD .- A revaluation of the estate of Earl Castlestuart, Drum Manor, took place in 1877. The new (increased) rents were payable in December last, but, to the great joy of the tenants, his lordship had given his agent directions to return to each tenant, for this year, the amount of the increase imposed by the valuator. This is only one of the many kind acts of Earl Castle-stuart since his lordship came into possession of the estate. In spring last he supplied the poorer of his tenants with flaxseed to enable them to crop the ground.—Correspondent of Ulster Examiner.

The annual meeting of the Cork Young Men's Society was held recently. The Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, presided. The Mayor, Mr. Murphy, M.P., and Mr. J. G. MacCarthy, M.P., ex-president of the society, were present. The ex-Mayor (Alderman Gregg), a Protestant gentlement, sent a donation of £10. The new president, the Rev. Canon Coghlan, presented a very satisfactory report of the year's working. The roll has been increased during the year by over one hundred new members. The ex-president was presented with a portrait of himself, which will be hung up in the hall.

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTEMPERANCE.—The Executive Committee of this association met on the 10th instant, their offices. Eustace Build o'clock, Mr. John Webb presiding. Subscriptions to the guarantee fund were announced to have reached £4,463 128 Cd. It was resolved to send a deputation to the annual meetings of the English Sunday Closing Association at Manchester, on the 4th February next, and to oppose the granting of any new license or extension of existing license at the ensuing quarter sessions. A report from the Parliamentary sub-committee having been read and adopted, the meeting adjourned until Thursday, 16th instant, at 4 o'clock.

The Connaught Telegraph, a paper published at Castlebar, has the following paragraph with reference to an eviction in Mayo:-"We were handed a letter for publication by a poor feeble man named Mally, who was evicted for non-payment of rent at Garrystown. He describes his age to be close on eighty years, and that he was left on the roadside in over twelve inches of snow and frost to learn astronomy, on (to him) the memorable night of the 20th December last along with his aged sister, who was well nigh frozen to death before she could be got to leave the dear old walls of the home they loved so well. Portions of the letter were rather personal to the evictor, consequently we decline to publish it." The reference to "non-payment of rent" qualifies to some exteut the act of the landlord, but it is certainly sad to think that such a hard lot should be meted out to old persons at this season of the year.

The Celtie Language. London [Eng.[Tablet.

The Council of the Society for the Preser vation of the Celtic Language, founded two years ago in Dublin for the purpose of extend, a knowledge of the Irish language, and litera ture, and securing for it a place in the curriculum of public schools and colleges, has just prepared for publication the report of the proceedings and progress for the year 1878. After dealing with the extension of the society, which numbers over 200 members and 300 associates, chiefly composed of University men, and embracing many foreign linguists, with some 30 branches in Treland alone, and several kindred associations in the United States, and a few in Germany, the Council states that "distinguished professors in Berlin, Paris Leipsic, and Copenhagen are zealously studying the Celtic language. The Professor of Sanscrit inthe University of Boston is teaching Irish to German students in the University," and Dr. Ligerson reports that " a wellknown French Professor, and editor of a review devoted to philology and Celtic literature, has been delivering weekly lectures at L'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes' in the Sorbonne, on the grammar of the ancient Irish language. In reference to the success of the primary object of the society the Council states..." The great object the society had in view and for which it laboured-namely, to get the language introduced into the school of Ireland-has been attained. And so legitimate and reasonable did the Commissioners consider the request in the interest of education and learning that they placed Trish not only on the same footing as French, German

and Italian, but on a footing similar to Greek

extra fees is paid as for modern languages:

CATHOLIC NEWS.

REV. P. A. MCKENNA lectured before the united Catholic Societies of Salem, Mass., on Sunday January 26, in aid of the Orphan Asylum.

DEATH OF AN URSULINE SUPERIORESS .- MOther Dominic, of the Ursuline Sisters on State suffering, departed this life on Wednesday, the 15th ult. THE NEW YORK CATHEDRAL .- St. Patrick's

Cathedral, New York, is to be dedicated in May. The marble for the altar is on its way from Italy. The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, Mo., has been invited to preach on that occasion. CATHOLICITY IN AUSTRALIA. - His Grace Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, laid the foundation-

stone of a new church at Lithgow, Australia,

on November 9th, 1878, and also the tounda-

tion-stone of St. Patrick's Church Tower, on the 11th. NEW CHURCH IN NORWICH, CONN. - St. Patrick's Church, Norwich, Conn., is nearly completed. It is expected that the first Mass will be celebrated within its walls, on the 7th of March next, the anniversary observed in honor of Ireland's patron saint, after whom the church is named.

New Church, Woburn, Mass .- The new St. Joseph's Church, East Woburn, Mass., will be dedicated May 4. The parish of East Woburn ed assistant to the paster, Father O'Conner. A Fair in aid of the church will be opened February 1.

CATHOLICITY IN GREAT BRITAIN .- From the Catholic Directory for 1879, which has just been issued, it appears that there are in Great Britain at the present time twenty-one Archpriests and thirty-eight churches. In Scot land, where the hierarchy has been recently re-established, there are six Bishops, 27 pricets, and 264 churches and stations.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. parents of the Blessed Virgin, being advanced in years and having no issue, vowed that if God would bless them with a child, they would ple. Their prayer was heard, and they became the parents of Mary, conceived without sin. In fulfilment of their vow they journeyed to Jerusalem, and presenting their child. but three years of age, to the High Priest, dedicated her to God, and the feast which the Church celebrates annually was instituted in honour of this event. Mary's life in the Temple may be more easily imagined than described : it must have been more like an angel's than that of a human being. Here she pre-pared herself for the high and holy mission for which she was destined. She passed her time in performing the duties assigned to her, in prayer and meditation, in studying the Holy Writings, and was the brightest example of every grace and virtue. It is said that during er sojourn in the Temple, where she remained until her espousal to St. Joseph, her whole after life was revealed to her in heavenly visions, and that with a joyous and willing heart she resigned herself to the designs of Providence. It is quite certain, however, that from the first moment of her life until her glorious Assumption, Mary always endeavoured to do what she knew would make her more perfect, and thus unite her more closely with

The See of Ardagh. The late Bishop Conroy, Papal ablegate to this continent, has been succeeded in the See of Ardagh by Mgr. Woodlock, Rector of the

her Divine Spouse.

Father Burke.

Catholic University, Dublin.

All Irish Catholics will be profoundly grieved to hear that Father Burke, the great Dominican, is seriously ill. He is at present lying in the convent at Tallaght, and his medical advisers have positively interdicted him from all intellectual labor.

War on Low Theatres.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has set a good example to city fathers in general by declaring war on the low theatres in his city, on the ground that they are disorderly houses. This' the interest of legitimate places of amusement.

Will there be Another Vatican Council?

(From the Catholic Herald) We are informed by a London correspondent that a new Œcumenical Council of the Catholic Church is projected to be held at Rome in the present year. It is reported among a few Catholics in London that the Pope is desirous to effect a solution of the present difficulty between the Church and the civil powers on the Continent by holding a council of the Universal Church.

Catholic Education in Ireland.

The Edinburgh Scotsman publishes the following from its London correspondent :-- "If I am rightly informed Cardinal Manning has had an opportunity offered him of explaining personally to Lord Beaconsfield his views respecting the Catholic education difficulty in Ireland. The question will probably be brought forward very prominently next session under the auspices of the government." (The Irish Catholics demand State endowment for the Catholic University.)

Home Rule.

[Irish Correspondent London Tablet.] Mr. Parnell, M.P., has left Ireland to begin as I understand, that series of meetings which he promised to summon and address in the various town of England and Scotland where there is a considerable Irish population. The only notable communications on the subject of the parliamentary action of the Home Rule members in the next session of parliament are letters from Mr. Henry, M.P., and Mr. Sullivan, M.P., published in the Manchester Examiner, and a letter from Mr. Richard Power, M.P., published in the Freeman of to-day. Explaining what Home Rule is, Mr. Henry writes: "Do not be deluded by the absurd bugbear that we want to repeal the Union." The Union is based on an act of Parliament, and that act was virtually repealed long ago, for instance, when the Protestant Church was disastablished. Home Rulers, as you see, wish to modify the Parliamentary Act of Union of the year 1801 in other particulars in addition to those in which it had already been practically modified in fact repealed but they do not remembered by us all, both professors and wish to go back to the Irish Constitution of pupils, with the sincerest pleasure. 1782, which was really a separation It was with the greatest satisfaction that of the two countries. This should be we first heard of your Lordship's appointment constantly borne in mind. Mr. Sullivan as successor to the great, wise, and good writes that he is of opinion that things are | Monseigneur Bourget, as Bishop of Montreal, brightening for the future, and that "Calm and your Hordship will be pleased to pardon reason, good sense, honest friendship will yet us in saying that our high expectations have and Latin; for which double the amount of prevail where passion has been so long su been more than fully realized. As children bows of lace and ribbon are taking their kids, of course, are indispensable on wedding

with the difficulty and yet the desire on the part of [Irishmen of awaking public opinion in England to a fair and calm consideration of the whole case of Ireland. Mr. Power urges that a meeting of Home Rule members friendly discussion should take place amongst and efficient action in the approaching scssion of Parliament. With reference to recent controversies in their own ranks, he writes, "There is nothing steadfast or fixed in our passionate struggle for liberty. We seem to become intoxicated with the desire for frredom, and rush thoughtlessly from change to change—from policy to policy. The popular leader of to-day is the traiter of to-morrow, who is about to bring his grey hairs to dishonour.' I am no supporter of Mr. Butt's recent policy. With a policy of inaction I have never agreed, in a policy of mild conciliation I do not believe, but I must refuse to entertain for a moment the idea that Isaac Butt is or ever will be a traitor to the National cause." He suggests that the differences in the party ought to be left to the arbitration of the Archbishop of Tuhm, of Messrs. Henry, Butt, Parnell, Shaw, Biggar, O'Neil Daunt, and Redmond.

What a Protestant Says of the Good Sisters.

New York, Jan. 27, 1879. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I notice in your issue of to-day an article headed "Sisters of Charity in Paris," and read with sorrow the injustice to which they are to be subjected. I must say a word for them (God bless them!) I have lain under their care a stranger, sick nigh unto death, and the gentle, loving care and tenderness of these Sisters from that time has made me charitable towards the sex. Where can be found their equal? Who, like them, will sacrifice the world and its pleasures? Who will bend over the ward bed of a suffering stranger and with tender, soothing ways still the almost bursting head, and night and day minister to every want, and all this without reward except in the great hereafter?

God bless the Sisters, those sinless, beautiful women, types of what is truly good. Ask any frontiersman or miner of them; see how they revere them.

A YANKEE PROTESTANT.

Irish Fraternization. [Irish Canadian.]

The Rev. James Carmichael is known to our readers as a Protestant of Montreal. His Irish sympathies proved him, while in that city, to be superior to the absurdity of hating any one for the love of God. The affection for everything and person Irish which distinguished him in Montreal is beginning to tell at the scene of his present duties—Hamilton. Always interesting to Irishmen, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Hamilton promises to become still more so under the elevating inspiration of that excellent clergyman's presence At a recent meeting of that body it was announced that the Rev. James Carmichael would preach the annual sermon on the 16th of March, and that the Irish National Society had concluded to forego their annual dinner on St. Patrick's Day to participate in the concert and lecture to be given that evening by Mr. N. F. Davin in aid of the funds of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. We trust that Mr. Car-michael s presence in the Society will receive, as it has received in Montreal on similar occasions, the compliment of the attendance at its forthcoming entertainment of a general turn out of Irish Catholics.

Vice-Regal Visit to Notre Dame Convent. OTTAWA, January 28 .- To-day the Governor-General and Princess Louise visited the Corvent of the Congregation of Notre Dame by invitation. The pupils prepared an extensive musical programme, which was carried out dmirably. The hall was profusely decorated. An address of welcome was presented, to which His Excellency replied. He opened

his remarks by saying :--Ladies, and I am glad to add to the word. Gentlemen, Benevolent Fairies,-Allow me to express my gratitude for the enjoyment offered us this afternoon in listening to your poems and addresses, both in English and in the noble French language, and I assure you we have been looking forward with considerable pleasure to this visit ever since we had the pleasure of an entertainment in the action will benefit public morality and serve parent institution of Montreal, of which your convent is the eldest daughter. His Excellency then proceeded to say that there was nothing more striking to the gaze of the traveller in passing through Canada than the various conventual institutions scattered throughout the country. which were enduring monuments of the zeal and self-denial of those who had afforded such ample means for the education of the ladies of their church, and which must be of the greatest benefit to the country in which they are situated. He spoke of the influence young ladies exercised on society, and said that as the convent was almost within the shadow of the Parliament buildings, it was scarcely possible to estimate the influence many of the young ladies present might exercise over those who, in the future, would fill the Legislative halls. He concluded by complimenting the young ladies upon their excellent music, singing and recitations, and expressed a doubt as to whether he would ever hear again a programme in which it would be more difficult to find any imperfection.

Their Excellencies then inspected the institution, and paid a visit to the Dorcas Society in connection with the convent. The Princess spoke some words of encouragement to the ladies. Among the invited guests were Hon. Messrs. Tilley, O'Connor and Masson, Vicars-General Jouvent, of this city, and Farrally, of Kingston, and the Mayor of Ot-

St. Patrick's Commercial Academy.

On Friday, the 17th ult., the St. Patrick's Commercial Academy, Point St. Charles, was visited by his Lordship Bishop Fabre, accompanied by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, and Father Hogan, of St. Ann's, when the following address was read by Master H. Wall :--

To His Lordship the Most Reverend EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, D.D., Bishop of Montreal. May it please Your Lordship,-In our own name, and in behalf of the Principal and professors of St. Patrick's Academy, we desire respectfully to approach your Lordship and extend to you a thrice hearty welcome to this our educational institution. By your Lordship's visit we feel that you have conferred upon us a distinguished honor, one of which we are justly proud, and which will long be

preme." Both gentlemen deal principally of course Holy Mother, we the Church, we bplaces. The present of the second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE recognize in your Lordship the dignity of Chief Pastor of this diocese; and knowing that your mission is of God, and not of man we cheerfully and without hesitation accord to you the homage of our filial love and obeshould at once be summoned, and that dience. Believing, as all Catholics do, that there is but one God, one faith, one baptism, them as to the best means of securing united | we hope that during the term of your episcopacy your heart may never experience the agony of seeing any member of your flock wandering among forbidden pastures, seduced by the wiles of false shepherds—the wolves in sheep's clothing denounced by our Divine Master. On the contrary, we will pray that you may have the consolation to witness the few who have so strayed returning penitently to the one fold of the One Shepherd.

We would further humbly ask to be permitted to join in the homage justly awarded you by all your people of almost every nationality, in admiration of your eminent ability, in profound appreciation of the wisdom with which you have so efficiently, prudently and ably administered the affairs of this, your vast diocese, and in the expression of our perpetual obligations to you for the incalculable good conferred upon our educational establishments. That you have at all times taken the greatest interest in the education of the youth confided to your paternal care, is most manifest; and in this respect, as in all others, we cannot better express our feelings than by exclaiming as did the prophet of old, " Ecce Sacerdos Magnus."

As a memorial of this kind and eventful visit, we pray that your Lordship may benignantly condescend to grant that ne plus ultra of boys' anticipations—a whole holiday, the recollection whereof will soothe many a future weary hour, and float down the current of memory as one of the pleasing events in connection with this most auspicious occasion. In conclusion, and while asking your Epis-

copal Benediction, we would express the hope that length of days may be your portion on earth to administer in the vineyard of the Lord intrusted to your charge. (Signed)

The Principal, Professors and Pupils of St. Patrick's Academy.

Point St. Charles, Jan 17th, 1879.

His Lordship, after making a few appropri ate remarks to the pupils, and giving them the 27th of the next month as a holiday, drew the proceedings to a close by bestowing the Episcopal Benediction.

Anti-Bismarck. (New York Sun.)

The following document was circulated extensively in the city yesterday, and signed by many well-known citizens :--

We hereby call upon the citizens of New York to enter their remonstrance against the oppressive and infimous policy now enforced upon the people of Germany, a policy which thought, of speech, of the press, and of assemblage; which is incarcerating them in prisons, driving them into exile, and subjecting them to untold suffering and which is disgraceful to the nineteenth century and the spirit of iustice.

The people of this city, without regard to difference of party or race, who see the rights of all men involved in the rights of the German Democracy, and who approve of a pro-test against the recent despotic measures of Bismarck being sent from the United States. are invited to a meeting to be held in Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening next, at which addresses will be made in the English and German languages.

The French Authorities and Religious

Teachers in School. One of the great impediments to the re conciliation of the French Catholics with the Republic-so much desired by the Moderate Republicans-is the determination shown by the local authorities throughout the country to suppress all elementary schools conducted by Religious teachers; all, in fact, except those in immediate dependence on themselves and on the State. The French Catholic papers have been for a long time past full of details of the persistent war carried on by the Prefects of Departments and the mayors of communes and their subordinates against the schools taught by the Christian Brothers and Religious women, who, in a great number of instances, have been violently and illegally expelled from their schools by an arbitrary stretch of power, and against the wish of the inhabitants. And any hope of redress by the Government would seem to be illusory. M Bardoux, the Minister of Public Instruction, has hitherto turned a deaf ear to all remonstrances from, and on behalf, of the Religious congregations, and one day last week that Minister gave audience to a deputation from the Municipal Council of Paris, who came to him to ask for the total exclusion of the Religious element from all the schools in the Capital. This proposition. which is, by the way, at present completely illegal, was so far entertained by M. Bardoux that he promised to refer it to the Council of Ministers, and to communicate the decision to the Municipality on or before the 14th inst.

A Modern Retreat-Dumb Ladies.

[Liverpool Albion.] A London correspondent writes that the district around Lloyd's square, in West London, is very much mystified. A number of of dumbness. They rise early, long before the sun, and go into the dark, cold street saying no word to any mortal soul They return immediately after nine at night; do not even ask for a candle. rooms. They are devout Protestants "doing a retreat" at the Home of Nazareth, occupied given out, are ladies of wealth and position. some of them ladies of title. Early in the morning precisely at the hour of six, they of the holy Ritualistic Fathers who have been appointed for the service. Every moment of food is of the plainest. Talking is hardly tolprayer or at meditations. They should, pro-So these ladies in retreat set forth every evening in mysterious silence to the neighboring lodging houses, holding no communication Another runs away into oblivion, lost in the with man or woman, neither asking nor an- ruts and obscure channels of adversity. Cromswering questions, passing as if absorbed, form their devotions. Such is the modern antique idea of the religious life. I would deprecate it, but I remember those lines in "Leave thou thy sister while she prays."

Lower skirts are now made of velvet and upper ones of brocade, plain silk or cloth. Seal-brown faced with blue plush makes a charming bonnet for a brunette.

Belt bouquets are going out of style, and ាននារា di occasions Delice de curala edi lo Treologicali នា

THE QUEEN'S DESCENT.

-In your issue of the Catholic Times of

Has She Irish Blood in Her Veins?-Interestlug Letter. (Liverpool Catholic Times)

the 27th ult., in an able article under the above heading, in reference to the Irish descent of the Princess Louise, lately published in the Quebec Weekly Chronicle, by a Canadian writer over the signature "St, Bridget," you are pleased to mention my name in terms so kind that I beg leave not only to thank you for your courtesy to me in the matter, but also to trouble you with the following observations; with the view of converting you, if possible, from being a sceptic in the Irish lineal descent of the present Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland. I do not know "St. Bridget," to whose pedigree of the Princess Louise you allude; but that pedigree, I find, corresponds in the main with Queen Victoria's lineal descent, as I trace it (in page 24 of the first series of my "Irish Pedigrees,") from O'Clery's Irish Genealogies, which will, I assure you, bear the strictest scrutiny. That lineal descent, it is right to say, I most unexpectedly met with after many years laborious research in looking up my own family genealogy; and you may imagine my astonishment at finding that the 112th Monarch of Ireland, who is No. 81 on her Majesty's lineal descent, was the ancestor of my family! Having discovered this strange fact I followed up the research and found (see page 279 of the second series of my "Pedigrees") that, up to the English invasion of Ireland, my ancestors, were Princes of Tara, part of whose patrimony consisted of that magnificent plain extending between the rivers Liffey and Boyne, from the city of Dublin to the town of Drogheda, thence to Kells in the county Meath, and containing the districts about Tara, Trim, Navan, Athboy, Dunboyne, Maynooth, Clane, Celbridge, Lucan, Leixlip, and all that part of the county Dublin north of the River Lifley, cruelly dispossessed by Henry the Second of their territories in the Kingdom of Meath, my tamily was then scatterred: some of them settled in Leinster, some in Ulster, some in England, some in Scotland, some in France, some in Germany. and (mine) the senior branch of the family settled in that part of Connaught now known as the county Sligo, where, in the 17th century, Cromwell unjustly confiscated the estates of my ancestors, because they were "Papist Proprietors." Unhappily for me, my family gained nothing, but lost all, by the English connection.

