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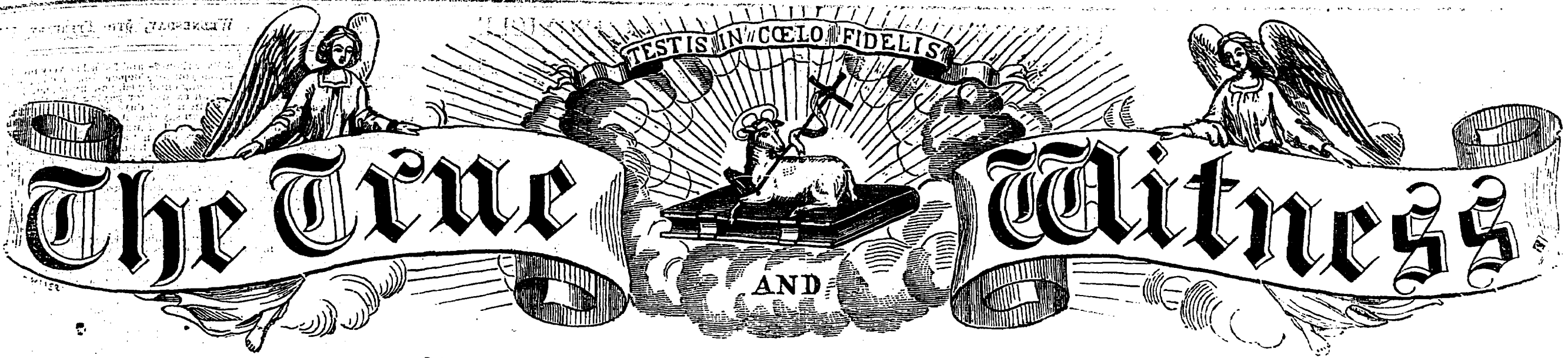
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

For the TRUE WITNESS.

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

For and About Women.

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

Scottish 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 in favor of the amendment of the laws.

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 work; but the first thing he noticed on entering the room was that a partition had been made of Canadian doors, the wood being excellent, the workmanship unsurpassed, and the price lower than could be taken for British workmanship."

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:—

French Serving Girls.

The French servant girl is generally much better off than her American or British sister. She carries three-fourths of her earnings to the savings bank, 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 \$20,000 of the quarterly drawings.

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 O'Leary must arrange a match with Rowell to compete for the Astley champion belt, and that the race must take place in March, and 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.

Phosphates 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 Gattineau, Templeton and Le Lievere rivers, where mines are in profitable operation.

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 native much of the rugged downrightness appropriate to his early surroundings. Born at Mont-sous-Vaudrec on the 15th of August 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 conquerors of Europe were able to acquire a good rudimentary education at the Polytechnic in 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.

A comparatively new insect, the bean weevil, threatens to become a common pest of farmers.

It operates in the same manner as the pea weevil, by boring into the seed while in the pod. The remedy is to destroy them when found and plant only sound seed.

Sitting Bull's Lament.

[By Telegraph to the N. Y. Herald.] BISMARCK, D. K., January 27, 1879.—Runners 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 women 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 progeny do not live; they merely exist. Poets have sung and moralists sentimentally decanted 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 insidiousness of food. And scarcely is he able to dream of any more elevated state of existence, for the social forces 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 where his existence could be illumined by a ray of prosperity or hope. At the lowest rung of the ladder of labor, he is forced to remain in his thralldom, both intellectual and social, which the custom of ages has imposed upon his class."

Italy as It Is.

The Anuario Istoric for 1879 publishes the following statistics relative to the condition of Italy:—The average age of the population is twenty-seven years. The average length of life is thirty-one years and ten months. The mortality of children reaches sixty per cent. There are each year about 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 Lucce, out of 174 children exposed, 174 died the first year and 29 the second. Over 95 per cent of Italy numbers 27,482,174 inhabitants, and has a teaching staff of 87,642 professors of all kinds—one for every 730 inhabitants. In April, 1876 there were 184,155 under police supervision. During the year 1875, 83,339 persons were kept in prison. The sum of 1,632,550 francs was added to the treasury by the labours of those amongst them who numbered twenty-one million francs. From 1872 to 1876, there were 34,000 violent deaths. The Italians spent during 1877 193,408,538 francs in tobacco. From 1874 to 1878, 125,000 cultivators of the soil emigrated from 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 31st 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 175,000 francs.