The 112th Monarch of Ireland, above mentioned, was Art-Ean-Thear, son of the Monarch Conn of the Hundred Battles, who was slain A.D. 157. That Art had a sister named Aarad, who was the wife of Connire the Second, the 111th Monarch of Ireland, and known as Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe," by whom she had three sons, the eldest of these, Carbry Ridda, was the first King of Dalriada, and leprives them of their liberties, the liberty of eighth in descent from the said Carbry was Loarn, the last King of Dalrinda, in Scotland, who lived in the lifth century; and whose daughter Earca was married to Muredach, an Irish prince, son of Eoghan, son of the Irish Monarch Niall Mor (or Niail the Great), known as "Niall of the Nine Hostages," who was sixth in descent from the ancestor of my family. Earca's two sons were-1. Murtogh Mor MacEarca, the 131st Monarch of Ireland; and 2. Fergus Mor MacEarca, who succeeded his grandfather Loarn, and became the first absolute King of Scotland, and of the Milesian race: "So," say the Four Masters, " the succession continued in his blood and lineage ever since to this day"-down to our gracious Queen Victoria; Muredach, above named, had other sons besides the two MacEarcas, here mentioned, who were his only sons by his wife Earca; one of those other sons was Ferach, who was the remote ancester of MacCathmhaoill, of Scotland. The Celtic scholar will see that the epithet cathmhaoill (which, among other names has been anglicised Campbell) means "a heap in battle," and is is quite distinct from the epithet cambeal, which means "crooked mouth;" and according to O'Clery's Irish Genealogies, MacCathmhaoill is the Celtic patronymic of the Dukes of Argyle The Marquis of Lorne is therefore of Irish ancestry, which, I be-

lieve, he avows. As the Marquis derives his title from the territory of Lorne, which was called after King Loarn, above mentioned, the present Governor-General of Canada is also, as you justly say, " the wearer of a title not surpassed in antiquity byany other in existence."-I am, sir, your very faithful servant.

JOHN O'HART. Ringsend, Dublin, 10th January, 1879.

Mr. John O'Hart, of Dublin, has addressed

In reply to this letter, the Catholic Times, editorially, says:

us a letter, which will be found elsewhere, on the Irish descent of the Queen. He is good enough to suggest that we hold an opinion contrary to his, and hopes to convert us by the genealogy he produces. We do not presume to hold any opinion at all in the matter. We leave that to such students of the Gaelic as Mr. O'Hart, who alone are capable of forming a judgment. If we did not express a cordial acceptance of "St. Bridget's " theory, it was because others, with more authority than we possess, have remained incredulous. However, from all the evidence. before us and we hold some we have not published-we are bound to believe both ladies have suddenly appeared in the lodging Bridget" and Mr. O'Hart, and to accept the houses there who assume the womanly virtue | contention, well sustained as it is, that Queen Victoria is of Irish descent. Of course we attach no importance to the fact. Victor Emmanuel sprang from the same family, as a ripe Celtic scholar informs us, and very few Irishmen would be proud of the relationship. but expect it to be given to them, and then If the Queen were a lineal descendant of pass, without as much as a "thank you," but | Julius Casar or Ptolemy it would amount to with a sad smile and a dignified bow to their the same thing, as far as we are concerned. With regard to the Marquis of Lorne, we thank Mr. O'Hart for a correction. Mr. O'Neill by the Sisters of Bethany. Most of them, it is Russell evidently confounded Cathmhaoill with Cambeal, and thus gave a wrong definition of the origin of the name Campbell. morning precisely at the hour of six, they Irish orthoppy, on a moment's considerameet to do their devotions under the direction tion, makes the former more consistent than the latter, and we are inclined to believe Mr. O'Hart in preference to Mr. Russell. Mr. the day has its devotional occupation. The O'Hart, as he tells us, discovered Her Majesty's lineage in searching for his own, and he was erated. For nearly fifteen hours they are at somewhat surprised to find that he has sprung from the same stem as his sovereign. Such perly speaking, not leave the Home. But the are the vicissitudes of families. One stream Sisters of Bethany cannot put them all up. trickles along the highways of power and prosperity, lengthening its chain, and preserving itself through many sinuous courses. well completed the spoliation previous conquerors had begun, but Cromwell was as inimical to the reigning link as to that which took shelter beyond the Shannon. The only difference, was that, when Cromwell disappeared, and the royal house came back, the O'Harts remained as unfortunate as ever. No matter who was in power they remained in

the colding of the day of configuration that all age A light-rose pink is the choicest color for ladies gloves at this writing. Pure white

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

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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.

A New Industry.

Superphosphate manure manufacture growing apace near Ottawa. The nich fields of phosphates found near the capital promise to be of much benefit to Canadian industry. The phosphate can, we learn, be worked at a greater profit when the crude ore is manufactured into superphosphate manure for use in this country and for expertation. In Europe the supply of phosphate is, if not failing, at least declining, and thus Canadian superphosphates may come into greater use. But Local House betray us as the Conservatives not only does the phosphate promise in Ottawa have done, we can enjoy the luxury to be abundant, but in consequence of raking them. of the high percentage of tri-basic phosphate of lime which it contains, Canadian phosphate promises to be the phosphate of the future. It can be worked cheaply and exported cheaply. If the mines are as well supplied as there is good reason to expect, we may ex- | be ninety days, and yet the pay is the samepect within the next few years to see superphosphates occupy an important position in sion of sixty days, exclusive of Sundays: this our home and export trade. We learn, too, that the most approved machinery and the too much. The men, as a rule, are not worth most experienced manufacturers are to be im- one-third of it. It would be cheaper and betported. A good deal of crude phosphate ter to pay some of them to stop away than pay is now imported into England from the West them \$16.50 for saying—nothing, pairing their Indies. The article manufactured from it is nails in public, and playing follow-my-leader very often sent back to the West Indies at the expense of the country. There are many again. The new industry has a large field, of the American States that only pay their and it promises well.

The Glasgow Bank.

The directors of the Glasgow Bank have been convicted, and will have to don the dress and undergo the drudgery of convict life. They defrauded the public, and they must suffer the consequences. English law makes no distinction of persons. Prince and peasant who outrage the law will, by the law, be made to suffer. What a commentary this is on our law, our institutions, and our morality? Here crime and fraud are sheltered. Here it is no sin to rob your neighbours. Here no one is under a ban if he wilfully knowingly and with intent, deliberately "fails," refusing to pay his debts while yet in possession of means enough wherewith to do it. No one would dream of sending Bank Directors to penal serviture in Canada? Fortunately none of our Bank Directors are in the sad plight to which the Glasgow Bank Directors reduced themselves; but even if they were, they would not be punished. The public would not stand a serious prosecution; or if it did, and conviction followed, a term of three months' imprisonment would wipe out all their sins. However, we have no reason to anticipate such a calamity, and we suppose the country will forever be saved from such a catastrophe. It is fortunate, too, that we have a good example before us, and we hope it will have a good effect.

Mr. Dunbar Browne.

What are we coming to? Where are the constitutional rights and liberties of the people drifting to? Is wan tof confidence in the commercial integrity of the country to be followed by want of confidence in the administration of laws? A public officer is arrested for embezzlement. The embezzlement is not denied; nay, it is admitted. The culprit is brought before a Magistrate and the Magistrate first apologises, mark you, apologises for doing his duty, by refusing to accept bail! What has the duty of Mr. Desnoyers, as a public servant, to do with his "private friendship for Mr. Dunbar Browne? paid to do his duty to the State and not to haul his private friendship into the courts. Again, it is said that the "Minister of Inland Revenue has been telegraphed to in order to know if bail shall be accepted!" This is an outrage upon all law. The Minister of Inland Revenue has nothing to do with the case, beyond giving his evidence, if he has any evidence to give. Mr. Dunbar Browne is in the hands of the law, and the Minister of Inland Revenue has no power to interfere, unless he is willing to take the responsibility of telling the people of this country that he is the law, and that his word must be obeyed. If this is to be the case, then let us know that we no longer live in a country governed by constitutional principles, but that we live under an autocratic partizenship, which is worse than autocratic tyranny. Mr. Dunbar Browne must be treated on his merits as a citizen, and without prejudice either for or against him. If not, then the sooner we see the depths to which we have fallen the better for us all.

The Speakership.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Herald says that there is a good deal of trouble about the Speakership. He says that Blanchet has the promise, but that Mr. Costigan's friends are not idle. All we can say is that the Irish Catholics of Canada were sold, deliberately and treacherously sold, by the Conservative party, and that the only chance Sir John A. Macdonald has of removing the stain of treachery from his name is to shuffle his cards again and prove that gave us a Minister of the Crown and a not fully meet my approval, and there are moral which should receive mere than passing speaker; the Conservative Government give also some engineering difficulties in the way;

anything with less authority to give, the Irish Catholic representative would, no doubt, be the honoured recipient of it. These are the facts, plain and unvarnished, and anyone who attempts to excuse the Government for party or selfish purposes is the deadliest enemy the Irish Catholics can have. When an Irish Catholic endeavors to explain this wrong away, rest assured that he is looking out for himself. He is of a class of men who would use his countrymen in order to advance his own individual ends. He is a man of the Dr. Bergin class, who make speeches in Montreal in order to benefit by them in Ontario. But if our arrangements for the coming seesion are perfected, as we hope they will be, the mask will, we expect, be torn from many a countenance, and the men who sold the Irish Catholics of Canada, and the men who want to sell them, will have the satisfaction of seeing their policy given to the world.

The Local Legislature.

When the Conservatives return to power in the Province of Quebec, which we hope they will do this summer, we think the Irish Catholics should agitate for a representative in the Ministry. At the present moment we think the Irish Catholics are pretty unanimous in their desire for a change, and they will no doubt do their share towards bringing about the defeat that is in store for the Hon-Mr. Joly. The Local Premier may have economised the public funds, and he may have done good, but he has done nothing to warrant us in supposing that he is desirous of giving our people in that position which Irish Catholics think themselves entitled to. Like the powers that be in Ottawa, the Local Legislature has persistently treated the claims of the Irish Cathulics with as much stern indifference as they well could, and we are not aware that we owe anything to either side of the House. But as the Hon. Mr. Joly did not think proper to give a a position in his Cabinet to one Irish Catholic, then it may be as well to try what the others will do in order to give the Conservatives no excuse. As for our part, we believe that both parties will give us just as much as we can force from them. Neither of them love us, and they can only be made to respect us by making our influence felt where, when and how we can. But we are disposed to think that the Conservatives mean to do us justice, and if they do, we shall rejoice when they are in office, for our mission is to stand to those who stand to our people; and if the Conservatives in the

85 Per Day.

Why should our law-makers get \$1,000 for attending a session of Parliament? The session may be thirty, it may be sixty, or it may \$1,000 for the session. Take an average sesmakes more than \$16.50 a day. This is far law-makers \$2, \$3, and \$4 a day, and one, Rhode Island, only gives them \$1 a day. There are quite a number of them, including Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina and others that only pay \$5 a day, and we fail to see why our legislators should receive any more. In the whole of the United States there is only one that pays more than Canada, and that is New York, which pays \$1,500, but this, according to a new arrangement, is to be reduced to S3 a day. Thus Pennsylvania will be the highest. It will continue for the present to pay \$1,000 a session. The population of Pennsylvania is nearly as large as the population of Canada, and, no doubt, there, too, the indemnity of the legislators will be regulated by the day, after some time. But, meanwhile, if the Government is in carnest about reducing the expenses of the country it should commence by cutting down the indemnity of the members of Parliament, and follow the excellent example of our neighbors across the line. If it could be done, we would rather see members of Parliament paid according to the ability they displayed, and then, indeed, we would have economy in legislation.

"The Rev. Joseph Iuman."

Some "Rev. Joseph Inman," who advertises quack medicines all over the Dominion and the United States, has been found out to be-a fraud. His advertising patronage is extensive, and the name of the "Rev. Joseph" was known far and wide. As the Scythian Ambassador said to Alexander, "The world was scarcely large enough to contain him." His fame spread from east to west, and the "Rev. Joseph Inman" was made the confident of many a silly man and woman's woes. But fate, in the columns of the New York Sun, has at last claimed him for its own, and henceforth the "Rev. Joseph Inman" must assume some other name in order to enable him to carry on his nefarious "practice." As a great number of Canadian journals, as well as a great number of people, were duped by this advertising quack, it may be as well for them to know that the New York Sun shadowed the so-called "Rev. Joseph Inman," and found-a myth. Some one, however, did a certain class of business in the name of the "Rev. Joseph Inman," and associated the fictitions cleric with the address of a bible class, both of which have no existence. Persons suffering from some weakness were advised to write to the "Rev. Joseph Inman, Bible Class' such an address, and they would, in return, be advised what to do. The "title" and the "bible class" were calculated to mislead, and, no doubt, did mislead, a great number, and we suppose the fertile brain of the "Rev. Joseph Inman" will find some other title and some other address by which he will be enabled to continue his "practice" and dupe the silly people who believe in quack medicine, and who furnish food for charlatans like the "Rev. Joseph Inman."

Iron Work in Canada.

There is now in Canada a gentleman named Wrigley. This gentleman is the agent of an English iron-work company. His business to this country is to ascertain the likelihood of starting iron-works here with any degree of success, and to select the most favorable site for the crection of a foundry. In a letter recently published Mr. Wrigley Savs :--

"I am not quite certain in what part of Canada the English company I am now acting for would prefer to locate their iron works. This is a matter which they have yet to take into consideration, and they will decide the question for themselves, after I have he is not the gay deceiver the Posr and the | tried what I can do with some of the most Irish Canadian call him. The facts are as favorably situated municipalities in Ontario. plain as noon-day. The Reform Government The land situated on the Toronto marsh does

say where the iron works will be permanently. located."

Like a prudent man of business, he wants to find out the best location, and no doubt he will not make his choice in a hurry. But in another part of the letter we are told that nothing will be done until it is seen what protection Government means to give. If Parliament protects the company, then the company is, it is said, prepared to transfer its works from England to Canada. The contemplation of such an enterprise is but the commencement, or at least an indication of what some English manufacturers think of Protection. It furnishes us with an example of how men are willing to risk their means under a system calculated to advance the commercial resources of the country.

The Insolvency Law. It has been generally admitted that the Insolvency law has been a failure, and the Dominion Board of Trade only reflected the opinions of the people in suggesting a reform. There can be no doubt that the Insolvency law is too often used for the purpose of defrauding creditors, and legitimate trade must be injured by an act that protects men in the practice of a dishonorable business. To men who fail in business because of unfortunate speculation every protection should be given; but to men who fail for the purpose of cheating their creditors there should be no other protection than the penitentiary. In the old country there is some pretence at commercial morality; in this country there is little or none. Fraudulent bankrupts are in the old country supposed to be scarce; here, however, if public rumor is to be believed, fraudulent bankrupts are in the ascendant in commercial life and in social surroundings. Any law that encourages such a state of affairs must be an evil. It is an incentive to men who are dishonestly inclined. It points out a road by which men may with impunity rob their neighbors, and escape the consequences of fraud. To such a state have affairs come that even honest trulesman who fails in an honest way is subject to suspicion. It is for these reasons that the public will, we believe, be glad to see some reforms made in the Insolvency Act, or if reforms are impossible, to return to the old method of collecting debts by the ordinary procees of

Irish Catholics.

There is not in Montreal, and we are not aware that there is anywhere in the Province of Quebec, an Irish Catholic at the head of a department. In the Local Legislature, or in the Municipalities, it appears to be considered that second or third-rate positions are good enough for Irishmen. The bones of office are thrown to them after they have been picked by men of every other nationality, and it is time for Irish Catholics to realize the fact, that in the calculations of those who surround them, they amount to-little or nothing. It may be a humiliation to be obliged to admit this, but there is the fact. In numbers the Irish Catholics are many, in influence they are few. They can muster a goodly number, but that is all. They have neither the standing nor the influence which their numbers entitle them to, and the fact that not one Irish Catholic is at the head of a department either in Montreal, or, as far as we know, in the Province, is substantial proof of what we say. It is useless at this time to inquire into the cause of this exclusion, or accident, as the case may be. It may be traceable to influences for which Irish Catholics themselves may, in some degree, be responsible. But whatever the cause, the fact is patent, and neither the polished subtelty of our so-called friends the Conservatives, nor the " walk into my parlor" invitations of our so-called friends the Reformers, should blind Irish Catholics to the one broad truth, that both parties use them, and, after using them, throw them away as things to be w when the electi And this will continue so long as the Irish Catholics continue the slaves of either one party or the other. There are times when Irish Catholics must take sides; but they should be careful not to be deceived by the treacherous inuendoes of politicians who use the Irish Catholics, not for the benefit of Irish Catholics, but for the aggrandisement of men who are politicians above all, and who care no more for Ireland and the Irish than a tombstone cares for the bones of the dead.

The Cattle Trade. The news about the Cattle Trade this morning is somewhat conflicting. From one source we learn that the action of the Home Government has been exaggerated, and that there has been no "prohibition" of the Cattle Imde, but that a strict supervision over all cattle landed in England will be instituted. So far this is satisfactory. But according to another telegram received this morning the question again assumes a somewhat serious aspect. We are told that the "English Consul in New York has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that pleuro-pneumonia undoubtedly exists amongst cattle in his district." Here, then, is the issue, and in view of this news we cannot help thinking that the Canadian Cattle Trade via the United States is seriously threatened. But, so far as we can learn, we can see no proof that pleuro-pnoumonia exists in Canada. There may be some cases in On-tario; but, if so, the press has been singularly reticent about them. If the disease exists the country had better know it, and the Government should be urged to take measures to stamp it out. Again, the telegram we publish from London about the "Ontario" makes the case more serious still. On board there were American and Canadian cattle, and the disease made its appearance on the voyage. The animals were slaughtered when they landed, and American and Canadian alike suffer the consequences. At first people, who do not know England well, might be disposed to attribute the prohibitory order to a desire to satisfy the English cattle raisers. But anyone who knows anything about England, knows that such a thing was impossible. The order was made with a genuine desire to prevent the importation of diseased meat. Subsequent circumstances have proved that the Government was right. It may, however, be still possible for the Canadian cattle trade to be continued, but the only safe way is to see if the cattle cannot be shipped by Halifax, instead of New York or Boston. The expense of transportation will be greater, but the Intercolonial, no doubt, will do what it can to encourage the industry.

Bad Books. It is some satisfaction to notice that the authorities in some American cities are awakening to the fact that the cheap literature of the day has much to do with the immorality and degradation of the masses of the people. The telegram we published last evening from Albany-which said that " cheap novels and cheap scrials are to be found where bread is wanting, and in the pockets of almost every boy and girl able to read,"-carries with it a ns a President of the Council, and if there was so that at present I am not in a position to nevel "class is one of the most demoralizing

tendencies of the age. Children are crammed of conscience to the large Catholics with crime, which being deprived of all its that it is a satire to speak of grossness loses half its vice. The minds of children are trained to view crime as if it were not crime at all. The passions are made children according to the dictates of Catholic to triumph, but to triumph as if virtue tri-umphed over vice, and not vice over virtue. in Ireland, which we hear, by this morning's umphed over vice, and not vice over virtue. But there is no occasion to go to Albany for news, is likely to be taken up by the English a lesson. Go into the first newspaper shop you meet. Take a look over the counter, and you will see enough of the vicious literature to poison the mind of every poor child who is able to read it. And this, too, is the kind of reading that is eagerly sought after. The young people crave for it, and if it is to be had within the city limits, they will find out the place. But it is an unfavorable commentary on the parents who allow it, for it is they and not the poor children who are to blame. Even if we put this question on no higher ground than that of expediency, that alone thing to see men live in peace and harmony should induce parents to be careful of what their children read. If it be true that the cation may have done something towards "tree is bent as the twig inclines" then the bringing about such a result. But we are minds of children, who are allowed to read satisfied that the same result would be obbad books, must yield to the presence of the tained through the agency of denominational subtle but poisonous breezes of sensational works. Nay, we would go beyond this. If there is no other way of stopping this vicious and wholesale scattering of bad books, we would Catholics of Ireland, and gives to them that like to see the sale of them prohibited by which every man should possess without like to see the sale of them prohibited by law. We call for Protection for our trade and manufacturers.; why not protect the morality of our youths as well? We already prohibit the sale of certain works, and such prohibition has, we are sure, done good. Why, then, not go further and stop the sale of a class of books which are calculated to undermine the morality of the young, and to form for vicious purposes minds which might be easily trained to better ways and

Baby Farming. Baby farming is one of the results of over-

nobler aspirations.

crowding. As people multiply in the cities crime proportionally increases, and as crime increases baby farming flourishes. Crime will always flourish as the detection of it becomes less, and detection is always less in large, than it is in small, communities. There is more crime in London than there is in the whole of Scotland. In the case of one, crime has a chance of escaping detection, because of the overcrowding; in the case of the other the chances of detection are great, because the community is scattered. In London Day; farming is a flourishing institution. Children are "raised" at so much a head. If they are starved to death before they get old enough to toddle about, so much the better for those who put them out to "farm." And from London it is only to be expected that baby farming should come to Canada. We are not aware of the extent to which baby farming is carried on in this country, but we see that Toronto has been furnishing the country with a few examples of late. As in the old country the children were "given out," and as in the old country the children are starved, sometimes to death. Of the "mothers" of those poor children we shall say nothing. They are in many cases more to be pitica than despised. But if there are women in Canada who are known as baby farmers, we do not see why they cannot be reached by a process of law. If there is no law by which they can be amenable, then a law should be made for their special benefit. A police surveillance should be enforced over all private individuals, as well as over public institutions, who are paid for the care of other people's children. If lunatic asylums must be visited, we see no reason why houses where children are "farmed' should escape.

Hard Times. The present Government has intimated that it intends to reduce the salaries of all

ing the hard times, this is a necessary measure

of living within their means. Extravagance has had a good deal to do with the poverty many are now enduring, and the hard times have been the means of bringing thousands to their senses. If Montrealers, or Canadians in general, lived for years past as they are living now, we would hear very little about hard times. Men, as a rule, stand adversity better than they stand success. A decade of commercial enterprise, durwhich everybody made money, the country half crazed. Poor men found themselves rich in a fev years. They were not accustomed to wealth and they rushed into extravagance. The "beggar on horseback" cantered through the thoroughfares and now he has fulfilled his proverbial mission, and we find him at his destination. If Canadians had been economical the change in the times would not have perceptibly influenced the happiness of the people It is the change from extravagant living to moderate expenditure that makes the cry of hard times so usual. It is not the fact that Canadians are not now making money, so much as the fact that when they made money they spent it. But quiet and economical living, with Protection, will make Canada what it was. The Government has meanwhile set a good example, but that example must be real, and not a delusion. For instance, the Government hints that it will reduce the salaries of its officials. Yes; but by this morning's telegrams from Ottawa we learn that the "incomes of civil service officials are not assessable." Now if this be so, there should be a still greater reduction than ten per cent. Suppose a government official gets \$2,000 a year. Ten per cent reduction would leave this \$1,800. This reduction was promised, or implied if you like, at a time when it was not known that the \$2,000 could not be assessed. If that is so a further reduction must be made, or else the assessment will in some measure play off against the ten per cent, and the country will be sold.

Catholic Education in Ireland.

If Protestants want secular education, they are quite right in insisting upon having it. If they think religious instruction unnecessary in schools, by all means let them have their way. But we must not be denied the privilege of differing from them, and if we prefer to have religious education it is a right which we claim to exercise. As for our part, we, in common with all Catholics, think religious instruction, not only necessary, but of, vital importance. If a child has a soul at all it is worth looking after, in schools as well as out of schools. If Christ was God, and if God is indeed the ruler of the Universe, then, of a surety, any instruction that is calculated to teach a love for Him and a knowledge of Him, must be desirable. We would like to see Protestant, and Catholic children receive a religious education, but if Protestant parents object, then it is their own business, not ours. We may regret the position they take but we would not coerce them. Now, this is all Catholics, in every part of the world, ask for themselves. Let Protestants educate their own children as they like;

Government next session. All the Catholics ask for is to educate their children as Catholics think best. Why should Catholics be forced to give their children a secular education, any more than Protestants should be forced to give their children a religious education? The only thing in favor of the "National" system is that it brings Catholic and Protestant youths together, and by contact rubs away the bit terness too often engendered by foolish animosities. Anything that does this must do good. It is a becoming and a Christian education, and the English Government will do a kindly and a generous act if, as the cable indicates, it yields to the demands of the being subjected to disadvantage—the right to educate his child as he thinks best.

France.

Once again in the history of France a great mistake has been made. A tried patriot, a stern soldier, and a necessary man, has been obliged to hand over his authority to a man of radical inclinations. France needed a Conservative chief. None other was able to restrain the fiery impulse of the people. A weak mind and a yielding spirit at the head may MacMahon saw that radical France was shooting Ningara. He saw the impious follower of Voltaire heading the nation to its ruin; he saw great men like Gambetta and Grevy coquet with the theorists of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." The country was crazed with folly, and views destructive to society and at war with order were blated over the land. To give way to such sentiments would be to give way to ruin. Radicalism in France means no society, no property and no God. MacMahon faithfully resisted the torrent until it overwhelmed him. For six years years he has saved France from itself, and it will be well for M. Grevy if he can leave behind him so good a record. M. Grevy is an old man, and Gambetta will be the power behind the throne. Authority and responsibility often restrain men who, removed from either might be radicals. Men are extremists, as a rule, where they have little or nothing to lose. Gambetta may ourb his fiery opinions and labor to consolidate the Republic on a Conservative basis, but the danger is that Radicalism will now overwhelm him, and a radical France means civil war. France may be satisfied with a Republic. She may accept the Republic, and under its ægis become all her admirers wish her to tual and moral faculties," be, but France will never quietly accept a rule that precludes God and savors of the devil. Gambetta has already brought enough of evils to France. It was he who raised the cry of "Guerre a l'outrance" after Sedan. Were it not for Gambetta, France would, after that disaster, have bent her head and would have accepted defeat. But the "fiery young barrister," who took care to keep out of harm's way, urged the country on to destruction and to ruin. It was he who influenced the nation. And it was owing to his policy that the Germans marched into Paris and overrun the country. He was "dictator," and his "dictatorship' Government officials ten per cent. Consider- savors more of the doings of a brave than the cool deliberations of a statesman of economy. It will, too, set a good example, have sobered, and with sobriety will and the people will begin to see the necessity come a desire to conserve the institutions of the country. We hope so, but if not, then the future is full of trouble, and before many years the world may witness another attempt to raise the standard of the Commune, and if that triumph, then farewell all that is good in the world. However, we hope that the authority now vested in the Radical Chiefs will sober them, and out of all this a strong Conservative Republic will come, and that Communism will be kept where it properly belongs to-in the dust.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Science a Little Confused.

To the Editor of the THUE WITNESS and POST. Sir,-Dr. Howard may rest assured that his kindly sentiments are fully reciprocated by me; and there is one thing I desire the learned gentleman to be convinced of in limine, viz., that I am rather referring to general principles held by some scientists than particularly criticizing the opinions of Dr. Howard. Where Dr. Howard accords with the materialistic ideas of the positive school, I must condemn him; where his views are in consonance with sane philosophy and the moral doctrine of the Church-which, I am glad to say, is generally the case with him-I have nothing to object to. The wild theories of Comte, Spencer, Perceval, Tyndall, Huxley & Co., are of terrific import in this century, one of the last staggering steps, I do believe, of dying Father Time. If the Catholic Church, full of Divine instincts, took the alarm at their covert or open materialism, and instantly condemned Mikliff, Arnold of Brescia, Gordiano Bruno, Savonarola, and the other speculative Communists, who were the precursors of the worshippers of Humanity, the Positivists, the Idealists, and the rag, tag and bobtail who bawl forth their crude conceptions in an atmosphere of beer and tobacco-their own muddled brains being the be-all and the endall of morals—how much more should we fear those monstrous errors when an irreligious press furnishes the masses with the poisonous pabulum of false liberty, false progress, false enlightenment, and lends its tremendous influence to the defication of man.

his weaknesses, his ignorance and his crimes? Can Dr. Howard have overlooked the real signification of the struggle now going on between the Catholic Courch and infidel materialism? Can he have forgotten the solemn voice lately hushed in death, and the tears of the true friend of humanity, the immortal Pius IX.? On every side we see pretended scientists striving to indoctrinate the masses with the idea that man's perceptibility is the result of pure human effort—that he should limit his aspirations to earthly wellbeing-that the various relations of man with man and with society are of human originthat laws, rulers, forms of government and moral obligations are simply the result of human development—that obedience must be measured, by man's own wants and desiresthat God, in short, is a myth, merely imagined by a sacerdotalism which has ever sought to establish itself upon the ruins of free thought and, human independence. The astronomer reads the heavens, and finds upon its starry let Catholics do the same. Give liberty geologist penetrates the hidden depths of the none is intended.

globe, and finds mysteries of Nature, but never Nature's God. The physician dissects the minutest portion of the human body, not to manifest the admirable wisdom of the Creator, but rather to establish materialistic theories which ignore God. And many study the manifestations of a shattered intellect imagin. ing that physiology itself furnishes an adequate explanation of phenomena which lie deeper than the surface—whose explanation is beyond the most acute observation of man's

Science has no greater foe than pride. We have plenty of scientists, but very little humility. A haughty dislike to admit oneself bafiled by a seeming trifle, lies at the bottom of many a false theory. If man knows not the mysteries of his own mind, how can he profess to have grasped the hidden springs profess to have grasped the hidden springs his neighbor's intellect? Its superficial manifestations he knows; of the tremendous cosmos which exists below he is ignorant. There is one very grave error, of a purely

materialistic tendency, into which Dr. Howard has fallen, that is, if we take his meaning literally. He says: "I, therefore, state that man's mental organization—that is to say, his intellectual and moral facultiesare not of the supernatural, but of the material order, and are part and parcel of a man's brain." It is true enough that man is not a superatural being, but a rational creature, composed naturally of soul and body, but to hold that the moral and intellectual faculties of man are part and parcel "of his brain," would he, if taken literally, pure materialism and nothing else. The soul is immaterial, simple, unextended, indivisible, spiritual; the brain is material, compound, extended, divisible, material. We describe the soul by negative, the body by positive argument. They are essentially different, and their union is a mystery which the Creator alone can explain. To say, then, that the soul and brain of the nation will plunge the country in are one is materialism, pure and simple. But anarchy. MacMahon would not yield to the mind, the intellect, is nothing more than radical bluster. The danger is that M. Grevy the soul manifesting its rational nature the soul manifesting its rational nature through the instrument which God provided for that purpose, namely, the brain. And, recollect, the soul does not absolutely stand in need of the brain, otherwise it would cease to think after its separation from the body, and he who should hold this view would be a materialist and a heretic.

> On the other hand, if we consider the intellectual act of rational man in concreto, that is, as a product of mind and braintaken together, then we may say, in that the, that mind and brain are one, not, how the per se and essentially, but in the one result of intelligent action. I doubt not but this is the meaning which Dr. Howard attaches to his statement. Nevertheless, it is perilous in the extreme to neglect rigid definitions in things of such grave importance.

> Moreover, in the following words, Dr. Howard is guilty of a glaringly contradictory statement:

> "In teaching that man's mental organiza-tion, that is, his intellectual and moral faculties, were purely of the material order, I did not do so to do away with man's moral responsibility, but with the object of graduating responsibility, that is, holding each man responsible according to the degree of his intellec-

Now, how can that act which is purely or the material order be subjected to the code of moral responsibility? What makes a sin a crime? Is it not a formal, voluntary deflection from law. divine, or human? I have shown that the thinking principle is immaterial; how then, can the material think? What is positive in our action is no sin nor crime. I take an axe-raise it-strike a man down with it. Is the sin or crime in those material acts? Not at all, for, otherwise, if any enemy attempts to kill me, I cannot strike him down with my axe, because it would be a sin. Where, then, must the sin or crime be sought? In the mind, the intention. The malice aforthought. So, all responsibility for sin and will but by the immaterial part of man. The purely material order obeys like a slave, but, of itself, is neither responsible nor irresponsible. It is purely material and, therefore, purely indifferent. As to the grading of responsibility, I would respectfully refer to the learned Doctor the Treatise on Human Acts taught in all Catholic schools of moral, where the subject is treated in extenso.

> life the incurable, irreclaimable class of criminals. As a general proposition this might pass in the abstract; but, practically considered, I think he would find himself in direct antagonism to human rights when he came down to individuals. Should this offender be locked up, hie et nune, tor life ? Yes, you say, because you say he is irreclaimable. How do you know that? While there is life there is hope, and irreclaimability might be a good argument for life incarceration, did we not see everyday examples of radical change which completely overthrow the prognostics of those who sometimes forget that total depravity must be sought for in hell alone. I do not deny that there may be exceptional cases for which such deprivation of liberty would be salvation; but to establish a general rule would be, I think, both tyrannical and uniust.

Dr. Howard says that he would lock up for

To hold, with Dr. Howard, that great men "spend all the intellectual force they possess upon whatever may be their calling in life, and have nothing but a barren intelligence to hand down to their offspring" is contrary to plain facts. Great men had offspring long before they had reached the zenith of their fame, and the Memoirs of Napoleon or the speeches of Wellington show no diminution in the intellectual force of those great men. But the question requires no lengthy argu-

Dr. Howard says :- "I maintain, therefore, that parents are, to a very great degree, responsible for the whole physical organization of their offspring." Nothing could be truer or more just; but the dispute refers not so much to the physical as to the mental and moral conditions of their offspring. The parents are the progenitors of the body-not of the soul; but it the brain and mind were one, then the parents would be progenitors of the soul as well as the body—which proposition no Catholic can hold for an instant. The principle of heredity, considered in its purely physical aspect, involves no debate; but to hold parents responsible for the wilful actsof their offspring, by a species of vicious solidarity, I consider neither true nor equi-

table. Dr. Howard asks me to look at his views not from a theological standpoint only, but to look at them from every point. But when a question of morals and of human responsibility is involved; there is but one pont of observation-God's point. We may argue with the nicest scientific technical precision-we may fashion and devise the most specious theories—we may satisfy our own measure of intelligence by arguments which appear to us conclusive-but how often does a short study from God's point of view, prove conclusively that as blind men we were expatiating on colors, or as deaf we were constructing a sys-

tem of harmony. I hope the learned gentleman will take no page everything except the Creator. The offense from the foregoing remarks; for, truly,

Another Letter from Dr. Howard. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

Sir, I would not wish to cross theological swords with your correspondent "G, many reasons, but one will suffice, I am sure I would be worsted in the conflict; yet I would not have a less competent adversary, for to be beaten by such as "G" I would feel it to be no disgrace; and I now wish to say, how much soever I may differ from himin mental science, I feel honored in having had such a criticizer.

uch a criticizer. In his letter he has stated that his remarks were intended more for others than for me. I am glad of it; for, most certainly, there is not much of it applicable to anything I have written. As to such men as Tyndall, Huxley, &c., they would not thank me for defending them; it would certainly be the pigmy defending the giant. There is, however, one important jact that I cannot pass over, and that is, that the greatest revolution that has been ever made in surgery, reducing the danger of surgical operations to the minimum, has been the result of Tyndall's grand discovery that the whole atmosphere is filled with organic matter; this one great fact is worth to us a book of theories.

I have not overlooked the signification of the struggle between infidel materialism and the Catholic Church, and I have seen no danger to the latter from the struggle, except in her, or her friends, trying to stop free discussion. Christian materialism is, in the hand of the scientist, quite able to defend itself against infidel materialism.

Whether true or false, the most successful ery that ever has been raised against the Catholic Church has been that she opposed free discussion. I deny that the Catholic Church, as such, has anything to fear from free and open discussion, on each and every question of the day, but she has everything to fear from trying to prevent such discus-

I would respectfully suggest to "G" that calling hard names and making assertions is no argument; it will not do to be saying this thing is heresy, and that thing is materialism; the question is, are they or are they not true? It would have been rather unfortunate had Tyndall's theory of organisms been declared a heresy when said theory a few months later became a recognized scientific

In contradistinction to my premises that body and mind is one, and from which premises logically follow all my deductions, "G" takes the premises that intellect and mind is soul. l'aking such a premises, of course, his deductions must be the very opposite of mine. I consider I have proved my premises by anatomy, physiology, pathology and psychology, that is that I have given tengible proofs, certainly open to reasonable discussion. "G" nerely asserts, gives no proofs; but says every Catholic is bound to accept his assertions as facts. Now, I happen to know Catholic high standing theologians of very who not only have accepted my premises, but my conclusions; so it is by no means a settled heological question that intellect is soul, as to any scientist taking up and discussing the uestion, whether the soul does or does not think after it leaves the body, I don't believe there are many who will trouble themselves about that matter.

We will see what the logical consequence must be of "G's" premises the moment a man becomes a maniac it is his intellect that is affected, consequently it is not his material brain that is diseased, but his supernatural soul, yet no one thinks of curing the maniac by supernatural, but by natural means, or in other words, no one neglects the natural means. Even "G!" himself would recognize this natural means for the cure of the disease of a upernatural part : same with regard to moral insanity. "G" says the moral of the man beto his soul; yet a case of moral insanity must be treated, not by supernatuaral, but by then every idiot that ever was born had conclusion, he argues from the title of Dr. no soul; because no idiot has an intellect. I Witherspoon's sermon that the Catholic know it is a common saying that some men have very small souls; but then the term is generally applied to mean, miserable, men-

not to men of small intellect. But "G's" premises, that soul is intellect, will ogically carry him much further. There is no loubt that there are very many of what we call he lower animals which have intellect, and Intellect, too, of a high order, though opinions differ as to their reasoning power. Now, if soul and intellect be one, it must follow that these animals have souls, and that, too, such souls as men possess. Here are some of the logical deductions of "G's" premises that he ays every Catholic is bound to accept.

I don't believe, Mr. Editor, that "G" ever once thought of the consequence of his assertion; indeed I feel sure he never did. He, for the moment, lost sight of mental science. lost sight of natural laws, and allowed all to be swallowed up in the science of dogmatic

heology. You, Mr. Editor, and your readers, must see that the only question now between your correspondent "G" and myself is the simple juestion of our, premises; mine is that the mental organization in man'is of the physical order that mind and body is one; his is that aind-belongs to the supernatural part of man

Some of my friends have given me credit for my powers of reconciling opposites, or rather what appeared to be opposites, but I onfess I don't see how these two opposites an ever be made to agree.

"G" may be sure I have taken no offence vill give me credit for anything but meaning o offend.

February 3, 1879.

uteresting Letter From Buckingham Phospinate Mining Accidents.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sin-A few particulars about the above amed village of lumbering fame in the past, nd mining fame of the present, may, perhaps, nterest the readers of your widely circulated nd, in this district, highly popular, journal. It is very prettily situated on the banks of he Du Lievre River, which, though not navitable for more than 40 miles from its conflunce with the Ottowa, has answered admirubly in the past as the only economical means conveying to the last named river the imnense quantities of lumber taken annually rom the forests on its banks for hundreds of miles northward, as it is three miles north from the Q, M., O. & O. Railway station named after the village) and four miles in he same direction from the Ottawa River, 98 miles from Montreal, and 19 from the capital the Dominion.

Of late years the lumbering trade, like all ther industries, has suffered considerably; out the prosperity of the village has received fresh impetus, phosphate having been found n paying quantities in the adjacent hills. At esent there are about 20 mines in operation. mong the principal firms engaged in mining McNaughton, Gerald O. Brown, Wilson & O. Mears, of Chicago, over whose corpse at the sects from permeating more and more in like manner as the Church is subject unto principles that guide our deeds and the results lyers Harris, Allan Ritchie & Co., and many fear. round here are: The Buckingham Mining when they were in need of anything.

others on a smaller scale. The last-named firm hold mining limits of several hundred acres and are now asking for tenders for carry. ing about 700 tons of phosphate to the nearest shipping point. Phosphate is all the rage in this locality and for twenty miles around. Several of the firms have realized handsomely on their investments, and it is generally believed that one gentleman has netted, within the last two years, not less than \$25,000. The phosphate is worth from \$15 to \$18 per ton; delivered at the boat or cars. It is all supplied to Europe, there being, as yet, no factories established in this country for the purpose of utilizing its several products.