Ex-President McMahon.

Marie E. Patrice Maurice de McMahon, Marquis de McMahon 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 Marquis'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 contemptuously of the revolution, and in every way advanced his royalist and Catholic views. The present Marquis was educated in these views, having a Jesuit tutor, who, fortunately, however, was a thorough Christian and gentleman. When seventeen he entered the military school of St. Cyr, and at nineteen—then a straight, tall boy, with wide blue eyes, light flaxen hair and a thoughtful demeanour—joined the army. He eschewed 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. This thrust got to be known as la botte MacMahon. In 1829 he was made lieutenant, and distinguished himself 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 1831, and rapidly rose through the ranks, in 1845, he became a colonel and took the oath of fealty to the king. In 1846, by his father's death, the present Marquis assumed the title of marquis, and, as noted 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 purpose, and his support of monarchy was rewarded with a lieutenant-generalship. He was now forty-two, rich and had made a splendid marriage with the daughter of the Royalist Duc de Castries and created such a favorable impression that Napoleon remarked, "He has the eyes of an honest man and will never betray a trust."

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 133 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 protected 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-eighths 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 torpedoes. Various appliances having been constructed to ward off torpedoes either by intercepting them in 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 purpose 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 vessel or the water the shell explodes, destroying the object of its attack.

The German Emperor.

The German Emperor has conferred Prussian decorations upon the French officers who were present at the German autumn manoeuvres. The Emperor has also confirmed the appointment of 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 member of the Royal Family of Prussia on record in modern history. Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, the youngest brother of King Frederick the Great, who died in 1813, had served about the same period. King Frederick William III., the present Emperor's father, 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.

[Ottawa Herald.] 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, fish-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. Kingston 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 giving should be given to the slowly developing Siberian trade, has resolved, for a time, to allow all foreign goods, except books, patent medicines, 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 he wonders pale before the telegraph. 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 feat of digestion or inebriety. By putting soap 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 bon 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 broken the evil effects pass off, and nothing remains but "a delightful exhilaration." The inventor, however, keeps the modus operandi a perfect secret, and wishes to protect his discovery before he discloses it to the world.—Galignani's Messenger.

The American Lakes.

There is a mystery about the American lakes. Lake Erie 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 Superior, 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 Detroit, 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. Meerschaum is a mineral substance which in chemical parlance is called a hydrous silicate of magnesia, silica 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 Parnassus 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 manufactory is principally carried on in the city of Vienna in Austria, and in Ruhla, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. So rare is the quality 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 cut from artificial, and not from genuine material. The artificial material is composed of the waste from the carvings of the article, to which linseed oil and alum are added. These ingredients are boiled together, and when the mixture has acquired the proper consistency and cohesiveness it is cast into molds and carefully dried. The blocks thus formed are then carved into pipes, 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 public mention of them would be a waste of space. 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. Bitter 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 Cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. Anglin's constituency is in the Diocese of Bishop Rogers.

The Hon. Mr. Anglin's constituency is in the Diocese of Bishop Rogers. Now His Lordship must be presumed to be as faithful 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 respectable 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 honourable course in Parliament, 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.

The True Witness

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Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office.

Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS.

A New Industry.

Superphosphate manure manufacture is growing apace near Ottawa. The rich fields of phosphates found near the capital promise to be of much benefit to Canadian industry.

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.

Mr. Dunbar Browne.

What are we coming to? Where are the constitutional rights and liberties of the people drifting to? Is van of confidence in the commercial integrity of the country to be followed by want of confidence in the administration of laws?

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.

anything with less authority to give, the Irish Catholic representative would, no doubt, be the honored recipient of it.

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.

\$5 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 be ninety days, and yet the pay is the same—\$1,000 for the session.

"The Rev. Joseph Inman."

Some "Rev. Joseph Inman," who advertises quick medicines all over the Dominion and the United States, has been found out to be a fraud.

Iron Work in Canada.

There is now in Canada a gentleman named Wrigley. This gentleman is the agent of an English iron-work company.

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.

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.

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.

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 Trade.