It is, as most people are aware, a greenlooking species of quartz or rock, yieldng several mineral commodities, the refuse being considered superior to guano for utilizing purposes. Phosphates abound in the Laurentian range of hills or mountains, as they are sometimes called, which can be traced westward to the Rocky Mountains. They are generally found in veins, but sometimes take the shape of vast deposits, at any distance from the surface, in connection with phosphate mining. I regret to say we had two lamentable accidents occurred here lately three weeks cince, by which two men lost their lives. They were thawing glycerine, and the accident, it is believed, resulted from the ignorance of the men as to how it should be done. The printed directions stated that the comburtible should not be exposed to a high temperature, but the men foolishly placed the can of glycerine on a blacksmiths fire and started blowing the bellows vigorously; the result was a terrible explosion, the can acting as a projectale, striking and tearing away the left alliance, no longer shelter themselves in the breast and heart of one of the men; of course death was instanstaneous. The other was in full daylight and labor to achieve their thrown a distance of 20 feet and considerably

mangled, dying in a few hours. Two elections were held here recently; the first was for the County Council, and was unanimous, Mr. Patrick Kelly, J. P., being declared unanimously elected. Mr. Kelly had served in different honorary positions for the last twenty years in this municipality. The The second election was for a member for the safety and honor of life; they refuse obedience village corporation, the candidates being Messrs. Cosgrove and Kendall. Mr. Cosgrove received the support of the miners, and Mr. Kendall was backed by the lumbering interest. Mr. Cosgrove was elected by a majority of six after a sharp contest, carried on with the best of good feeling on both sides. By the way, Mr. Editor, should you ever stop here on your way to the capital, you will find excellent hotel accommodation. The genial proprietor of the Montreal House, Mr. Lynch, has a peculiar knack of making his guests feel quite at attack the right of property sanctioned by home that more pretentious hotel managers might well envy. Everything at the Montreal House will be found neat, tasteful and clean. Mr. John Cosgrove, too, of the Com-mercial, is running his hotel on, if anything, a more extensive scale. Anyone intending to visit Buchingham need have no fears for their hotel accommodation. The TRUE WITNESS and Post are obtaining a large circulation in this quarter. Yours, A Subscriber. Buckingham, Ottawa Co., Jan. 16, 1879.

CONTROVERSY.

Virginia Clergymen Publish Sharp Cards Detining their Position. [New York Herald.]

The comments made by Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of the Presbyterian Church, on the recent lecture of Bishop Keane, Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Richmond, have induced Bishop Keane to address a letter to the rublic disclaiming the responsibility for the invitations extended to the Protestant clergymen to sit on the rostrum during his address, longs, not to his physical organization, but and the further pledge given that nothing sectarian should occur in it. He denies posi tively that he abused the reformers, or that he natural means. Again, if the soul is intellect, uttered a word of insult to Protestants. In Church does not put itself in hostility to the infallible book, the Bible, but that it plants its claim of authority on those very Scriptures. Dr. Witherspoon has prepared a card, which will appear to-morrow, defending his use of the words "clever sell" in connec tion with the address, but stating that he did not hold the Bishop responsible for inviting Protestants to the stage. Dr. Witherpoon states also that he did not say "abuse was poured on the Protestants," but that the Bishop misrepresented the motives of the reformers and traduced the principles for which they contended, and on which the Protestant Church was founded." Dr. Witherspoon also criticises the Bishop for not altering his address after he knew of the character of his attendance and the presence of Protestants on the platform. Both cards are courteous in tene, but the interest in the discussion is greatly on the increase, and other correspondence is expected. Rev. J. P. Garland, of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will also preach to-morrow in reply to Bishop Keane.

GEN. GRANT DEFENDED.

[Liverpool Catholic Times.] It is difficult to imagine how the idea originated that General Grant failed to do justice to the Irish, either as officers, soldiers or citizens. There are instances where he stood firmly in favor of Catholic officeholders against anti-Catholic influences brought to bear against them. To a committee who called on him from Massachusetts to have an officer removed because alleging as a or I know none was meant and I am sure he principle reason that he was a Catholic, Grant replied that he had seen that officer on the battle-field and he did not discover that his Catholicity interfered with his patriotism or his fighting qualities. The committee retired and the officer retained his position. His friendship for Sheridan and Collector Murphy of New York is well known. Two instances came under our personal observation during the war that effectually vindicated Grant from the charge of anti-Catholic prejudice.

The first was the case of Major-General Lawler, of Illinois, a true specimen of an Irishman and a Catholic. Lawler was, at the beginning of the war, Colonel of the 18th Illinois Volunteers. On account of his nationality and unswerving Catholicity, he suffered a persecution under the forms of martial law. The court sentenced him to be dismissed from the army. But Grant, who recognized in Col. Lawler a true soldier and patriot, stood by him to the last; and finally succeed ed in having the findings of the court martial set aside by General Hallock. Lawler's sword was returned to him, and before the war was over he arose to the position of Major-General of Volunteers. Grant in his official report gave General Lawler the credit of the victory of the Big Black, the key to Vicksburg.

The second instance was when the Sisters of the Holy Cross with Mother Angela, came to Cairo to take charge of Post Hospitals there. We introduced them to then Brigadier General Grant. He received them most kindly, gave them every encouragement, and told them that they should let him know

A PAPAL WARNING.

Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. Denoun-cing Socialism—Fruits of Unrighteousness-No security for the Venerable Majesty of Kings and Emperors-Are Princes to blame? - Plca for Law, Order and Superior Authority.

To Our Venerable Brethren, Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Whole Catholic World, in Grace and in Communion with the Apostolic See. Leo XIII., Pope. VENERABLE BRETHREN, SALUTATION AND APOS-TOLICAL BENEDICTION :-In obedience to the duty imposed by our

apostolical office, we have not failed, from the beginning of our Pontificate, in the encyclical letters which we have addressed to you. venerable brothern, to point out the deadly poison which is creeping to the inmost members of human society, and places it in extreme danger. At the same time we have pointed out to you the most efficacious remedies to enable society to recover its health the first for a number of years—about and escape from the grave perils which three weeks cince, by which two men lost threaten it. But the evils which we then deplored have increased so rapidly that we are again obliged to address you, since the prophet cries in our cars, "Cry aloud, spare not lift up thy voice like a trumpet!" You readily understand, venerable brethern, that we now speak of those sects of men who, under different and almost barbarous names, are called Socialists, Communists or Nihilists, and who, scattered through the whole world and closely bound together by an unboly darkness of secret cabals, but boldly advance purpose, long sinced formed, of undermining the foundations of all civil society. These are assuredly the persons indicated by Holy Scripture, who "defile the flesh, despise dominion and speak evil of dignities" (or " bluspheme majesty"). They leave whole and intact nothing of all that has been wisely established by Divine and human laws for the to those higher powers to which the apostle teaches us that every soul must be subject, which derive from God the right to rule, and they preach the absolute equality of all men in rights and dignities; they dishonor the natural union of man and woman, sacred even among barbarous nations, and they enfeeble and give over to caprice that tie by which natural law, and, by an abominable crime, while they pretend to provide for all the necessities and desires of man, they labor to take from him and render common all that is acquired, either by legitimate inheritance or by labor of mind or body, or by economy. And they proclaim these monstrous errors in their gatherings, they defend them in pamphlets and scatter them among the people by means of a cloud of newspapers. It resuits, therefrom that the venerable majesty of kings and emperors has become on the part of this seditious populace the object of such hatred that certain abominable traitors, impatient of all restraint, have many times within a brief period turned their arms with impious audacity against the heads of States themselves.

DREADFUL RESULTS OF FALSE DOCTRINE.

Now, this audacity of perfidious men, which threatens civil society with more and more imminent ruin and strikes all minds with anxiety and fright, derives its origin and its cause from those poisonous doctrines which, diffused in former times like germs of corruption in the midst of peoples, have borne in their season such deleterious fruits. You well know, venerable brethren. that the relentless war which from the sixteenth century the inand which has gone on increasing dally until our time, tends to this result—that, all revelation being discarded and all natural order overthrown, the path may be cleared for the inventions, or rather the ravings, of unassisted reason. This error, which wrongly derives its name from reason, stimulates and excites the desire which man naturally has of elevating himself, and gives loose rein to all the passions, so that it spontaneously makes fearful ravages, not only in the minds of private individuals, but still more in civil society. Wherefore it has happened that, by a new implety, unknown even by the pagans. States are constituted without taking any account either of God or of the order established by Him. Public authority has been declared to derive neither its principle, nor its majesty, nor its binding force from God, but to proceed rather from the multitude, which, considering itself free from all Divine sanction, has refused to be subjected except to the laws which it has itself laid down according to its own caprice. The supernatural truths of the faith being combated and rejected as contrary to reason, the Author Himselfand Redeemer of the human race has been insensibly and by degrees banished from the universities, the lyceums and gymnasiums and all public recognition of human life. Finally the future rewards and punishments of eternal life being handed over to oblivion, the ardent desire for happiness has been circumscribed within the limits of the present time. These doctrines being everywhere widely spread, and this extreme license of thought and action being introduced into all places, it is not surprising that men of the lowest condition, tired of the wretchedness of their homes and little workshops, manifest their impatience to invade the palaces and enjoy the fortunes of the rich; it is not surprising that there is no longer tranquillity in public or private life, and that the human race has almost arrived at the brink of an abyss.

ONLY THE CHURCH CAN STIFLE SOCIALISM. Meanwhile, the supreme pastors of the Church upon whom rests the responsibility of preserving the Lord's flock from the snares of the enemy, have undertaken to avert the danger and to provide for the safety of the faith. In fact, from the time when the secret societies began to be formed, in the bosoms of which were already being incubated the germs of the errors which we have pointed out, the Roman Pontiffs, Clement XII. and Benedict XIV., did not fail to unveil the impious designs of the sects and to warn the faithful of the whole world lof the terrible evils which were secretly springing up; and after those who gloried in the name of " philosophers" had attributed to man a sort of unbridled independence, and had begun to invent and sanction against the natural and divine law what is called "the new right." Pope Pius the VI., of blessed memory, made known by public documents the evil character and the falsehood of the doctrines, and at the same time he predicted with apostolic foresight the ruinous condition in which the people, miserably deceived, would be plunged. Nevertheless, as no efficacious measure was

Pius VII. and Leo XII. condemned and anathematized secret societics, and anew warned the public of the peril by which it was threatened

Lastly, all are aware with what weighty words and with what firmness of spirit our glorious predecessor, Pius IX., of blessed memory, combated both in his allocutions and his encyclical letters which he addrsssed: scourge of socialism which had already burst forth from their bosom.

But it is a deplorable fact that those who are charged to watch over the public welfare, being deceived by the wiles of the impious and frightened by their threats, have always given proofs of suspicion and even of injustice as regards the Church, not understanding that all the efforts of the sects would be powerless if the doctrines of the Catholic Church and the authority of the Roman Pontiffs had been always duly respected both by princes and by peoples. For it is "the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth," which teaches the doctrines and the principles which have the virtue of completely assuring the existence and the tranquility of society and of destroying completely all the deadly germs of socialism.

RECOGNITION OF LAW AND AUTHORITY NE-

CESSARY. In fact, although the socialists abuse the Gospel itself in order the more easily to deceive unsuspecting souls, and although they habitually torture its words to interpret them in their own sense, the discrepancy between their deprayed doctrines and the pure doctrine of Jesus Christ could not be greater. "For what fellowship hath rightcousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?" They do not cease, in fact, to proclaim as we have said, the equality of all nature, and they affirm, in reliance upon this principle, that no one owes honor or respect to authorities or obedience to the laws. unless it be to laws established by themselves, according to their own pleasure. The Gospel, on the contrary, teaches us that the equality of man consists in this, that all, endowed with the same nature, are called to the same superior dignity as children of God, and that the same end being allotted to all, all will be judged by the same law and will receive the reward or punishments they may have deserved. But the inequality of rights and power comes from the great author of nature himself, "from whom all paternity is derived; in the heavens as well as on earth." As to princes and their subjects, their consciences are bound together, according to the Catholic doctrines and precepts, by mutual rights and duties, in such a manner that the passion of power is tempered, and obedience becomes easy, constant and noble.

Thus the Church inculates constantly upon her subjects the precept of the apostle, " For there is no power but of God, the powers that Whosoever be are ordained of God. therefore presented the power resisteth ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." And again it enjoins. " ye must needs be subject not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake; render, therefore, to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honor to whom honor." In effect, He who created and who governs all things has ordered in His providential wisdom, that the lowly by the aid of the middle classes, the middle classes by the aid of the most elevated, shall attain each the end to which they have been assigned. So also, just as in the kingdom of heaven, He willed that the choirs of angels should be distinct and subordinate the one to the other; in the same manner as in the Church He has instituted degrees in the orders and the diversity of offices so that all cannot be apostles, all doctors or all pastors; in like manner has

another and careful for the common good. A WORD TO PRINCES. But in order that the rulers of nations may wield the power which is given them to edify and not to destroy, the church of Christ warns them much to the point that the severity of the Supreme Judge menaces also princes, and, borrowing the words of Divine wisdom, she cries to all, in the name of God :- " Lend ear. you who govern the multitudes and you who take pleasure in numerous nations, for power has been given you by the Lord and strength by the very Highest, who will question you as to your deeds and will search your thoughts. For the judgment will be severe for those who command. God, in truth, will except none, and will have no regard for the greatness of any one, for he has made the humble and the great, and he has the same care over For the great is reserved the greatest punishment." If, however, it frequently happens that public power is wielded by princes rashly and unreasonably the doctrine of the Catholic Church does not allow individual resistance for fear that public tranquility should be more and more troubled, and that society should suffer an even greater injury. And when affairs have come to such a pass that there gleams no longer any hope of safety she teaches that the remedy should be hastened by the merits of Christian patience and by earnest prayers to God; that if the enactment of legislators and princes sanction or command anything which is opposed to divine law or to the law of nature, the dignity of the Chistian name and duty, as well as apostolic teaching, enjoin to "obey God rather than man.

That saving virtue of the Church which contributes to the perfect organization and the conservation of civil society, of domestic society, which is the active principle of each city, of each State, confirms this and proves it necessary. You know, in truth, venerable brethren, that the true constitution of this society is based, according to the demands of natural law, first of all on the indissoluble union of man and of woman and that it is made perfect by the mutual duties between parents and children and between masters and servants. You also know that the doctrines of socialism destroy almost entirely this society, because in losing the stability which is given to it by religious marriages, it sees inevitably relaxed to their extreme limits the power of the father over his children and the duties children owe to their parents. The Church, on the contrary, teaches us that shone by the rectitude of his actions and by marriage honorable in all," instituted by his virtues. Lastly, since the partisans of God himself, at the commencement of the socialism are chiefly found among the tradesworld, for the propagation and the conservation of the human race, and willed by Him to be indissoluble, has been rendered even more lasting and more sacred by Christ, who conferred upon it the dignity of a sacrament and has made it the symbol of His union with the Church.

THERE MUST BE PASTORS, MASTERS AND SER-VANTS.

This is why, according to the teachings of the public acts of the governments, Pope | Christ, who embraces it with an eternal love of our labor favor our and your enterprises.

should in return love them with a faithful and nower of parents and of masters in such a manner that it can control children and seron the other hand it does not exceed its own. For according to the Catholic teachings the to the bishops of the whole world, the iniqui- authority of parents and masters is derived tous efforts of the sects, and especially the from the celestial Father and Master. Conin the Lord, and to honor their father and mother, which is the first commandment with promise. And to the parents he says, "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring And, further on, the same apostle ad- noble dignity of sons. Lord. dresses to servants and masters this divine commandment:—To the former, " Be obedient to them that are masters according to the wishes, join your fervent praises to ours, reve-flesh—as unto Christ—with good will doing rend brethren, and invoke also the patronage service, as to the Lord;" to the latter, "For- of the blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without bear threatening, knowing that your Masrer sin, and of Joseph her spouse, and of the also is in heaven, neither is there respect of blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, in whose persons with him." If all these precepts were support we have such full confidence. In the carefully observed according to the will of meantime, as a token of divine gifts, we give God by each one of those to whom they apply, you, with all our heart, in the name of the every family would seem like the image of the celestial home, and the precious benefits | venerable brethren, for your elergy, and for all which would result would not be confined within the walls of the domicile, but would spread abundantly in the States themselves.

> THIEVES, ADULTEBERS AND IDOLATORS EXCLUDED FROM HEAVEN.

Catholic wisdom, relying upon the precepts of natural and divine laws, has taken ample precaution to watch over public and domestic tranquility, not only by its doctrines but by its instruction as to the rights of property and the proper division of those goods which are possessed for the necessities and usefulness of repugnant to the natural idea of man's equality, and while aspiring to the common nospatiently tolerate poverty and that they may violate the possessions and the right of the rich; the Church, on the contrary, far more turally differ as to their physical and spiritual strength, an inequality as to the possession of property, and prescribes that the right of property and domain, which is derived from nature itself, be kept intact and inviolate. The Church knows, in fact, that theft and rapine are forbidden by God, the author and avenger of every right, in such a manner that it is not permitted even to covet other people's property, and that thieves and ravishers are, like adulterers and idolators, excluded from the kingdom of heaven. Nevertheless, the Church, that tender mother of all, neglects not the care of the poor, and does not forget to look after their necessities. Far otherwise, she embraces them in her maternal tenderness, well knowing that they represent the person of Christ Himself, who recognizes as done to Himself whatever be done to the most insignificant of the poor; the Church, indeed, holds the poor in great honor. She comforts them by all possible means, takes care that all over the world homes and hospitals are erected to receive them, to feed them and appearse their rich by the most urgent commands to distribute their surplus among the poor, and she threatens them with the judgment of God if they do not come to the aid of the poor. In fine, the Church valiantly lifts up and consoles the heart of the poor, either by showing [rich has made himself poor for all of us," or He ordained that there should be in civil soci- them to look for their reward in eternal hapnovators excited against the Catholic faith, a large number of members more noble the For evidence itself shows if the means here human society will be agitated by continuous

tune to see. INSTRUCTION TO PRELATES.

This being so, venerable brethren, we on whom rests at present the government of the entire Church, after having shown since the commencement of our Pontificate to the peoples and the princes, now tossed by the violence of the tempest, the harbor where they can find a safe refuge, meved as we are by the extreme peril which menaces society, we are in duty bound to proclaim again and again to all the Apostolic word. For their own good and the welfare of our common cause we pray them, we beseech them, to accept with docility the magistracy of the Church, which has deserved so well of the various States in point of public prosperity, and fully to understand that the interests of the State and religion are so interwoven that whatever be taken from the latter diminishes in an equal degree the submission of subjects and the majesty of power. And since they know that in order to evert this pest of socialism the Church of Christ possesses a force which neither human laws nor magisterial measures nor the arms of soldiers have ever had they should render to the Church opportunity and the necessary freedom, so that she may exercise her salutary force for the welfare of all human society.

As for you, venerable brethren, who know so well the origin and the character of the evils which now afflict us, apply yourselves with all the power and all the efforts of your spirit to spread among your people, and cause to penetrate into their souls the Catholic doctrines. Act in such manner that all Christians, even from their most tender years, may accustom themselves to love God with a filial love and revere His power, to bow before the majesty of princes and of the law, to restrain their passions and to guard carefully the order which God has established in civil and domestic society. It behooves you also to see to it that under no pretext whatever the sons of the Catholic Church ever affiliate with a single one of these abominable societies, nor even favor them. More than this, by their honorab e actions and the honesty of their conduct they demonstrate how happy human society would be if every one of its members shone by the rectitude of his actions and by people, or rather among those who work for their living, and who, impatient at their work are easily seduced by hopes of riches and pro-mises of great fortunes, it would seem appropriate to favor those societies of artisans and workingmen founded on religious instruction, and to recommend all of these men to content themselves with their situation in life, to endure labor and to persuade them to lead a calm and tranquil life.

and with the most chaste affection, so must | This very day, when we are celebrating the wives be subject unto their husbands, who nativity of our Lord, inspires us to hope for immediate and tangible help. In fact this constant love. The Church tempers also the new salvation which the new-born Christ brings to the world, already growing old and falling into utter misery, commands us to vants within the limits of their duties, while hope ever, for the peace which He has proclaimed to the world through his angels He has also promised to give us." "The hand of the Lord has not been shortened so that He cannot save us, nor has his ear become heavy so sequently it derives from it not only its origin that He cannot hear us." During these holy and its force, but necessarily borrows of it its days, we wish you, venerable brethern, and to essence and character. This is why the all the faithful of the Church, all possible apostle exhorts children to obey their parents | happiness and joy, and we pray fervently that He who giveth all good things may once more "show to man and goodness and huma-nity of God, our Saviour." He. indeed, who after having saved us from the power of our them up in the nurture and admonition of the most terrible enemy, has raised us to the

> And in order that we may enter more quick-ly and fully upon the enjoyment of these Lord, the apostolic benediction for yourselves, the faithful people.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, December 28 878, the first year of our Pontificate. LEO. XIII., Pope

DESPATCHES.