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.

tendencies of the age. Children are crammed with crime, which is deprived of all its grossness, loses half its vice. The minds of children are trained to view crime as if it were not crime at all.

Baby Farming.

Baby farming is one of the results of overcrowding. As people multiply in the cities crime proportionally increases, and as crime increases baby farming flourishes.

Hard Times.

The present Government has intimated that it intends to reduce the salaries of all Government officials ten per cent. Considering the hard times, this is a necessary measure of economy.

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.

of conscience to all Catholics say that it is a satire. To speak of liberty of conscience so long as Catholics are denied the right of educating their children according to the dictates of Catholic conscience.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Science a Little Confused.

To the Editor of the TRUE 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.

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.

Science has no greater foe than pride. We have plenty of scientists, but very little humility. A haughty delirium to admit oneself baffled by a seeming trifle, lies at the bottom of many a false theory.

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 faculties—are not of the supernatural, but of the material order, and are part and parcel of a man's brain."

On the other hand, if we consider the intellectual act of rational man in concreto, that is, as a product of mind and brain taken together, then we may say, in that case, that mind and brain are one, not two, per se and essentially, but in the one result of intelligent action.

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

"In teaching that man's mental organization, 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 intellectual and moral faculties."

Now, how can that act which is purely of 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 sin or crime. I take an axe—mise 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 of thought. So, all responsibility for sin and crime must be measured, not by the material, 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.

Dr. Howard says that he would lock up for life the incurable, irremediable 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, hic et nunc, for life? Yes, you say, because you say he is irremediable. How do you know that? While there is life there is hope, and irremediability 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 unjust.

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 argument.

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 if the brain and mind were one, then the parents would be progenitors of the soul as well as of the body—which proposition no Catholic can hold for an instant. The principle of heredity, considered in its purely physical aspect, involves no debate; it is held by parents responsible for the wilful acts of their offspring, by a species of vicarious solidarity. I consider neither true nor equitable.

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 point 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 system of harmony. I hope the learned gentleman will take no offense from the foregoing remarks, for, truly, none is intended.

Another Letter from Dr. Howard.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post: Sir—I would not wish to cross theological swords with you, correspondent "G," for many reasons...

In his letter he has stated that his remarks were intended more for others than for me. I am glad of it...

Whether true or false, the most successful cry that ever has been raised against the Catholic Church has been that she opposed free discussion...

I would respectfully suggest to "G" that calling hard names and making assertions is no argument; it will not do to say that this thing is heresy...

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...

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...

But "G's" premises, that soul is intellect, will logically carry him much further. There is no doubt that there are very many of what we call the lower animals which have intellect...

I don't believe, Mr. Editor, that "G" ever once thought of the consequence of his assertion; indeed I feel sure he never did.

You, Mr. Editor, and your readers, must see that the only question now between your correspondent "G" and myself is the simple question of our premises...

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

"G" may be sure I have taken no offence for I know none was meant and I am sure he will give me credit for anything but meaning to offend.

H. HOWARD.

February 3, 1879.

Interesting Letter From Buckingham-Phosphate Mining Accidents.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post: Sir—A few particulars about the above named village of lumbering fame in the past, and mining fame of the present, may, perhaps, interest the readers of your widely circulated and, in this district, highly popular, journal...

others on a smaller scale. The last-named firm hold mining limits of several hundred acres and are now asking for tenders for carrying about 700 tons of phosphate to the nearest shipping point...

It is, as most people are aware, a green-looking species of quartz or rock, yielding 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...

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...

CONTROVERSY. Virginia Clergymen Publish Sharp Cards Declaring their Position.

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 public disclaiming the responsibility for the invitations extended to the Protestant clergymen to sit on the rostrum during his address...

GEN. GRANT DEFENDED.

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 officers held against anti-Catholic influences brought to bear against them...

A PAPAL WARNING.

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

To Our Venerable Brethren, Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops and Bishops of the Whole Catholic World, in Grace and in Communion with the Apostolic See. Leo XIII, Pope. VENERABLE BROTHERS, SALUTATION AND APOSTOLICAL BENEEDICTION.

In obedience to the duty imposed by our apostolic office, we have not failed, from the beginning of our Pontificate, in the encyclical letters which we have addressed to you, venerable brethren, 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 and escape from the grave perils which threaten it...

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...

BREATHLESS 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 innovators excited against the Catholic faith, and which has gone on increasing daily until our time, tends to this result...

ONLY THE CHURCH CAN STIFLE SOCIALISM.

Meanwhile, the supreme pastor 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 to the Roman Pontiffs, Clement XII. and Benedict XIV., did not fail to unvell the impious designs of the sects and to warn the faithful of the whole world of 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 adopted to prevent the perverse doctrines of the sects from permeating more and more among the nations, and from reaching into the public acts of the governments, Pope

Pius VII. and Leo XII. condemned and anathematized secret societies, 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 addressed to the bishops of the whole world, the iniquitous efforts of the sects, and especially the 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 tranquillity of society and of destroying completely all the deadly germs of socialism.

RECOGNITION OF LAW AND AUTHORITY NECESSARY.

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 depraved doctrines and the pure doctrine of Jesus Christ could not be greater. "For what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?" They do not cease, in full daylight and labor to achieve their purpose, long since 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 "blaspheme majesty"). They leave whole and intact nothing of all that has been wisely established by Divine and human laws for the safety and honor of life; they refuse obedience to these higher powers to which the apostle teaches us that every soul must be subject, which derive from God the right to rule, and which preach the absolute equality of all men in rights and dignities...

Thus the Church inculcates constantly upon her subjects the precept of the apostle, "For there is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God." Whosoever therefore presented the power resisteth the 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 He ordained that there should be in civil society several orders differing in dignities, in rights and in powers, so that the city should be like the Church, a single body containing a large number of members more noble the one than the other, but all necessary one to 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 that 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, ye who govern the multitudes and ye 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 all. 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 tranquillity 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 Christian 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 "marriage honorable in all," instituted by God himself, at the commencement of the world, 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 SERVANTS.

This is why, according to the teachings of the apostles, as Christ is the head of the Church so is the husband the head of the wife; and in like manner as the Church is subject unto Christ, who embraces it with an eternal love

and with the most chaste affection, so must wives be subject unto their husbands, who should in return love them with a faithful and constant love. The Church tempers also the power of parents and of masters in such a manner that it can control children and servants within the limits of their duties, while on the other hand it does not exceed its own. For according to the Catholic teachings the authority of parents and masters is derived from the celestial Father and Master. Consequently it derives from it not only its origin and its force, but necessarily borrows of it its essence and character. This is why the apostle exhorts children to obey their parents in 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 them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." And, further on, the same apostle addresses to servants and masters this divine commandment:—"To the former, 'Be obedient to them that are masters according to the flesh—as unto Christ—with good will doing service, as to the Lord;' to the latter, 'Forbear threatening, knowing that your Master also is in heaven, neither is there respect of persons with him.'"

If all these precepts were carefully observed according to the will of God by each one of those to whom they apply, every family would seem like the image of the celestial home, and the precious benedictions which would result would not be confined within the walls of the domicile, but would spread abundantly in the States themselves.

THEIVES, ADULTERERS AND IDOLATERS EXCLUDED FROM HEAVEN.

Catholic wisdom, relying upon the precepts of natural and divine laws, has taken ample precaution to watch over public and domestic tranquillity, 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 life. While the socialists present the right of property as a human invention, which is repugnant to the natural idea of man's equality, and while aspiring to the common possession of property, they think they need not patiently tolerate poverty and that they may violate the possessions and the right of the rich; the Church, on the contrary, far more wisely and usefully, recognizes that men naturally 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 idolaters, 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 appease their sufferings, and keeps them under her own protection. She does more, she summons the 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 them the example of Jesus Christ, who "being rich has made himself poor for all of us," or by reminding them of His words when He declares the poor to be blessed and commands them to look for their reward in eternal happiness. Who then does not see that these are the best means to put a limit to the now ancient quarrel between the poor and the rich? For evidence itself shows if the means here set forward are rejected that one of the two alternatives must follow:—Either the greater portion of the human race will fall back into the ignominious condition of slavery which existed for a long time among the pagans, or human society will be agitated by continuous troubles and desolated by thefts and brigandage, as we have only recently had the misfortune 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, moved 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 avert this pest of socialism the Church of Christ possesses a force which neither human laws nor magistracies can measure, 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 honorable 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 his virtues. Lastly, since the partisans of socialism are chiefly found among the tradespeople, or rather among those who work for their living, and who, impatient at their work, are easily seduced by hopes of riches and promises of great fortunes, it would seem appropriate to favor those societies of artisans and workmen 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.