VERSAULES, January 30 .- The following is Marshal MacMahon's letter of resignation :--At the opening of this session of the Chambers the Ministry presented to you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the Cabi-While the socialists present the right | net such as might be voted without danger of property as a human invention, which is to the security or good adminstration of the country. Putting aside all personal views, I had given the programme my approbation, session of property, they think they need not for it was sacrificing no principle to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day the Ministry, thinking to respond to the opinion of the majority in the Chambers, wisely and usefully, recongizes that men na- proposes to me, in regard to the high military commands, some general measures which I consider contrary to the interests of the army, and consequently to those of the country. 1 can't subscribe to them. Any other Ministry taken from the majority would impose on me the same conditions. I consider myself. therefore, bound to shorten the duration of mandate which the National Assembly confided to me and I therefore, tender my resignation. In quitting power, I have the consolation of thinking that during the 53 years I devoted to the service of my country, either as a soldier or citizen. I have never been guided by sentiments other than honor and duty, and absolute devotion to my country. I request you to communicate my decision to the Chambers.

MACMAHON. (Signed.)

Duke of Magenta. Lospos, January 31.—The whole tenor of public and private advices to-day from Paris are favorable to the change in the Executive. It is regarded with very mild regret, even by the most intimate friends and adherents of sufferings, and keeps them under her own | Marshal MacMahon, and the Republicans are protection. She does more, she summons the | convinced that they have made the best possible choice of his successor. There has been much speculation respecting the apparently unaccountable conduct of the Imperialists in declining to make any opposition to M. Grevy, or even to seek to induce Marshal MacMahon to withdraw his resignation, but it is said that them the example of Jesus Christ, who " being | the Imperialists have been disappointed in the developments of the character of the by reminding them of His words when He Prince Imperial since his coming of age. He declares the poor to be blessed and commends | is said to have displayed qualities, not only the reverse of those promised by his earlier years, ety several orders differing in dignities, in rights and in powers, so that the city should be like the Church, a single body containing cient quarrel between the poor and the rich? Imperialist party have become more and more one than the other, but all necessary one to set forward are rejected that one of the two strained, until there is now an almost entire alternatives must follow :- Either the greater rupture. M. Rouher has long since ceased to portion of the human race will full back into keep up the usual Imperialist propagands. the ignominious condition of slavery which and Marshal MacMahon is understood to existed for a long time among the pagans, or have become convinced that he would be doing France an ill turn by aiding in a troubles and desolated by thefts and brigan-line of policy that had for its purpose dage, as we have only recently had the misfor-the installation of Prince Louis Napoleon on the throne of his father. This explanation accounts for the fact that though the Bonapartists made some show of exultation over the troubles of Wednesday, they voted for M. Grevy, and now profess themselves satisfied with the prospect of seven more years of Republicanism. The conduct of M. Gambetta Is very generally praised in accepting the Speakership of the Chamber of Deputies. It believed he will favor some modifications in the constitution tending to

confer greater power upon the executive. BROOKLYN, February 3 .- A quintette of influential and wealthy gentlemen have arranged preliminaries for an international pedestrian tournament, to open on March 3rd, and continue day and night for sixty days. They have leased the Skating Rink. The prizes, including purses, badges, and special prizes, will amount to about \$50,000. There will be \$6,000 for the lady walking 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive quarter hours; \$3,000 for 3,000 quarter hours; \$1,500 to the lady or gentleman walking 1,000 miles in 500 hours—mile at beginning of each half hour; also, six days' walk for gentlemen, same for ladies; twenty-four hours' walk for gentleman and ladies; longest distance, without leaving track, ladies or gentlemen; one hour, ladies or gentleman; \$200 for lady or gentleman walking fffty miles in eight hours and twelve minutes; \$300 for three amateur ladies walking the longest distance in five hours; \$200 for three amateur gentlemen walking the longest distance in six hours; \$150 for girls under eighteen, greatest distance in two hours; \$250 for policeman walking the longest distance in four hours : \$150 for member of the press walking the greatest distance in three hours; \$200 for letter-carrier walking the greatest distance in four hours; several prizes every Saturday for children; \$2,000 for international billiard contests.

New York, February 3 .- At Hudson, the father of Ida Farron, a charming girl of 19, found a package of improper letters in her drawer from Rev. Robert Terry, Rector of Christ church, a married man. The rector has resigned. He used to secrete the letters to Miss Farron under the cushion of her pew.

New York. February 3 .- Ex-Head Centre Stephens intends to start soon on a tour of the citizens to examine the conditions and sentiments of their Fenian clubs and organize for unity of action. He claims only one Irish Republican Brotherhood of importance in Ireland, and that he is its sole representative

in this country.

New York, February 3.—Sullivan, a man with a wooden leg, challenges any man in the United States with an artificial leg to walk twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

PARIS, February 3,-The Bishop of Grenoble denies that the Pope condemned the miracle of La Salette as an imposture; on the contrary, he authorized the crowning of the Virgin's statute there, as approved by the Congregation of Rites.

will be a . Set to an . . . The more on you have

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.

The Ladies Dress Like Men.

It seems as if all New York was intent on enjoying to the utmost the round of gaieties and festivities which keep society in commotion from New Year's until Lent. There is a grand rush from one entertainment to another. Dinners follow each other fast and furiously. Kettle drums and receptions crowd each other in the beauty and elegance of their get-up. Despite depressed times, "Vanity fair" presents toillettes more artistic, stripes, are very effective combined with silk more elegant and graceful in conception than and are much worn. The demi-transparent

inished dividends and sinking shares our

passions for luxury augmented, and we be-

came more lavish and profuse than ever in

the extravagance of our expenditure. In the

haut monde "tea" is the latest novelty - which is more unpretentious, and almost

PURITANICAL IN ITS SIMPLICITY. The invitations are from 3 to 6 p. m., at the hour when ladies can go alone, or they may avail themselves of escorts. A cup of aromatic "Bohea" is passed round with sandwiches and fancy cakes. At these delightfully informal reunions, reception dresses broidered in colored flosses, in a design of pink may be worn, though walking costumes and blue convolvuluses, the tendrils and predominate. These elegant suits are made graceful vines are wrought in brilliant shadin rich dark shades of olive and myrtle green, dregs of wine, olive brown, and black, in satin, silk, pekinee and velvet, and are trimmed with the long fleecy fur, the silver fox, blue fox, or cony, each being particular dressy and effective by reason of the long silver hairs. Too, the silvery grebe is very fashionable in garnituring those rich suits, and also feather bands. When the latter are used as trimming, the latest fancy is to have a band of the fur or feather trimming go around the bottom of the underskirt in place of a flounce. The

DOUBLE BREASTED JACKET

has the trimming pass down the side, which of course edges the garment. The garniture also passes down the side of the over-skirt which is slightly wrinkled in front, and a little bouffant in the back. Plush is effectively employed in the paletot, revers, bands, cuffs and vest. A very elegant suit in dark garnet has the paletot and over-skirt of plush, trimmed with a deep band of satin the same shade, which also composes the under-skirt and vest. The bonnet a la directoire is of plush with satin trimmings. The double satin strings fringed at the ends are confined nt the sides with incrusted gilt leaves. A brilliant yellow breast ornaments the top of the bonnet, and a panache of ostrich tips fall over the brim on the left side. A most distinguished.

VISITING TOILETTE

is of black velvet, with white damasse silk vest, and elaborately garnitured with silver grebe; the muff and capote trimmed to correspond. For more unpretentious street suits the plain camel's hair, the soft twilled flannel and heavy suitings in solid colors are very popular. These are made after the severest designs, and trimmed with the new passementeries and tassels which are almost as heavy as upholstery ornaments; or they may simply be stiched four or five times close together on the edge, and finished with handsome lacquered or wrought metal buttons. Many of these suits are in quite light colors, biege and ecru, including the popular livery color, and can be worn late in the Spring. The color which gives tone to the toilettes is seen in the bonnet, a dash of pale blue or rose color in an octrich tip on some part of the same. These dresses may be enriched with brocade in an octrich tip on some part of the same. For young ladies who like striking styles,

CUT-AWAY COAT AND VEST;

like a gentleman's coat. The vest is of underskirt, pompadour waist, and elbow striped or corded silk, satin or corduroy, the color of the suit, but may be of the same material as the suit. No trimmings are required, save rich enameled or inlaid buttons, the very jaunty style being considered sufficiently effective. Then there is the gentleman's newest is the Louis XIV. coat, with deep waistcoat and swallow tails. This very manly garment is intended either for the house or street. At present it seems one of the chief endeavours to fashion ladies' garments as nearly like gentlemen's as possible. Indeed, when we meet our progressive young ladies on Broadway dressed in a

DERBY HAT,

standing linen collar with cravat and cut-away coat and vest, her masculine appearance is quite formidable. Vests are worn with everything, from the robe de chambre to the dinner dress, and full-dress toilette. They are universally becoming; they relieve the plainness of the corage: the contrast of fabrics and variety and they are very dressy. To the economically inclined they are a source of delight, for with a yard of silk pleated into a shapely vest, many a pinched and half worn dress can be made almost "as good as new." In evening and reception toilettes where lace and exquisitely embroidered vests are employed, nothing can be more dressy and effective.

On all sides it is asked, "ARE PANIERS WORN?"

In discussing the all-important theme with one of the arbiters of fashion, we were told that their house (which stands second to none in furnishing elegant toilettes for the leaders of the ton) had not made halt a dozen dresses with paniers; that it would be fully a year before the style spread here to any considerable extent. Yet it is safe to affirm that these premonitory symptoms mean a revolution in fashion; that at a future season our graceful clinging drapery will have entirely disappeared, and the panier usurp its place. Dresses have been stretched upon the figure for so long a time, that, of course, we must approach such a colossal innovation little by little, before we arrive at the extensive proportions of the

MARIE ANTOINETTE POUF,

which is an expensive bulging on the hips the puffing being supported underneath by a foundation of stiff muslin or crinoline; the back of the dress being perfectly flat. A few of our fashionable belles who aspire to introduce a novelty, have appeared in soft panier the head like a crown, and make a pretty pours; the tulle overdress a good deal bunched woman just captivating, for after all we must on the hips, or modestly puffed paniers made of brocade silk, in small flowers, with vest and other accessories to harmonize with the plain faille dress. The panier dress of the time of Louis XVI. is always in two or more colors or tints, and in two or more rich fabrics. They are especially designed for full dress toilette, decollete corsage and short sleeves. White is the fureur for

EVENING DRESSES:

following closely comes blue; and red in all its shades is immensely popular, from rese-coral to nacarat and coroubior and even garnet. Transparent tissues made over silk and satin are very high in favor for ball and evening dresses this winter. Billowy puffs and floating masses of tulle, caught here and there ing in a French drawing-room.

with delicate pink roses and silver wheat ears is an especial fancy. Mousseline de l'Inde soft, fine and sheer, has again been revived and is extremely fashionable for young ladies. It come in the new lead white, which is a dull bluish-grey tint, and in the cream white. These dresses are made with elaborate dra-NEW YORK WINTER FASHIONS. pery, and profusely trimmed with valencienness, briton or duchesse lace, with knots and loops of satin ribbon abundantly intermingled with the lace. They may be worn over white or colored slips, the ribbons to correspond with the under-dress.

THE COLORED GATUES

through which are woven threads of silver and gilt, the silk grenadines, which come in all tints, with small cross-bars of satin and the chambery gauzes with satin and lace those of past seasons—as though with dimdrapes most gracefully. In cardinal red it is really brilliant, and made over satin ornamented with marshal neil and jacque-minot roses; on a sparkling brunette, it is not only showy but superb. A very artistic dress is of cream white satin; the immensely long square train is trimmed all around with a deep, heavy ruching of satin fringed on both sides. The drapery which is very much bunched on the hips in the panier style, and falls full and flat in the back nearly covering the train, is of creamy gauze exquisitely emed yellows. This drapery is edged with a heavy white silk fringe, intermingled with the leading colors in the embroidery.

THE LOW CORSAGE is trimmed with Grecian folds of the embroidery, which also forms the short sleeves. In contrast to this poetic, cloud-like drapery, brocade, silk, pekince, velvet and satin combined, are also much worn, but by the more stately and dignified. Duchesse lace laid flat on these rich, plain materials is a popu-lar garniture, and closely resembles and closely resembles over a ciel blue brocade petticoat, and vest, and is trimmed on each side where the train and petticoat joins, with revers of duchesse lace. The two back forms of the princesse are of the brocade silk, which, of course, are very narrow in the corsage, but show full and wide in the drapery, which is looped far back. The demi-long or Marie Antoinette sleeves, and pompadour neck are finished with rufiles of rich duchess lace. The contrast of colors and fabrics in this toilette make it extremely effective and Frenchy. The latest fashion for full dress, is to wear two dresses, one over the other. They are always made of different materials, and colors which harmonize. The underdress may be cut high at the throat; the overaress, decollete, cut square or heart-snape, opens over the petticoat in front. The middle of the back is composed of material like the underdress, and the drapery of the two intermingled and arranged so that neither material predominates.

THE BLACK VELVET DRESS abandoned for a time has regained its lost ground, and is very popular for young as well as middle-aged matrons. They are usually made in princesse, slightly draped and garnitured with passementerie wrought with French cut beads and laminee fringe. More quiet fancy inclines to curled ostrich feathers and Chantilly lace. For elderly matrons, black satin is the favorite costume, trimmed with passementerie and whalebone or grass fringe, the latter being extensively employed with silk, and brightened by loops and ends lined with biege, cardinal, and old gold. Black gros grain silk which never loses its prestige, is made very effective by regular cascades of fringe tumbling down the sides, trimmin sleeves. For

is greatly in vogue; all ornaments harmonize with it and enrich with the charming accessories which add so much to the grace and promenade coat; this is double breasted and elegance of a lady's toilette; it can be made a fac-simile of the masculine garment. But to look like many different dresses, and is always clegant. For full dress, boots and slippers must match the dress in color and material. Slippers are the most universally worn; these are ornamented with flowers, rosettes, buckles in gold and silver, and large Rhine pebbles, called diamonds, which are very brilliant, and the rage. When boots are worn, the upper part is composed entirely of straps embellished with small diamond buckles, showing the wrought silk stocking between. Undressed kid gloves are the fancy for full dress, and are worn as long as the arm and purse will allow, and are finished at the top with a frill of rich lace. Too, long black kid gloves with light toilettes is one of fashion's diverse freaks; ladies tancy they make the hand look small.

MITTS STILL HOLD THEIR PLACE. In point lace and Chantilly they are certainly exquisite, and display to great advantage a dainty jeweled hand. Natural flowers are much worn for dress occasions, both the hair and corsage. A large bunch is confined at the waist, and a smaller one high on the left side of the corsage is fastened with a fancy broach, which has a ring at the back to hold the flowers. These pins are usually made in the design of butterflies, beetles or humming birds. Just at present there is a mania for gilded insects; we find them almost swarming on evening dresses, crawling on ladies bonnets, coming out of artificial flowers and nodding in ladies' hair. A charming novelty is the coif cap. It is made of rich stuffs to match the trimmings or material of the dress, and is intended for evening full dress toilette.

JAUNTY AND COQUETESH

in the extreme, and even a plain face must look less plain, set off by one of these artistic little affairs. They are made on a little lace foundation, and may be pointed in the Marie Stuart shape, or in the turban style. In fact, they are so gracefully put together they look like a soft blue or scarlet silk handkerchief twisted into a turban. They may be edged acknowledge that we owe much of our good looks to just such charming little devices as the above, which heighten, soften and tone down our good, and our bad points.

Yours,

Ear-rings—pendants—are going out of fashion, though solitaires, either of diamonds or penris, will be worn by all who can afford them.

Instead of leaving flowers and wreaths on the graves of dead friends, custom expects the people of Madrid to leave visiting cards.

All ages of French history are represented in the costumes that may be seen in one evenNaturalist's Portfolio

ORIGIN OF THE ANGORA CAT.—This snimal

is said to have originally come from Cabul. THE OLIVE.—This plant is named in the earliest account of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens its cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556 B. C. He brought the olive from Saio in

under Egypt. It was first planted in Italy 562 CATS IN HOLLAND .- These animals are largely cultivated in Holland, especially for their skins. The fur of the Dutch cat is very long and soft, compared to that of the English

cat, the fur of which is hard and wiry. There is some secrecy as to how the cats in Holland are fed; Mr. Buckland states that it is possible that they are fed on fish. The best Dutch cats are black. A good skin of jetblack colour is worth half a guinea.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF KILLING WOLVES. A harness-maker of Cirey-les-Marseilles (Oise) has hit on an ingenious method of destroying wolves without any danger. He procured an old dog, which he poisoned with a large dose of strychinne and then carried the body to a considerable distance. The next day when he visited the spot he found six dead wolves. Having procured a cart he took the animals to the perfecture, where he received the bounty-36 francs for two females and 66 francs for four males.

A PIECE OF ELEPHANTINE SURGERY .- During storm one morning a large lantern on top of the elephant house in an American Zoological garden was demolished, and pieces of the heavy glass fell into the cage occupied by the elephants. The female elephant, in walking around the enclosure, trod on one of the fragments, and, being in her bare feet, received a painful wound. She set up a howl that made the roar of the storm seem the sighing of a zephyr by contrast. Her companion was found to be comforting her as well as he could by trying to roar louder than she did, and by letting a half pint tear of sympathy now and then roll down its trunk, which was wound tenderly about the wounded leg of the prostrate beast. Dr. Henry C. was summoned. She was secured by ropes and efforts in the roaring line. When Dr. Chapman began to probe sottly around the wound with a lancet, however, she showed an elephant's instinctive respect for a friend by ceasing her bellowing and holding the injured foot perfectly still. Dr. Chapman suc-cessfully removed the fragment of glass,

Didn't Want to Waste It. An old sea captain, well-known in the days of Havre packets, who "sailed the seas over" for fifty years and more, used to tell that in the early part of his voyage as captain, when he had but just turned twenty-one, his cabinboy complained of a lame back. There was after something funny. Together they would a medicine-chest aboard, whose contents it often wander about in the early hours of the was the captain's duty to dispense according to the best of his knowledge and ability. In a shallow drawer at the bottom of the chest were three or four Spanish-fly plasters ready spread on kid, and one of these the captain decided to apply to the boy's back. It was done, and the little fellow sent to bed. In the morning he was on hand bright and early, but the captain's usual cup of coffee was

missing.
"Cook isn't up, sir," was the boy's explanation

"Why not?" asked the captain. "Says he can't get up, sir."

"Why not?" "Says his back hurts him, sir."

"Back! what's the matter with his back? "The plaster, sir." "What do you mean?" exclaimed the cap-

in; "I didn't put the plaster on his back." "No, sir; but I did," whimpered the boy. "You did, you young rascal." howled the captain, jumping from his berth. " what on

earth did you do that for?" "Well, sir," answered the boy, getting well out of the range of any stray bootjack or other missile that might chance to be within the captain's reach, " when I woke up in the night it hurt me so I had to take it off. The cook was in the next bunk asleep, and I just clapped it on his back. I didn't want to

waste the plaster, sir." And he didn't. It worked to perfection, keeping the poor cook in bed with a sore back for over a week; and in the next bunk, keeping him company, was the boy, also with a sore back, but it wasn't the plaster that made it so. A rope's end was a favorite prescription in those days .- Boston Transcript.

Miscellaneous Items.

-In Europe, steel and iron rails are now nearly the same price.

The first steam fire engine on this continent was brought from England in 1853.

Organs are said to have been introduced into churches by Pope Vitalianus, about A. D. 1670. -A Bremen anti-collisive steamer carries

an electric light at the prow while threading "the thousand-masted Thames." The telegraph instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse in 1835, though

its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1844. -Returns for the second week in December show that London has 82,614 paupers, of

whom 42,691 were in workhouses, and the remainder in receipt of outdoor aid. -Eleven hundred and sixty-eight recruits joined the British army last year. Hard

times doubled the number of applicants The army is now at full numerical strength. -It is stated that attempts to induce the students of Moscow University to join issue with their Socialistic fellow students at St Petersburgh have been entirely unsuccessful.

-The Paris Municipality have arranged for competition between the electric light and gas. The gas company undertake to bear the expense of its share in the experiment if the result is adverse to it.

-A happy discovery, made by the Arabs, that camels have a weakness for the company of telegraph poles, and march more willingly beside these links with civilization, has resulted in special care being taken of poles and wires.