CHRIST'S COMMAND.

May He to whom we are responsible for the principles that guide our deeds and the results of our labor favor our and your enterprises.

This very day, when we are celebrating the nativity of our Lord, inspires us to hope for immediate and tangible help. In fact this new salvation which the new-born Christ brings to the world, already growing old and falling into utter misery, commands us to 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 that He cannot hear us." During these holy days, we wish you, venerable brethren, and to all the faithful of the Church, all possible happiness and joy, and we pray fervently that He who giveth all good things may once more "show to man and goodness and humanity of God, our Saviour." He, indeed, who after having saved us from the power of our most terrible enemy, has raised us to the noble dignity of sons.

And in order that we may enter more quickly and fully upon the enjoyment of these wishes, join your fervent praises to ours, venerated brethren, and invoke also the patronage of the blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without sin, and of Joseph her spouse, and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, in whose support we have such full confidence. In the meantime, as a token of divine gifts, we give you, with all our heart, in the name of the Lord, the apostolic benediction for yourselves, venerable brethren, for your clergy, and for all the faithful people.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, December 28 1878, the first year of our Pontificate. LEO XIII., Pope.

DESPATCHES.

VERSAILLES, 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 Cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Putting aside all personal views, I had given the programme my approval, 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, 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. I cannot 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 33 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. (Signed.) MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta.

LYONS, 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 Marshal MacMahon, and the Republicans are 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 the Imperialists have been disappointed in the developments of the character of the Prince Imperial since his coming of age. He is said to have displayed qualities, not only the reverse of those promised by his earlier years, but such as would render him thoroughly unsafe at the head of the party. The relations between the Prince and the leaders of the Imperialist party have become more and more strained, until there is now an almost entire rupture. M. Boulanger has long since ceased to keep up the usual Imperialist propaganda, and Marshal MacMahon is understood to have become convinced that he would be doing France an ill turn by aiding in a line of policy that had for its purpose 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 is 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 fifty 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 Farrow, 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 Farrow 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 statue there, as approved by the Congregation of Rites.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.

The Ladies Dress Like Men.

NEW YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

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.

The invitations are from 3 to 6 p.m., at the hour when ladies can go alone, or they may avail themselves of escorts.

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.

is of black velvet, with white damask silk vest, and elaborately garnished with silver garter; the muff and capote trimmed to correspond.

CUT-AWAY COAT AND VEST; these are made with seams, lapels, and pockets like a gentleman's coat. The vest is of striped or corded silk, satin or corduroy.

DEMI TOILETTE BLACK is greatly in vogue; all ornaments harmonize with it and enrich with the charming accessories which add so much to the grace and elegance of a lady's toilette.

MITTS STILL HOLD THEIR PLACE. In point lace and Chantilly they are certainly exquisite, and display to great advantage a dainty jeweled hand.

MARIE ANTOINETTE FOOT, which is an expensive bulging on the hips; the puffing being supported underneath by a foundation of stiff muslin or crinoline.

following closely comes blue; and red in all its shades is immensely popular, from rose-pink to scarlet and coruscating over garniture.

with delicate pink roses and silver wheat ears, is an especial fancy. Mouseline de l'Inde, soft, fine and sheer, has again been revived, and is extremely fashionable for young ladies.

THE COLORED GATTES through which are woven threads of silver and gilt, the silk grenadines, which come in all tints, with small cross-bars of satin and lace.

is trimmed with Grecian folds of the embroidery, which also forms the short sleeves. In contrast to this poetic, cloud-like drapery, brocade, silk, pique, velvet and satin combined, are also much worn.

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.

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JAUNTY AND COQUETISH in the extreme, and even a plain face must look less plain, set off by one of these artistic little affairs.

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

Naturalist's Portfolio.

ORIGIN OF THE ANGORA CAT.—This animal 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, 1586 B. C.

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.

AN INGENUOUS METHOD OF KILLING WOLVES. A harness-maker of Cirey-les-Marseilles (Oise) has hit on an ingenious method of destroying wolves without any danger.

A PIECE OF ELEPHANTINE SURGERY.—During a storm one morning a large lantern on top of the elephant house in an American Zoological garden was demolished.

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 cabin-boy complained of a lame back.

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

Back to what's the matter with his back? "The plaster, sir."

What do you mean? "exclaimed the captain. "I didn't put the plaster on his back."

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.

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.

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-collision 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 32,914 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.

It is stated that attempts to induce the students of Moscow University to join issue with their Socialistic fellow students at St. Petersburg 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 those 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 frieze or bordering of Chinese red brocade.

Domestic Reading.

The greatest loss of time is delay or expectation which depends upon the future. We 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.

CAVALRY OF VERSAILLES TROOPS TO COMMUNISTS.—A woman was arrested in the Rue de la Roquette, accused of arson, and led off to execution, her child, a little girl of three or four, followed, clinging to her mother's petticoat.

PERFECTIONS.—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 immolation 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.

ECENTRICITIES 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 roommate during the time he lived in Cleveland, and who afterwards travelled with him in different capacities.

Find Work for the Idle Men.—A man must 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.

Live Stock should be kept comfortable and 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.

Poultry.—If the hens are kept warm, and are fed well with warm feed once a day, and provided with clean nests, eggs will soon be plentiful.

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.

Iron railway sleepers are said to have proved, both in England and in India, much cheaper than wooden ones. Their gradual adoption is 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 of fabrics.

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.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Hints.

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

In the North and West, one or two months will yet elapse before spring work can begin. But it is now a good time to prepare for the busy season.

Potatoes may be planted this month on fall plowed ground, and covered deeply. If frosts are feared after the sprouts 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 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 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.

Stone Boats are very useful implements. There should be several of them and of different sizes—one for each team at least. They 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 economy of labor, of seed, and of time. To 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.

Find Work for the Idle Men.—A man must 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.

Live Stock should be kept comfortable and 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.

Poultry.—If the hens are kept warm, and are fed well with warm feed once a day, and provided with clean nests, eggs will soon be plentiful.

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.

Iron railway sleepers are said to have proved, both in England and in India, much cheaper than wooden ones. Their gradual adoption is 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 of fabrics.

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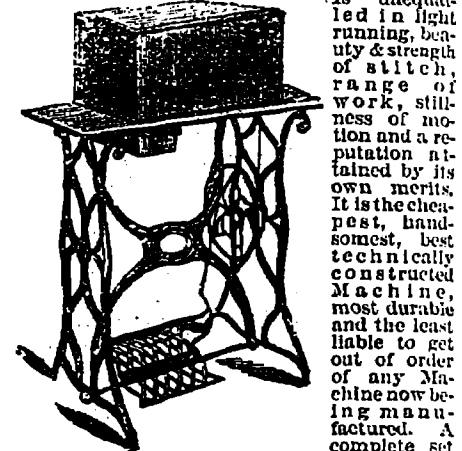
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EDWARD HANLAN.

The Oarsman in New York on His Way to England - His Aquatic Career - How He Estimates Courtney and Other Antagonists - An Interesting Narrative.

(New York Herald, Monday.) Edward Hanlan, the Toronto sculler, arrived in New York yesterday noon, accompanied by his friend, Mr. David Ward.

Hanlan will take with him on the "City of Montreal" the Elliott boat in which he rowed Courtney. It has been repaired and is now ready for shipment.

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AN INTERVIEW WITH HANLAN - HE TELLS HIS OWN STORY - HOW HE WON TWENTY-SIX RACES - ESTIMATES OF THE MEN HE HAS DEFEATED.

Edward Hanlan, the famous oarsman, starts to-day for New York, on his way to England, and will sail on Thursday.

"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."

"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 life."

"Well, is there any truth in your having rigged up a plank with an empty biscuit box, in imitation of a shell?" "None at all. You newspaper folks are always putting up some cockle to amuse the public."