An English made screen exhibited at the Leeds Exposition, consisted of six flaps illustrating the various processes of the Japanese rice plantation, the satin cloth foundation in a different color for each leaf was relieved by a firl or six inch bordering of Chinese red brocade, the whole being act into an ebonised frame with antique silver corners. Seed sowing appears on a fawn colored fold, transplanting on one of sky blue tint, while the next leaf has a beautiful harvest of golden grain shown off vividly by the purple surface. Another panel displays the gleaners in the fields lopping off the ears from the stalks, and the two remaining panels, one in white, the other on a dull golden ground-portray the threshtints of the embroidery.

Domestic Reacing.

The greatest loss of time is delay or expectation which depends upon the future. let go the present, which we have in our power, and look forward to that which depends upon chance, and so relinquish a certainty for an uncertainty.

It is hard to come down in the world through upright dealing but harder still to stoop to unfair dealing in order to keep up in the world. If the loss of temporal gain be the gain of eternal good, then the reverse of fortune is the reverse of misfortune.

CRUELTY OF VERSALLES THOOPS TO COMMUN-ISTS.—A woman was arrested in the Rue de la Roquet, accused of arson, and led off to execu-tion; her child, a little girl of three or four, followed, clinging to her mother's peticoats. No sooner had the unfortunate woman been taken into a court-from a window looking on to which our informant saw what followed -than she was placed against a wall and shot. The child, which had been dragged away from its mother when the latter was led out to be shot, fled screaming with fright at the reports of the muskets. A Versailles officer thereupon drew his revolver and shot the child through the back as it ran, killing it instantly.

Perfection.-To be always a man of rule and duty, to follow with fidelity to the end the way of honour, to renew each day, without weariness and weakness, the laboring struggle of a soul wrestling with itself, to draw from the sacrifice of the eve the force necessary to accomplish that of the morrow, to attach one good work to another like the links of a chain, of which each one is joined to that which precedes it and supports that which follows it, to accomplish in silence this slow and prolonged immclation of the senses to the spirit, of reason to faith, of interest to duty, of passion to law, of self-will to authority, of our own welfare to the general good, of one's whole existence to God-this is true perfection of life.

ECCENTRICITIES OF ARTEMUS WARD .- One of Charles Farrar Browne's (better known by his nom de plume Artemus Ward) most intimate friends was Jack Ryder, who was his roomthe most exquisite embroidery. A garnet Chapman, surgeon to the Zoological Society, mate during the time he lived in Cleverland, velvet court train, made in princesse, opens was summoned. She was secured by ropes and and who afterwards travelled with him in difand who afterwards travelled with him in difthrown on her side on a bed of straw-treat- ferent capacities. Ryder himself was a pracment which evoked from her some extra tical joker, and Browne found in him a genial companion. His favourite name for Ryder was Reginald (he was in the habit of calling his friends by almost any name but the ones with which they had been christened). He never liked to sleep alone. He was fond of lying awake and talking, and some of his wittiest saving were made during these hours stopped the flow of blood from the wound, of the night. Frequently his friend would and, in a few minutes the huge beast was wake up in the night and find him in deshaagain on her feet, looking as amiable as a bille writing at his desk. Whenever he wrote anything particularly amusing he would vent his mirth in a low chuckling laugh. One of his whims was to waken Ryder at some unseasonable hour of the night and tell him that he wanted to see something funny. No protest could move him from this determination, so that his bed-fellow invariably had to dress and accompany him in a search about the streets morning until something had been seen that satisfied his craving. A hearty laugh seemed to act upon his system like a sedative, and after one of these excursions he would return to his room and sleep as soundly as a child.

> Popular Science. A year is the extent of the shad's life.

Toads and frogs were originally introduced into the Sandwich Islands to exterminate cockroaches.

A Belgian physician, appointed to report on the prevalence of color blindness, attributes that disease to the excessive and general use

lron railway sleepers are said to have proved, both in England and in India, much cheaper than wooden ones. Their gradual adoption is to 80 lbs of potash, 50 to 60 lbs of lime (from predicted.

A German has reduced the fibres of the jute plant by fine subdivisions, to such a silky thread that it will be extensively used by a Manchester, England, firm, in the manufacture

France forbids the manufacture or sale of earthenware, whether French or foreign, glazed with a layer of lead oxide melted or imperfectly vitrified, and so liable to yield lead to weak acids.

Engineers of steamships have found that the best lubricants are glycerine for the cylinders and castor oil for the bearings. When castor oil is used the main bearings seldom become heated. Only the best glycerine can be employed with advantage, but when it is of a high grade the results leave little to be desired.

A London writer says :- I have had shown to me a photograph in which the colors of nature are to some extent reproduced. The proness is a dead secret. It is easy enough to see that the painting is not by hand; easy enough, too, to detect the photograph. The shading is exquisite. The form is, of course, that of reality. But it is still not nature exactly. I suspect that only certain colors—red and green among them-can be educed by chemical combination.

Thus far the borings on the French coast in connection with the proposed English channel tunnel confirm the possibility of the execution of the scheme. The geological considerations are all favorable. But there is no reason to believe that there will soon be any vigorous and systematic attempt on the part of the English to push forward the enterprise and make its actual accomplishment probable. Lately, influential people in England have grown very apathetic about the great tunnel.

It is a curious fact that more persons die of diphtheria in the healthy districts of England than in those where the general mortality is higher. In the healthy districts, out of 100,000 persons born, 1,029 die of this disease; while in the less healthy districts, such as Liverpool, the deaths from diphtheria amount to only 441. On the the other hand, the deaths from scarlet fever in the healthy districts number 2,140, while in Liverpool they are 3,830 out of every 100,000 born. The best medical authori-ties assert that the disease has existed from the earliest days of medical history, but it has become much more virulent in modern times.

Epidemic Among Horses. Dr. Newton, Veterinary Surgeon, informs

the Belleville Intelligencer that an epidemic

is prevalent among horses in that section. It takes the form of scratches, the leg swelling and cracking in the heel, in some cases the hoof separating from the foot. It appears to be very prevalent, and is of a malignant character. Within the last few days there have been cases from Hungerford, Huntingdon, Thurlow and Sidney, and twenty cases a day. Parties are warned to be exceedingly careful in handling horses so affected, as three individuals have been poisoned by the virus from the wounds. Two men have their arms swollen to an enormous size, and one person is not expected to live. As yet there have been no last year they were retarded only one half day fatal cases, but permanent thickening of the by inclement weather. The grain is separated ing, sifting and garnering of grain. Gold leg is likely to follow, as well as the loss of from the straw by 18 steam thrashers, which threads plentifully brighten the well blended the hoof. Active treatment upon the first apputs it in the bins at the rate of 1,000 bushels pearance of the disease is recommended.

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Hints. Early Lambs and Calves are to be provided with warm pens and kept dry and clean during February.

will yet elapse before spring work can begin. But it is now a good time to prepare for the busy season.

plewed ground, and covered deeply. If frosts are feared after the spronts appear, they may be covered by hoeing, or a shallow furrow thrown over them.

To wheel Manure easily, a few planks should be provided on which a loaded wheel-barrow

is not to be had, some artificial fertilizers should be procured. From two years' trials of fertilizers with corn on the same ground, the writer is satisfied that 100 bushels per acre can be grown at a profit.

will be found useful for many unexpected purposes, both upon the snow and the bare ground where there are no stones. This is a good season to prepare them. Large Crops on Small Areas .- It ought to be the effort of every farmer to grow as much as

possible upon the least ground. This is this end the plowing, harrowing, and fertilization of the soil should be thoroughly well done, and the best seed used. Seed should be selected or procured at once.

By and by there will be too much hurry to do this as well as it ought to be done. Nothing but the best should be used, and it will pay to pick out weed seeds or imperfect grains by hand if it can not be done otherwise. Every time this is done the work will be lighter, and the quality improved.

live the year round, whether he is working or not. If he is idle during the winter he must earn enough in the summer to sustain himself when he is idle. It is just as cheap therefore to hire men for the whole year, and to find work for them during the winter, as for eight or nine months. An intelligent farmer can easily keep his men at profitable winter work.

clean. Examine calves and yearlings for lice. These pests will be found along the back and on the neck. Rubbing the skin with crude petroleum will destroy the vermin. Kerosene oil should not be used unless it is diluted with an equal bulk of lard or sweet oil, as it will inflame the skin and cause sores and wounds. Look back at the past months for particular directions, which need not be repeated.

are fed well with warm feed once a day, and provided with clean nests, eggs will soon be plentiful. Hens that have been laying may become broody, and may be set if a glazed coop is provided and placed in a sunny spot before a warm poultry house. One early chicken thus raised will be worth in market during summer as much as two or three later

ORCHARD FERTILIZATION.-The Scientific American states that as the flesh of most fruits contains much potash, as well as lime, in the combination of the fruity acids, and the seeds phosphoric acid, the application each year of from 200 to 250 pounds of bone dust per acre, 300 to 400 pounds of sulphate of potash,—the latter guaranteed to contain 35 to 40 per cent. of sulphate of potash. This would give us 70 magnesia in the potash and fertilizer. But a ton of unleached dry ashes contains fully as much fertilizing matter of the same kind, and would do more good.

FARMING .- Young men out of employment, with no immeditae prospect of getting work in or about the centres of population, should go into the country and learn the art of farming, and buy land and go to work for themselves as soon as they can do so. Farmers are in the want of help often when they cannot get it. How much better it is for able-bodied men to do so, than to tramp about the streets peddling or rag-picking, as too many such persons are doing in Boston, and other cities and large towns. No employment is better suited to develop the qualities of true manhood than farming, especially with that class of people referred to above. How much better it is to be a farmer, than to be a loasing, tramping peddler, rag-picker, etc., about a city Heed these suggestions and develop true

A Mammoth Farm.

A correspondent of the Troy Times, traveling in Dakota, writes from Fargo, a town, he says, now only eight years old, containing 6,000 inhabitants, describing the cultivated farm of William Dalrymple, containing an undivided estate of 50,000 acres, extending 12 miles along the fertile bottom lands of a most beautiful river, and then back into the interior 11 miles more, the whole covering an area of over 30 square miles.

Of this 20,000 acres were last year sown in wheat, which has yielded 250,000 bushels as reward for the husbandman's toil. The soil of this Red River farm is peculiarly rich, and adapted to the production of just the cereal cultivated. The upper surface is an alluvial deposit of great fertility, under which is a deposit of marl, containing in large quantities the phosphates and silicates needed in the formation of the berry and the stock of wheat.

Of course it would be impossible to operate such a farm from one head-quarters, so the land is apportioned into sub-divisions of 2,000 acres each, every one of which is presided over by a superintendent, who is under the lirection and orders of the owner. Each chief overseer has a nice house, in most cases handsomely fitted up, and finished, in several instances, in most excellent taste. Near the superintendent's house is the hands' boardinghouse, where all the harvesters board. Back of these buildings are located the granaries and stables, and, a little further removed. the machine shops, engine rooms, and windmills. All the buildings follow a plain but attractive style of architecture, and answer every purpose intended. Each subdivision has the same set of buildings, and is operated in quite the same

In the North and West, one or two months

Potatoes may be planted this month on fall

can be taken on to the top of the manure heap. The saving of time in one winter will not unfrequently more than pay for the planks several times over. Preparations for Corn and Cotton should be made at once. Where abundance of manure

Stone Boats are very useful implements. There should be several of them and of different sizes-one for each team at least. They

economy of labor, of seed, and of time. To

Find Work for the Hired Men .- A man must

Live Stock should be kept comfortable and

Poultry.-If the hens are kept warm, and

manliness.

To run the farm it requires the services of 450 men and over 300 horses and mules; to keep the accounts, 3 book-keepers and 2 cashiers are kept constantly busy. Water is pumped by windmills several miles back into the interior from the river. 75 Wood's reapers and binders are used in the harvest, and pile up yellow sheaves at the rate of 1,000 acres per day. During the entire harvest season last year they were retarded only one half day

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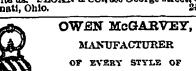
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EDWARD HANLAN.

The Caraman in New York on His Way to England-His Aquatic Career-How He Estimates ourtney and Other Antagonists-An Interesting Narra-

(New York Herald, Monday.)

Edward Hanlan, the Toronto sculler, arrived in New York yesterday noon, accompanied by his friend, Mr. David Ward. They were met at the Grand Central Depot by Judge Elliott, the boat builder, of Greenpoint; Fred. Plaisted, the oarsman, and James Heasley, the latter Hanlan's old and attentive trainer, familiarly known in Canada as Sir James. While he says there must be serious ob-

stacles met and conquered, he has hopes of returning home with his reputation, at least as a sculler not seriously tarnished. When asked his opinion of the oarsmen which in all probability he will meet in England he was frank to admit that he has much respect for their ability and pluck, though in many respects he is sadly deficient in accurate information concerning their skill.

Hanlan will take with him on the "City of having constructed at his shop, in Greenpoint, another boat for Hanlan, similar in every respect to the first named. It is 30 feet 9 inches long and 104 inches wide. The craft will reach England in good season. Mr. Ward does not expect to sail for England before the latter part of March, but his movements will be guided by instructions from Colonel Shaw.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HANLAN—HB TELLS HIS OWN STORY-HOW HE WON TWENTY-SIX RACES-ESTIMATES OF THE MEN HE HAS DEFEATED. Токомто, Jan. 25, 1879.

Edward Hanlan, the famous oarsman, starts to-day for New York, on his way to England. and will sail on Thursday. When Ned came in he extended a warm welcome to your correspondent, and expressed great willingness to talk on learning the object of my visit.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC.

" Well, where do you want me to begin?" "Suppose, Ned, we begin at the beginning. Is there any truth in the story of your having rowed across the bay when only three years and six months old?"

"I believe it's so, but I hardly remember it. It was at the time the Prince of Wales was here and my father wanted to make a show, so he ripped up a boat for me and covered her over with flags, and I pulled across the mile and a half. That must have been in '60—the year my mother died."

HOW HE CAUGHT THE FEVER.

" Ned, is there any truth in your having pulled races home from the fishing grounds?" "No, for the best of reasons, that I never was out fishing on the lake but twice in my

"Well, is there any truth in your having rigged up a plank with an empty biscuit box top, in imitation of a shell?"

"None at all. You newspaper folks are always putting up some cockshie to amuse "Well, how did you catch the rowing fe-

ver ?" "It was this way. The Pittsburgers, Morris and Coulter, were over here in '72, and I saw them row. I thought to myself that I could row as well as them ir a shell, so I made up my mind I would have a try at it. I rowed over and saw George Wharin, and ordered a shell. I got her in June, and was in her all day long. I made pretty good work, and in August I entered for the championship of the bay and won it easily. I then rowed on my training and did not feel well. We against Tom Louden, at Hamilton, and won started off at a fast pace and Plaisted was rowthat race too. When I came back I rowed for beating Douglas McKim, Elliott and some little careless. When we were about four others. Next spring I won the Governor's hundred yards from home I was pulling in medal again. I then beat Tom Louden a mile straight away for \$100 a side. I won the Governor's medal again a third time, and it was then my property. The next try I

won it after having rowed in a three-pair race the same day-"Easy, Ned. How many races have you

had was a two-mile one with McKim, and I

rowed? "I have rowed in twenty-six and won twenty-four, and the two I lost I had no right

to row in,"

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA. "Tell me something about the Centennial

"Well, you see, I had been beating the fellows around here long enough, and I wanted to try my hand on some strangers. I thought I could row a little, so I talked to my friends about going to the Centennial. They told me I was flying too high, and when I said I was going all the same they laughed at me. Laugh or no laugh, said I, I'm going; I beat you fellows easy enough, and I'm going to have a try with some others. So I scraped enough money together to get down to Philadelphia and was the first professional man there. I went into training for three weeks."

"How did you train?" "Well, not as I do now. I knew nothing about training. However, I got on the water all right in the old "Duke of Beaufort," and on the 4th I beat Harry Coulter and Thomas, the Englishman, in 21m. 34ls."

"What sort of fellow was Thomas?" "Well, he was a big, fine fellow, and rowed nice, only he could not make her go. I had an easy time next day with Plaisted and Luther. I stopped three times coming home, to see what was going on on shore. These men are rowing better now than they were then. Next day I had Brayley, and he was the bardest of the lot to get away with. I don't think he can row much now.'

"I see he is coming out again; how does he row?" "He rows far too much with his arms and knocks all the wind out of himself. I have

seen him since at Boston and he ain't a bit improved." "What is your general opinion of the Cen-

tennial?" "It was pretty much fun all the time for me. I had no trouble in winning and enjoyed the trip."

THE BOSTON DEFEATS.

"I suppose, Ned, you know that there was some hard feeling about your being beaten at

"I know it, and I don't blame the Boston folks or anybody else for saying that I sold the race or did not row straight. I had no business to go there at all. I was, broken down in spirits; I wasn't trained, and was just as unfit as a man could be who had done no hard work for months before. It just shows you that no man can row that doesn't take pains to put himself in condition. I'll never row again when I am out of condition. I am no use when I have not trained—I mean

against a man that can row." THE FIRST ROSS RACE.

"Coming to the big races, Ned, all I want to know is how you won them and how you found that my buoy was thirty rods" (not felt in rowing them, so that will simplify thirty feet) from the shore. So I lost four experiences of others, we should have the royal several religious consignments of dry goods to

Well, I was tending to business at the island after coming back from Boston, but had a hankering after getting into my boat again. So I saw some of my friends and they arranged a match for me with Wallace Ross. When we got the word to go, Wallace Ross got the start of me. I made a bad start and steered badly, and so he led me for 300 yards. I could have rowed further in that distance, but I did not see the fun of rowing the life out of myself in 100 yards when I had to row five miles. Ross was killing himself, so I was perfectly satisfied to hold him and let him do it. I soon rowed him down and went on then easily. Yes, I steered wildly. You see it was the first race I rowed with so much excitement around and I did not take a stern range.

THE PLAISTED RACE. "After a great deal of wrangling and tangling the club got a race arranged with Plaisted. It was for \$1,000 a side, and the distance two miles straight away. I made up my mind that I would have to row this race fast from the beginning to the end. Plaisted got the best of the start, for I started before the word, stopped, then started again, while Plaisted caught the water at the word, and was off at an awful rate. This was why I lost so much. Montreal" the Elliott boat in which he rowed I remember you telling me that Courtney was Courtney. It has been repaired and is now aware of this. It was a trifle, so he must aware of this. It was a trifle, so he must koxed ready for shipment. Judge Elliott is have been watching me very close. Plaisted started like lightning. I never saw anything like it; but he was killing himself dead. I was a little put out about his getting off so quickly, and did not get right down will be shipped some time next week and to work at once; but when I saw how he was throwing himself I put in some solid work and saw that I held him. I was satisfied and steadied myself. When a quarter of a mile had been gone I was only a quar-ter of a length behind. He was laboring hard, and so was I-in a different way, I was going my best, and thought he could not stand it for two miles. I knew I could'nt. but I was sure I could stick to it longer than he could. You see, though Plaisted has splendid muscular development, he is too big around the chest for his waist, and so he can't stand the strain of his way of rowing. I won without much trouble after the quarter. The time for the quarter was awfully fast, but the time for the two miles (fifteen minutes) was slow. I think that Plaisted has not been in such good condition since. I don't want to say if he can be improved. All I can say is that he is rowing as fast as ever he will do in his present style.

THE MORRIS RACE. .

"This was my first big match ruce away from home, and it was for the championship. Yes, I did have a good opinion of Morris as a rower before I went to Pittsburg. I had him measured down pretty fine when he was here. The current runs four or five miles an hour, and that made us travel fast. I got ahead of him before we had gone far, but he stuck to me like a leech. I could not throw him off, and I wanted to badly. On that course I wanted to make sure of being able to get out of any scrape that I might get into and still keep my lead I was about six lengths ahead four feet only, so I was not much troubled when I got round. It was thirteen minutes about it." of hot work getting to those flags, I tell you. Eph came after me hot, and I don't believe he thought he was beaten until the finish. It was the best race I ever saw a man row."

What-better than Courtney's race?" "He rowed a gamer race than Courtney."

"Well how did you feel after it?" "I felt all right at the time, but two hours afterward-oh! I never felt so tired after any

THE BROCKVILLE AND CAPE VINCENT REGATTAS.

"How about your race at Brockville?" "Well, at Brockville I won as I pleased. I felt real good. At Cape Vincent I was all out of condition and had the narrowest squeak of losing the race that I ever had. I let up on my training and did not feel well. We ing like mad, so I had to work hard to the the Governor General's medal and won it, buoys. After that it was easier and I was a slowly, and it did not strike me that Plaisted was creeping up dangerously close to me. When he saw my carelessness he made a tremendous spurt, but I awoke in time and put in some hard licks and won. It was the longest four miles I ever rowed."