"Well, how did you catch the rowing fever?" "It was this way. The Pittsburgers, Morris and Conlter, were over here in '72, and I saw them row. I thought to myself that I could row as well as them in a shell, so I made up my mind I would have a try at it. I rowed over and saw George Wharid 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 against Tom Loudon, at Hamilton, and won that race too. When I came back I rowed for the Governor General's medal and won it, beating Douglas McKim, Elliott and some others. Next spring I won the Governor's medal again. I then beat Tom Loudon 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 a two-mile one with McKim, and I won it after having rowed in a three-pair race the same day."

"Easy, Ned. How many races have you rowed?" "I have rowed in twenty-six and won twenty-four, and the two I lost I had no right to row in."

"Tell me something about the Centennial regatta?" "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 "Duko of Beaufort," and on the 4th I beat Harry Conlter and Thomas, the Englishman, in 21m. 34s."

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

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

"Coming to the big races, Ned, all I want to know is how you won them and how you felt in rowing them; so that will simplify matters."

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 tugging 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. I remember you telling me that Courtney was aware of this. It was a trifle, so he must 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 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 quarter 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 couldn't, 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 race 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 when I got round. It was thirteen minutes 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's." "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 race."

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 narrow squeak of losing the race that I ever had. I let up on my training and did not feel well. We started off at a fast pace and Plaisted was rowing like mad, so I had to work hard to the buoys. After that it was easier and I was a little careless. When we were about four hundred yards from home I was pulling in 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 Kennebecensis 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 I think 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 found that my buoy was thirty rods' (not thirty feet) from the shore. So I lost four lengths in pulling out. I had to stop on the 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 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 easy, when the boy made at him. Fred pulled pluckily, but Hosmer had been pulled 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 us."

"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." "Did the water get easier to row in as you went out?" "No, it got 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 enough."

"Who first got the lead?" "I did. About half a mile out I led him by a 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 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. He was leading me by about three feet only, so I was not much troubled about it."

"Did he ever try to collar you?" "Didn't he, though? He made some tremendous spurs; 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 fooled me. I had just time to clear myself, or I would have run right into the boom. I guess it fooled Charley, too."

"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?" "Not one word. He looked at me, but did not speak. His teeth were set as if they 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?" "None."

"I do not wish to insult you, so pray excuse the question. Did you or did not you 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 absence. 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 it again, 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. Hensley 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."

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 tugging 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. I remember you telling me that Courtney was aware of this. It was a trifle, so he must 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 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 quarter 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 couldn't, 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 race 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 when I got round. It was thirteen minutes 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's." "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 race."

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 narrow squeak of losing the race that I ever had. I let up on my training and did not feel well. We started off at a fast pace and Plaisted was rowing like mad, so I had to work hard to the buoys. After that it was easier and I was a little careless. When we were about four hundred yards from home I was pulling in 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 Kennebecensis 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 I think 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 found that my buoy was thirty rods' (not thirty feet) from the shore. So I lost four lengths in pulling out. I had to stop on the 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 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 easy, when the boy made at him. Fred pulled pluckily, but Hosmer had been pulled 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 us."

"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." "Did the water get easier to row in as you went out?" "No, it got 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 enough."

"Who first got the lead?" "I did. About half a mile out I led him by a 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 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. He was leading me by about three feet only, so I was not much troubled about it."

"Did he ever try to collar you?" "Didn't he, though? He made some tremendous spurs; 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 fooled me. I had just time to clear myself, or I would have run right into the boom. I guess it fooled Charley, too."

"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?" "Not one word. He looked at me, but did not speak. His teeth were set as if they 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?" "None."

"I do not wish to insult you, so pray excuse the question. Did you or did not you 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 absence. 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 it again, 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. Hensley is in New York now and he goes with me. Some of the club will be over at the race."

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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 malignancy of the apostate Chiniquy, who, after exhausting the credulity of Canada, went to the great Southern Continent to perpetrate 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's 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 Punch, 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 Pope 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 narrative. 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 Manitoba, and vicar-apostolic of the Saint St. Marie and Lake Huron. "Hold your faith, exclaimed his lordship, and we will send you with a jewelled mitre on your head among the Ottawas and the Potawatamies." 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 wigwag. 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 Mississippis of the Red River - knew no more of confession than Kippax or Ikey Josephson - were as indifferent to absolution as McGibbon - and as disobedient to the Pope as John Davis. All this I