> THE SECOND ROSS RACE. "You rowed Ross a second time. How

about that race?" "The trip to St. John was a good trip. The Kennebecasis is the best course I ever rowed on, when it is not rough, and we were unfortunate in getting bad weather. I had to do all my training on a stretch of about a quarter of a mile, and Ross was always on hand. It was great fun when we drew near to each other. Wallace was always wanting to figure on me, so whenever we came close I would put in some soft work and cry out to Wallace, 'Hoop her up, Wallace," and he would laugh and row off. I don't think any of the St. John men learned much about my rowing before the race. There was no pleasing the St. John folk with the water, and I offered Wallace two lengths, so as to get a start made. Wallace would not take it, and finally we got the send-off. Wallace was away first and he led me for 400 yards. He was rowing mighty hard and he looked determined. I did not like the look of him, so, thinks I to myself, this is about played out, and I let out another link and went for him. I had not long opened out before I collared him. He stuck to it hard, but I managed to draw clear. The way those great shoulders of his worked made my hair stand on end. I was going a pace that I could stay for a long time, for I never felt so strong in my life. In my training at St. John I had to wear two smocks to get a sweat, so strong is the air down there. I did not think that Wallace could stand the pace much longer, though he was rowing in splendid shape. He kept it up for a mile and more. I've got a better head in a boat than most people give me credit for, but I was beginning to think that I did not know just as much as I thought I did when I heard a crack, and bang went Ross into the water. My first thought was a funny one. It was-' There's

another five hundred to the good." "Do you think that Ross threw himself out, knowing that he was beaten, as some folks have said?"

"I would not like to say that. Ross knows himself how he got there. I rather think it was an accident, arising from his last desperate efforts. Wallace, however, is a cunning

fellow, and I never could make him out."
"About the shifting of the buoys, Ned?" "That's all humbug. Neither the buoys nor a flag was shifted. I had no practice flag. My practice was taken as I told you." THE BARRIE RACE.

"At the Barrie regatta, on August 12, though everyone said I got the worst of the start, I had, if anything, the best of it. I account for my being so far out of the buoys by my following my instructions. Dave Ward told me that he had been down and seen the buoys, and mine was about thirty feet from the shore. I steered a splendid course, and arrived exactly where I was told. I then lengths in pulling out. I had to stop on the road to the palace of wisdom.

way up, because I got among some dead roll swells that a steamer had made when she passed down a short time before. I shipped a lot of water before. I shipped a lot of water and carried it with me. I got round the buoys first, and was away for home when Ross was turning. I had to row fast to the buoys, but the way home was easy. Ross pulled well, as well as ever I saw him; but his blunder at the buoys gave me a lead that saved me trouble. It was great fun to see Hosmer tackle Plaisted. I had some racing with Fred on the way up, and he had settled down to taking it casy, when the boy made at him. Fred pulled pluckily, but Hosmer had been pulling quieter and was fresh, so he had the best of it. I did nothing else until the Lachine race."

THE COURTNEY RACE.

"Well, Ned, I want to be more particular about this race than all the others, you know why. How did you get off?"

"We got off together." "What did you think of the water?"

"It was very bad; but we were both in good condition, and it was the same for both of

"At what sort of pace did you start?" "At a pace I calculated to keep up all through the race it it was needed."

"Did you keep it up?"

"No; I didn't need to."

enough.'

"Did the water get easier to row in as you

went out ?" "No, it get worse, through the swell of some steamer being thrown against the current."

"As a matter of fact, did it bother Courtney

more than you?" "I can't tell; but it seemed to me that he had no more trouble than I had. I had trouble

" Who first got the lead?" "I did. About half a mile out 1 led him by length."

"How did you feel about the race then?" "I knew enough about Courtney then to know that I could beat him."

"How did you arrive at that conclusion?" "I knew that I had lots more speed in me, and from the way he was pulling I did not think he had. He had everything to win by taking the lead, and that he didn't take it I was sure was because he couldn't."

"Did you have any advantage on the run up?"
"I had. I got to the lee of the island first though not by so much as some folks would

have you believe, for Charley kept edging toward me and was quite close to me when I struck smooth water." "Did Courtney ever pass you on the way to the buoys?"

"No. I did not let him, still he drew up to me every now and then, and then I would draw away again." " Did he ever pass you on the way back? "Yes-(laughing)-he was ahead of me at the three miles; however, I pitched in, and when he got a mile further I was leading

again. Le was leading me by about three or

"Did he ever try to collar you?" "Didn't he, though! He made some tre-mendous spurts. I thought he was going to tear all the water out of the Lachine River, he pulled so savagely. He would look at me with his teeth set and take another rush at

it; but it was no use-I had him sure." "How about the shifting of the boathouse judges' barge, as they called it?" "Yes, that nearly tooled me. I had just time to clear myself, or I would have run

right into the boom. I guess it fooled Charley, "Was he crowding you at the finish?"
"If he was I don't think he knew about it. He wasn't looking where he was going at the

time; he was watching me too much. I don't think he did it to fluster me." " Did Courtney and you speak to each other while the race was being rowed?"

ot speak. His teeth would never open again."

"Do you think he did his best to row?" "He did, and isn't likely ever to pull a better race." "Did you think the time (36:22) fast?"

"When I saw the water I thought that thirty-eight minutes would be good time. Our boats were sometimes half under the water."

"Have you any knowledge of any sum being paid to Courtney ?" "I do not wish to insult you, so pray ex-

cuse the question. Did you or did not not pay to Courtney \$2,000 or any sum in any shape or form? "I did not."

"Did you think that his club or any member of it did so?" "I don't believe that they or any one else

paid Courtney a single cent. If I thought they did, I would have nothing more to do with them." THE CHAMPIONSHIP. "Do you think that any attempt will be

made to deprive you of the championship

while you are in England?" "I don't think so. I am going to England to defend the honor of American oarsmen, and I think too well of the oarsmen here to believe that they would take advantage of my abrence. The name of it might be taken from me for the time, but the honor would be mine, any way, and the name, too, when I wanted it."

THE HAWDON RACE.

"Well, I do not think that you will have to win itagain, Ned, until you first lose the race. What about the Hawdon race?"

"I don't know much about it. I guess you know more than I do. I am not afraid of his record, and will do what I can to show them that we know something of sculling over here. I don't know where I'll train; Colonel Shaw will fix that for me. Heasley is in New York now and he goes with me. Some of the club will be over at the race."

HANLAN'S ESTIMATE OF HIS ANTAGONISTS! "What do you think of the men you have

met; which was the best one? "I think Courtney is the best man altogether, though he's not the speediest for a short distance. Eph Morris is the gamest, but I fancy Courtney could get away with him. Wallace Ross would be a better match for Courtney, and that would be a fine race." "Do you think any of them will ever im-

prove sufficiently to beat you?" "No; they are all older than I am, and I know that I can improve myself, and I mean to do it too.

Here the interview ended and the champion set out to bid some of his host of friends good by. I might say that in all his races Hanlan's training has been hard work ashore and affoat and ordinary diet, such as any person who is in robust health and desires to keep it partakes of. Being a man of regular habits he has nothing to eliminate from his system, but only to strengthen what is in him.

If we must experience all things for our

AMUSEMENTS.

Chiniquy in Australia. Catholic Review.

If nothing else proved the world-wide value of the press, there would be a strong argument in its recent utility in entirely counter-acting in Australia the malignity of the apostate Chiniquy, who, after exhausting the credulity of Canada, went to the great Southern Continent to perpetuate his work of fraud and calumny. Happily, in Australia there is a wide-awake and energetic Catholic press. It had heard of Chiniquy. It was familiar with his whole life, from his miserable days in Illinois down to the period when he converted his thousands and tens of thousands in Montreal, on the approved Protestant missionary plan, which finds results for missionary reports in a very remarkable manner. What is still better, it had a scrap-book, and from the New York and Illinois papers of 1859, and the Montreal papers of 1873, it gave Mr. Chiniquy facts and figures, places and dates. The result can be imagined.

Even the secular papers laughed Chiniquy to scorn, and the comic paper, the Sidney Funch, reported for its readers the following as Mr. Chiniquy's first oration. We shall again give two others, equally good, from this paper, which is not Catholic:

THE ORATION.

My name is Basil Tertullian Athanasius Chiniquy. I was the most learned, the most eloquent, the most spiritual-minded priest of the Roman Church in Canada. The l'ope honored me, the French Canadian bishops loved me, the people adored me-but my humility always stood in the way of my advancement I sought to be alone and forgotten—but great trials were reserved for me. If you want to have any idea of the persecuting power of the Roman Church, listen to my simple narrrative. I was, as I told you, a priest of that Church, when first the light of truth stole in upon my soul, and I began to think that a lonely penitential life in a cold country did not commend clerical celibacy to right reason, or human sympathy-nor the life of Gregory the Great to my admiration. I spoke to my Bishop about my spiritual difficulties; he was the diocesan of Manitoulin, and vicar-apostolic of the Sault St. Marie and Lake Huron: "Hold your faith," exclaimed his lerdship, "and we will send you with a jewelled mitre on your head among the Ottawas and the l'ottawatamies." They sent me on a mission to the Mohawks of the

Bay of Quinte,

WITH SIX BOTTLES OF HOLY WATER, two clean shirts, and a copy of the Syllabus. I spent some months among these attractive natives, explaining to them the temperature of purgatory. Suddenly I doubted the intense heat of this region, as it is theologically described, and I resolved to satisfy myself on the subject. I read the Fathers, in four hundred folios. One of the Mohawks (Ambrose Jerome Augustine Gregory Mohawk was his patriotic name) had the edition in his wigwam. I spent three or four days and nights on my knees over the Fathers, and read every line of them—and on a fine, bright morning, in the Bay of Quinte, I found out that the Fathers had no idea of the penal and cleansing flames of Purgatory—cared no more for sacerdotal celibacy than the Missisages of the Red Riverknew no more of confession than Kippax or Ikey Josephson-were as indifferent to absolution as M'Gibbon-and as disobedient to the Pope as John Davies. All this I found in Greek and Latin in Mohawk's four hundred folios. After a bottle or two of " fire water" with my scholastic savage, I ventured to hint

to him that WE MUST MAKE TRACKS OUT OF ROME.

It was twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock in the morning when I made the discovery. At ten minutes to nine A. M. I had converted to the religion of Chiniquy ninety-seven thousand four hundred and thirteen of the six "Not one word. He looked at me, but did | nations of the Grand River; and before halfpast ten that same morning my life had been thrice attempted to be taken by the diabolical emissaries of Rome, so swiftly did their vengeance follow my apostolic zeal; and within eleven days I was arraigned on forty one different charges by the Crown Law officers of Toronto, of Premier Mowat, will be read with Canada, all of which were distinctly traced to the Jesuits, who had got up the accusations, sworn the informations, procured perjured vitnesses, caused committals to take place,

bills to be found, lawyers to be paid, and judges to be got at. ONE OF THESE ACCURSED FOLLOWERS OF LOYOLA (his name-you may judge of the man by his name—was Ignatius Navier Borgia Faber O'Toole), came into Quebec, and having said his prayers, of course, got—drunk. When the whiskey was in, the conspiracy came out. The wretch came and drivelled out his plot in Irish to my lawyer, who was an accomplished Presbyterian Parisian, and who accompanied by a Bordeaux Baptist, and a Marseilles Methodist, heard his horrible and drunken confession. It was twenty-two minutes to twelve o'clock at night. I was in gaol praying and crying. Two old abbesses whom I had converted were undergoing a sentence of hard labor in another part of the building. Alas I they also were the victims of those stealthy savages-the Jesuits-who, in these days, use the police and the magistracy, and the Attorney-General for their instruments, and the public prisons for their palaces of the Inquisition. At twenty-two minutes to twelve my friends rushed into the gaol and told me

all. We told the abbesses all. AT DAYLIGHT THE MONSTER O'TOOLE.

sprung off the Heights of Abraham into the deep blue of the St. Lawredce, and all the other scoundrels, priests, nuns, perjurers, and so utterly ignorant and credulous as to believe suborners at noon that day went over the Falls | in what are known as the material phenomena of Montmorenci, hand in hand, singing the of Spiritualism. During the past five years Dies Irae," and shouting, "God save Ireland" You would think that my sufferings were now at an end, and that my enemies were utterly rated. Hardly a medium has come before the vanquished. I had now on my hands, as you perceive, 97,413 newly-baptised Chiniquians; and half-breeds and full-blooded Ojibbeways, and the Red River tribes were coming in hourly full of faith, and with appetites sharpened by an uncorrupted Gospel. I appealed knave calling himself James and hailing from for hundreds of barrels of flour, salt pork, hogsheads of molasses, dollars, and that was humanly necessary to meet this holy emergency. The abject French Papists, who worship the skull of Montcalm in the Ursuline Convent chapel at Quebec, incited the Romish larrikinism of the city to dog me in the streets, and to cry out, "What did you get for the flour?" "How much did you make on the pork?" "Who sold the poor Ojibbeway's biscuits?"

"WHERE ARE THE CONVERTS?"

And the odious, brutal Irish of the city followed me about, professing great sympathy— Shure, the Jibbeways has the divil's own appetites for pickled pork and molasses, yer reverence,' exclaimed those misguided and fiendish savages with howls of laughter. At this time a friend sent a copy of the Sidney Morning Herald and several numbers of the Protestant Standard: I read these noble organs of public opinion through and through. Forthwith I various orthodox groceries, and I started for tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary

New South Wales. And now I appeal to you, sisters and brothers. Stand by my starving savages, who defy the Pope and tht devil. Give us money that we may fight; that we may insult; that we may provoke; that we may half madden those who look upon us as wretched apostates and impostors. Show your civilization! Manifest your Christianity, by helping me to go about and do this noble, this holy work. And so will you take your place above the savages of the Assiniboine and the Red River. And when I return to the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, I may say with truth to the red skins, "I have been among people like unto yourselves."

" Father" McNamara.

[New York Herald] Father McNamara narrated his history and experience to a large audience last evening at the Johnson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. His hearers laughed and applauded every fresh remark, and he himself laughed and almost wept for joy and assured his hearers repeatedly that they were "more Irish than the Irish themselves." He moreover announced that he " felt good," and came over to Brooklyn "to have a good time," but he had not expected to feel so happy at that early stage of the proceedings.

He then commenced his address. He said: "God has wonderfully blessed me and the work that I have in hand. It prospers, it extends, and the people are every day accepting it with new manifestations of joy." Though he did not expressly say so, it was understood by those present that the "work" alluded to was the "Irish Independent Catholic Church." Father McNamara said it was unnecessary to speak of it just then, and merely added that the whole world "is ringing with it: that all the papers that have any courage are full of it, and those which keep it out of their columns are influenced by fear of losing the good opinion of some influential per-He said sit had been taken up outsons. side of New York and is coming back to it. That European papers in all languages are full of it: that it is a serious matter, and that the Italian Church' is very much alarmed about it."

He also said, "This heart has suffered, this mind has endured untold agonies, and this soul has been wrung with injustice, but I have always persevered in holding to principles." He condemned the Catholic religion for its adherence to the cause of sectarian education, for withholding the Bible from the people, and because the members do not indulge in " religious experiences" and " finding Christ' in the same manner as the Metho-

VERY UNGALLANT,

"I was always cautious of girls" (laughter), continued the anchorite teacher. "I have a whole bundle of love letters from girls all over the United States, written to me since 1 opened my mission in Water street (continued laughter) But I am always very wary about them. I know how dangerous it is to get meddling with them, and I know that efforts are made to get me into a false position. I have had detectives follow them up, and I know what I speak of. So I'll tell you how I get even with them. I read all the letters to the women down in Water street (roars of laughter). I have a whole library of them (laughter). I know that it's a delicate thing for a man to talk about his own experience this way; but as you have me here I will tell you almost everything; I guess I won't tell you quite all. But one woman made love to me in Water street, before the whole congregation. Another said to me, "Sure you are not going to marry?" I said to her, " Do you know a decent Irish girl, with a little fortune, that would have

me ?" (Roars of laughter.) Father McNamara concluded with a few words as to his conversion and fracas with the Catholic Church and thanks to his audi-

ence for their kind attention to his remarks.

The Orange Bills. In view of the announced intention of members of the Ontario Opposition of reviving the agitation in the Legislature for the incorporation of the Orange Grand Ludges, the following extract from a recent speech, at

interest by our readers :-"I may say a word here with reference to the Orange bills. We were of opinion that the influential association, the Orango body, should obtain its incorporation under the general Act, as others have done since our Act was passed, instead of insisting on a special Act; and we have, therefore, resisted a special Act in their case as we have resisted special Acts in other cases, leaving the parties to obtain under the general law the advantages for which a spccial Act is sought. In order to make political capital, the leaders of the Orange body have refused to take advantage of this course, and endeavor to create the false impression that the Orange Societies are suffering some the subject in view could be served just as well by their becoming incorporated under the general law as in the way their leaders profess to prefer. There is no special Act incorporating these Societies in Great Britain or Ireland, none that I have heard of in the

know), and that a recent one, in any other Province or country." Spiritualistic Impostors.

Brooklyn Eagle.

United States; and but one instance (so far as

It is almost inconceivable that after the frequent exposure of so-called spiritual mediums, there should live in large cities, like New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia people there have been at least fifty exposures of the fraud which newspapers have carefully narpublic, professing to be able to present to an audience the materialized spirits of the departed, without being detected as being himself the spirit clothed in very mortal garments indeed. And yet in spite of all this a young knave calling himself James and hailing from persons presuming to be intelligent to attend so-called seances at Everett Hall, on Fulton street, in this city, and to believe that Mr. James, when dressed up in Oriental finery really was the disembodied spirit of Alexander the Great of Holofernes, or Mahomet.

It is one of the most curious features of the spiritualistic manis that no exposure satisfies anybody tainted with it of the utter imposture of these material mediums. The common sense with which humanity has been endowed to secured it against false belief is laid aside at once and forever. As with the vices of gaming and drunkenness, it is a disorder very difficult of cure. But since it be-comes aggraved by every fresh deception, it behooves the State to take precautions against it, and a very simple remedy exists. Mr. James, in charging a fee for the presentation of departed spirits, obtained money on false pretenses. That is an indictable offense, and Mr. James ought immediately to be indicted, brought from Philadelphia on a requisition,

A Satire on Female Titles.

Some of the New Year's announcements in the Washington papers furnish a fine satire apon the vulgar practice prevalent in that city of writing her husband's title before a lady's name. We continually hear of Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Secretary Evarts, Mrs. Senator Cameron and the like, but if anybody thinks that this is a good form let him try some of the less simple titles, such as "Mrs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum," and " Mrs. Second Assistant Secretary of State Hunter. both of which appalling appellatives actually are printed in the Washington Post .- Hartford (Conn.) Evening Post.

Proposed War on Snakes in India

Mr. A. Bettington has submitted some recommendations to the Indian government with a view to reducing the mortality from snake bites. Among them are the following: " Priests should induce the people to wear boots; volunteers for snake-killing operations should be invited from the army, the police, etc.; poisonous gases and chemicals should be driven into snake-holes; rent-free lands should be given to the heirs of people who die in the operations against snakes; prisoners should be sent out to kill snakes, being allowed meat and tobacco and promised remission of two day's imprisonment for every day spent against snakes; fire and water should be applied to snakes; a blower with a portable metal funnel should be used for forcing poi-Deccan alone; blowing horns, flags and sentries should be used to keep people and birds and harmless animals away from places where snakes are being treated chemically by the gency of fire; land on the banks of rivers should be terraced, and water pumped out of the rivers on to the terraces, so to drown the snakes or to cause them to come out to their destruction.

Frauds of Mistory.

Professor Wheeler, of Yale College, recently published a paper, in which he exploded a number of historical tales. The famous saying attributed to Louis XIV.
of France. "L'etat c'est moi," according
to Professor Wheeler, was never uttered by Louis at all, but was said by Mazarin and by Queen Elizabeth. Sappho never killed herself by jumping from a rock, but died a natural death. Leonidas fought at Thermopyle, not with only 300 at his back, but with The philosopher Diogenes never lived in a tub. The story of the virtues of the Roman matron Eucretia must be rejected, while the story of the Horatii and Curatii is worse than doubtful. The sons of Brutus were not the victims of their father's firmness, but of his brutality. It was utterly impossible for Hannibal to have followed up his victory at Cannæ and the story of his using vinegar to cleave the rocks of the Alps is absurd. So, too, is the story of Cleopatra dissolving a pearl in a goblet of vinegar and drinking up a fortune at one draught. Archimedes never said "Give me a lever long enough and I will move the world;" nor did he cry out "Eureka!" at any known period of his life or discoveries. Alexandria was never visited by Omar, nor was the Alexandrian library burned, No more did Galileo say " And yet it moves for all that!" since it is proved from authentic documents that he did not dare to. That Columbus broke the end of an egg and thus confuted his mockers is fabulous, as also the story that he encouraged his followers with brave words when San Salvador was still out of sight. Richard III. of England did not kill his brother Clarence, and the story about the butt of Malmsey arose from the fact the body of Clarence, who died a natural death, was transported from Ca Charles II. never had the body of Cromwell taken from Westminstor Abbey and hanged at Tyburn, for the daughter of Cromwell, apprehensive of some such ill-treatment, had her inther's corpse secretly removed from the abbey and buried in a quiet churchyard. Milton's daughters could not have consoled their father for his blindness by reading passages from the old authors, for the best of reasons—they did not know how to read. To a member of the association who inquired if there were any doubts of the correctness of the story of G. W. and his little hatchet, the professor replied

What Blind Men Mave Donc.

promply in the affirmative.

The long list of the names of the blind who have been eminent in the various branches of learning from the time of Diodatus, who lived torty years before the Christain era, to the present time, is well worth remembering. The following are some of those to whom we re-

Diedatus, of Asia Minor, celebrated for his learning in philosophy, geometry and music. Eusebius, also of Asia, lived from 315 to 340 of the Christian era; became blind at 5 years of age; died at 25. And yet, during so short a lifetime, this blind man, by his theological writings, has come to us, and will go down to posterity, as one of the fathers of Chris-

Henry the minstrel of Scotland, author of "The Poetic Life of Wallace," was born blind in 1361.

Margaret, of Ravenna, born in 1505, blind at three months; celebrated for her writings on theology and morals. Hermann Torrentius, of Switzerland, born

in 1546, and author of a history and poetical elictionary.

Nicholas Sanderson, of Yorkshire, England born in 1682; learned in mathematics, astronomy, and wrote a book on algebra. Thomas Blacklock, D. D., of Scotland, born in 1751; blind at 6 months; celebrated for his learning in poetry, divinity and music.

Francis Huber, of Geneva, Switzerland, born in 1610; wrote on natural sciences, bees, ants, and on education.

John Milton, born in 1608 in London; author of "Paradise Lost."

John Metcalf, born in 1717 in England; road surveyor and road contractor. John Gough, born in 1757 in England;

blind at 3 years; wrote on botany, natural history, etc. David Macbeath, born in 1792 in Scotland; learned in music and mathematics, and inventor of the string alphabet for the blind.

M. Focault, born in Paris in 1799; in vented a writing apparatus for the blind.

M. Knio, of Prussia, born blind; was director of an institution for the blind, and wrote

on the education of the blind. Alexander Rodenbach, of Belgium, born in 1786; member of the Belgian Congress, and wrote several works on the blind and the deaf-

William Henry Churchman, formerly Superintendant for the institution for the Blind at Indianapolis, Ind., and author of architectural designs and reports for the institution. The writer of this once had occasion to correspond with him, and received much finer specimens

of autograph penmanship from him than was

sent in return.

The Jews Have Purchased Palestine Leading Jews in Great Britain have purchased Palestine. The secretary of the Association, which is backed up by the Rothschilds and other financiers, announces that the undertaking meets generally with the approval of the Jews of the whole world. The plan of Philestin is its best part, the soil being of a rich brown loam without a stone. It is now, as it has always been, a vast green field—an ocean of wheat without a break or fence. Its extraordinary fertility is shown by the fact that it has produced the same succession of crops year after year for forty centuries, without artificial aid

A Few Years Hence.

Just imagine three scientific gentlemen in the near future having a little quite talk. Says Mr. Proctor "There's a steeple five miles off, and I see through my telescope a fly walking on it." Says Mr. Hughes "I can't see the insect but I can hear it through my microphone;" and Edison finishes up by saying "I can neither see nor hear him, but I can tell with my thermophile the amount of heat generated by the friction of his movement; and by attaching my phonograph to your microphone, I can bottle up the sound of his walking, that it may be preserved and reproduced a thousand years hence."

Since our last report but few car-loads were offered for sale at this market. Only two car-loads were disposed of at from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds. How the German Cavalry Horses are Fed. snakes congregate should be especially treated, chemicals being burnt without stint, so that the gases may penetrate the snake holes and be strung on a cord and hung to the saddle-cause asphysiation to the snakes; parties of the trained snake-killars should be strung by the trooper around bis not to the snakes; parties of the trained snake-killars should be strung by the trooper around bis not to the snakes. trained snake-killers should operate in the Each biscuit weighs about two ounces, and seven of them are broken up and given to the horses night and morning, and twelve at noon. Officers generally agree that these biscuits are better than oats, and each trooper can carry 30 pounds' weight, which will furnish his horse with full rations for eight days.

Electricity as a Motive Power.

In the course of a lecture on electricity delivered by Mr. Gerrard Finch, M.A., in connection with the Wigan Mining and Mechanical School last week, a novel illustration was given of electricity performing mechanical work. A saw-bench was placed on a platform connected with a Siemen's dynamo-electric machine, which in its turn was connected by wires with the machine outside the hall used for producing the electric light during the lecture. On the electricity being communicated the saw was set in motion, and timber up to 5ft. in thickness was cut into strips. Lord Lindsay, M.P., F.R.S., and President of the Royal Astronomical Society, was in the chair and among the audience were a large number of the leading colliery proprietors of the district. The latter, our Wiran correst. for producing the electric light during the the district. The latter, our Wigan correspondent states, are inclined to test the practicability of working coal-cutting machines and other underground machinery by electricity. At present compressed air is the only power that can be used for driving these machines without interfering with the ventilation of the working. Electricity is said to produce an equal effect at considerably less cost. It can also be conducted cheaply and easily to any part of the the mine by means of wires.

Economy in Legislation. (Toronto Mail.)

The "American Almanac," compiled by Mr Spofford, the librarian of Congress, gives the indemnity paid to members of the various State Legislatures as follows. We add the population according to the census of 1870, in which year the population of Ontario was 1,620,000 :

1,020,000.		
	Population 1 4 1	
Alabama		\$ 4 per day
Arkansas		6 per day
Celitornia	. 682,000	10 per day
Colorado	40,000	4 per day
Connecticut	537,000	270 per ssesion
Delaware	. 125,000	3 per day
Florida		6 per day
Georgia	.1,184,000	4 per day
Illinois	. 2,540,000	5 per day
Indiana	. 1,680,000	5 per day
Iowa	.1,194,000	550 per session
Kansas	. 373,000	3 per day
Kentucky	1,321,000	5 per day
Louisiana	. 727,000	8 per day
Maine	627,000	150 per session
Maryland		5 per day
Massachusetts .	.1,457,000	650 per session
Michigan	.1,187,000	3 per day
Minnesota	. 446,000	5 per day
Mississippi	. 828,000	500 per session
Missouri	.1,721,000	5 per day
Nebraska	. 129,000	3 per day
Nevada	. 59,000	8 per day
New Hampshire		3 per day
New Jersey	. 906,000	500 per session
New York	. 4,387,000	1,500 per session
North Carolina.	.1,071,000	4 per day
Ohio	.2,665,000	5 per day
Oregon · · · · · · ·	. 102,000	3 per day
Pennsylvania	3,522,000	1,000 per session
Rhode Island	. 217,000	1 per day
South Carolina.	705,000	5 per day

Tennessee 1,258,000 4 per day Texas..... 819,000 5 per day Vermont..... 331,000 3 per day Virginia.....1,225,000 West Virginia... 442,000 540 per session 4 per day Wisconsin1,065,000 350 per session The members of the Legislatures also draw mileage, varying from eight to ten cents a mile. The indemnity in New York is to be reduced by the Legislature that was elected last November to the original sum, viz., \$3 a day. Reductions are also to be made in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In the Territories, viz., Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, the indemnity is \$6 per day. It should be borne in mind, also, that while the Ontario Legislature sits annually the Legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorada, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia, and all the Territories, meet only once every two years. In Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York,

Rhode Island, South Carolina and Wisconsin, the Legislatures meet once a year as with us. In Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Deal Labord, South Corolling, Vernand Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin, there is no constitutional limit to the length of the session. But in Alabama the session must not exceed 50 days, Arkansas 60, California 120, Colorado 40, Florida 60, Georgia 40, Indiana 60, Kansas 50, Kentucky 60, Louisiana 60, Maryland 90, Minne-

North Carolina 60, Oregon 40, Tennessee 75, Texas 60, Virginia 90, and West Virginia 45 With these facts and figures before him, the taxpayer can form his own opinion of the Ontario indemnity, as to whether this Province should or should not be asked to pay its representatives \$800 per session.

sota 60, Missouri 70, Nebraska 40, Nevada 60,

FINANCIAL

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

Montreal, 5th February, 1879. Morning Board—The following were the transactions:—25 shares Bank of Montreal at 131; 25 do at 131; 10 do at 131; 25 do at 130; 12 do Merchants' Isahk at 77; 3 do at 77; 40 do Bank of Toronto at 100; 10 do at 100; 4 do at 93; 30 do Consolidated Bank at 50; 20 do at 50; 30 do Montreal Telegraph Company at 101; 50 do at 101; 50 do at 101; 50 do at 101;

1014.
Afternoon Board. The following were the transactions:—Bank of Montreal, 3 shares at 131; 4 do at 130; Bank of Commerce, 50 at 90; 70 do at 90; 50 do at 90; City Bank, Consolidated, 10 at 50; Montreal Telegraph Company, 20 at 101; 30 do at 101; Thomas Wilson, Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

COMMERCIAL.

The flour market yet retains its usual dul-ness, and there are no transactions to relate. Receipts per Grand Trunk Railway, 1,82) bar-rels.

LONDON, February 4. — Floating Cargoes—Wheat and corn very dull. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; no business doing. Arrivals off coast small. Wheat and corn Consols, 96 1-16.

St. Gabriel's.

The Viger Market

is but poorly supplied, owing to the road across the river to St. Lambert and Laprairie not being properly finished yet. Straw sells at from 4c to 7c per bundle, or \$3 a load. Hay at from \$3 to \$10 per 100 bundles; inferior at \$7.00. The Inpineau market is doing the best business in this line, owing to the good nature of the road from Longueuil.

Our City Markets.

Although the river has taken, the traffic across has not visibly increased, with the exception of the introduction of hay and straw. This is owing to the fact of the road from Longueuil being at present only practicable for heavy waggons. From this point most of such fodder is brought. The road from St. Lambert is, however, expected to be entirely completed by next Monday. This does not, however, apparently affect the number of sleighs and produce presented at our markets, for this morning they showed a good supply of both.

gen bunches.

FRUIT.—This market is glutted. Good green apples sell at \$1.70 to 200 a barrel; common apples, 75c do; spy apples, \$1.55 to 200 do; russet apples at \$1.55, in middling condition. Common apples by the peck, 25c. Dates from 2c to 7c per lb. Figs by the box, 15c. Walnuts, 8c to 10c per lb. Raisins, per lb., 4c to 6c. Brazil nuts, 5c to 7c per pound, wholesale; retail, 10c. Paraguay nuts, from 6c to 8c. Fameuse apples are about played out, hardly one on the market; what there is brings about three dollars a barrel. Middling green apples from \$1 to 1.25; lemons are \$3.50 a box, \$5 a case; Mainga grapes, a large quantity on hand; average about eigh, dollars a barrel. Egyptian dates in boxes of lifty pounds are sold at 9c per pound; mat dates at 5c per pound; cranberries at \$8.50 the American barrel, or 20c pergallon. Valencia oranges in retail run from \$1.50 to \$5 per case, wholesale, \$1.50.

POULTRY AND GAME—A large and prime lot

wholesale, \$4.50.

POULTRY AND GAME.—A large and prime lot of poultry was on the market this morning. Prices range as follows:—Turkeys, 5c to 9c per pound; chickens, 6c to 8c per pound; chickens, 6c to 8c per pound; partidges, 50s to 60c per pair; pigeons, 25c the couple; prairie chickens, 90c to \$1.00 per pair; qualis, \$1.70 a dozen; snowbirds, 20c to 25c the dozen; rabbits, 20c the pair; hares, 20c to 24c the pair; English pheasants from \$5.00 to 6.00; canvass back ducks, \$1.00 the brace; teal ducks, 40c to 65c the brace.

FEATHERS.—Chicken, 15c the pound; geese, 50c to 60c the pound; turkey, 8c to 10c per pound. DAIRY PRODUCE.—This market is well supplied, but little doing. The shipments are large and the receipts small. Medium ranges from lie to 15c per lb. Fine flownships from 19c to 20c. Brockville and Morrisourg from 2dc to 22c per lb. Repacked trade from 8c to 12c. Superior print 3cc. The cheese sales were firm but stocks small. Fine cheese soldat from 8ke to 9c per lb. Old cheese from 5c to 6c per lb.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.—The flour market continues very quiet and values unchanged. The quotations for the last few days have been merely nominal. Outmeal at \$2.15 per 100 pounds; cracked meal, \$2.50 do; Indian meal, \$1.25 do; moulle, \$1.00 do; grue, 85c do; bran, 78c do; pot barley, \$2.70 do; pearl barley. \$5.00 do; good outs sell at from 70c to 82c per bag.

bag.

FISH MARKET.—A good supply. Haddock, 4c to 5c per pound, by the 100, \$4; salmon, 15c do; hallbut, 15c do; flounders, 7c do; speckled trout, 12;c do; pich, 10c do; dore, 15c do; maskinonge, 15c do; perch, 13c to 18c the Sunch; finnan haddies, 6c to 8c per pound; sardines, by the keg, 25c; boncless codfish, 7c the pound; sturgeon, 12c do; lobsters, 8c to 10c; lake trout, 15c to 16c do; black bass, 15c do; fresh cod, 6c do; fresh herring, 25c the doz; smelts, 10c do; Yarmouth bloaters, 40c do; tommy cods, 30c a peck; white fish, 10c.

RETURIERS! MEAT.—A large and magnificent

white fish, ICc.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—A large and magnificent supply of prime on hand. Mess Pork at \$11 to 12 the barrel. Dressed hogs in car lots from \$4.65 to 4.70. Retailed dressed hogs at \$4.20 to 5. Spring pigs retailed at 5c per pound; sait pork, 8c per pound; prime hams at from 8c to 10c per pound; sausages, 10c per pound; fresh pigs' heads, 2c to 3c per pound; potted head, 6c; head cheese, 8c; grey puddings, 5c; black puddings, 8c; lard, in pails, 8c; lard, in tubs, 7½c. Beef, by the carcass, 4c to 8c per 1b. Mutton from 6c to 9c per lb; by the carcass from 4½c per lb. Veal from 6jc to 10c. Corned Beef, 7c to 10c. Sait Tongues, 11c to 13c per lb. Venison haunch, 14c to 20c; forequerters, 5c to 7c; loins, 10c to 12c; suet, 8c to 11c; beef kidneys, 25c the pair; sweet heads, 12c to 20c each; calves liver, 20c to 40c each; tripe, 5c per lb.

Eggs are scarce and but poorly represented.

Eggs are scarce and but poorly represented. Fresh laid bring from 80c to 40c the dozen; lime eggs from 20c to 25c. GRAIN.—The supply is good, and prices with-out fluctuations. Oats, 70c to 90c per hag; pens, 70c to 85c per bushel; buckwbeat, 40c per bushel; beans, \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel.

The Prosperity of France.

The remarkable prosperity of the French during these hard times is attributed in some degree to the efforts made to provide women with employment. The Republic contains several hundred institutions for the instruction of young women in various branches of industry. Chief among these industries are painting on porcelain and ivory, the design and manufacture of jewellery, engraving on wood, silk weaving, designing of patterns, type-setting, book-binding, brush and basket making, the manufacture of clocks and watches, and of papiermache goods.

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

Many. Many Years.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable. It regulates the stemach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, as millions of mothers can testify.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchtal Troches" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable Notoriety.

Trend on a Worm and it will Turn, is true, but no more so than Give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and they will turn over and die. It is better they should, than that the mother's idel should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

For Liver Complaint, use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Billous and Purgative Pills.

Silious and Purgative Pills.

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

OITAWA, Jan. 20, 1879.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CANDIDATE FOR RUSSELL

To the Editor of the EVENING Post.

DEAR Sig.—In Buswer to a large number of the Electors of the Colinity of Russell, of all creeds and nationalities, I beg leave to inform them through your paper that I am a candidate at the coming Local Elections for said County of Russell; and I will announce my political views at the proper time.

Yours very truly, NEIL McCAUL.

$\mathbf{W}^{ ext{EEKLY TEST.}}$

Increase.....

MONTHLY TEST.

Increase..... 3,678

THE OTTAWA CRASH.

A small insolvent firm, through having them-A shall insolvent arm, through having themselves and their supply account customers falsely rated in the Mercantile Agency books, manages to get the banks to discount \$200,000 worth of what may be termed floating paper. As stated before, some banks will discount or lend money in the most reckless manner to any insolvent firm or dishonest individual who can be appeared get a felse reting in any 4 gency book. insolvent firm or dishonest individual who can manage to get a false rating in any Agency book. We venture the assertion that no honest man of common sense will be guided in any measure whatever by a Mercantile Agency of Montreal. We have just found out that Messrs. G. W. & Co., who falled a year ago, was rated up by D. W. & Co.'s Agency from \$75,000 to \$990,000 capital only a few weeks previous to their failure.

People say that some bank directors continue to use the Agency Reference Book in order to get worthless paper of their own discounted, and we are prepared to prove that in some cases this sort of thing is done.

CAUTION.

Don't invest money in bank stock so long as Don't invest money in bank stock so long as these American Mercantile Agency men are operating on gentlemen who have the management of them. Banks are sure to fail while they keep toadying to Agency men. No one knows better than bank managers and directors that Mercantile Agencies are worse than uscless to honest and solvent men. Going to a Mercantile Agency for the standing of a man is like going to a cheap registry office for the character of an employee. You get what is second-hand and a character according to the amount that has been paid to the keeper of the registry office to obtain the situation.

Those beautiful Cashmere Pattern American Tycoon Reps, for dressing or morning wrappers, all reduced to only 15c. per yd. Not to be bought elsewhere under 25c.

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 4-g

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

Dame MARTINE LACASSE, of the parish of
Saint-Vincent decPaul, in the District of
Montreal, wife of Benoit Rocan, a litar Bastlen,
contractor and farmer of the same place,
duly authorised to ester en justice,
Plaintiff,

The said BENOIT ROCAN alias BASTIEN, of the same place,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the Twenty-eighth day of December instant,

Montreal, 28th December, 1878. L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875. THE

IMPERIAL FRENCH COUKING RANGE FOR MOTEL 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,

QUEREC, 18th October, 10...

MR. JOHN BURNS:—

DEAR SIR,—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 BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Respectfully yours,

12-28-g

P. HENCHEY.

PREMIUMS

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 \$2.00 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 Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

23 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, sinall 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.

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ISL—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPOONS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver; and being solid caunot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon They are easier to keep beight 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 BEAUTIFEL ILLEMINATED CHROMO, Morro with Portrant of Pivs IX. On Loc 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 Pins IX or Leo XIII, surrounded by a wreath of lite is a well executed which there is in large illuminated letters, their mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the mottoes are 21x8, 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 subscribtion price, this simply pays cost of importing, postage, &c. We will send them neatly framed in rustle 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 subscribors 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. Srd. Send the names as fast as outsined, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as soon as carned and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Promium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we offer Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., wh be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

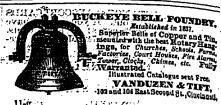
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N.B.—Having secured from Mesars. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column.

If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require \$ subcribers.



11-g AUGUST STORY \$66 and \$5 county own town. Terms

AlletT & CO. Portland, Maine. \$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que: 20-1.

50 CARDS Chromo, Lace, &c. with name, post pattl 13 cts. GEO. L REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame AGNES STRICKLAND WIGG, wife of William Burns Morgan, of Mount Royal Vale, in the District of Montreal, and duly authorised, has this day instituted against her husbandan action en separation de biens.

W. Dec. HARNETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Ragin / War on the monopolist renewed. Ragin / Well See Bentty slatest Newspaper full reply (see before butzing Plano or Organ. Readmy late

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Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books of Oblique Lines indicating the Shall Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
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