Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 33.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879.

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.]

The World and the Soul. id the world to a youthful soul, "My treasures

Said the world to a youthful soul, "My tre Are boundless, what wishest thou? Trigive thee riches, honors, pleasures, What wilt thou choose, and how? It give thee gold, a gen'rous dower of preclous, gift Tring gold; fil give thee of my gifts the flower, Love's happiness untold. Love's happiness untold. Love's happiness untold. Nor envy the elect in heaven."

But the soul turned her gaze where shone the stars in holy splendor, Turned on their golden glow A look divinely sweet and tender.

And softly sighed, "No, no."

And softly sighed, "No, no."

Wishest thou for music's magic measures, or song, the gods inspire; Art, science shall begulle thy leisure, or fame would'st thou desire; Adwelling in some island bower.

With birds and flowers and trees; A palace proud, with pomp and power, A crown—dost wish for these?"

Interfered after arose a vision

Is fore the soul, of One
Heir to a crown and throne elysian, Henven's royal, first born son taised on a throne of shame, revited, crowned with a crown of woe—
And to the world, still unbeguiled.

The soul replied, "No, no."

The soul replied, "No, no."
The soul chose stern self-abnegations, And clasping o'er her breast. The buckler of unshaken patience, To God resigned the rest. She walks with brave heart unreplating Thro' rough and lonely ways, And sees the world in splender shining, While dark are all her days. Onimes still doth the world solicit, And tempt her truant child With promises of joy exquisite. With pleadings fond and wild; With rown of gold and princely palace, But to her breast of snow Embracing close the cross and chalice. The soul still cries, "No, no."

Lowe, P.Q.,

E. C. M

The Zulu Country.

Lord Chelmsford has said he had no idea what a difficult country Zululand was till he get into it. It looks, indeed, like a miniature Afghanistan. All along the west side of the narrow Amatonga plain rises a steep ridge of mountain of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, sinking gradually in the west to a rough and broken table land of about 2,000 feet, which is sgain bounded toward Transvaal by another range of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

Diseased Milk and Beef. (New York Daily News)

Extreme measures are absolutely necessary to put a stop to the ravages of cattle plague that are extending throughout all the neighboring States. It undoubtedly affects the quality of the milk given by the suimals that are attacked, and it will sooner or later, if it man in power, or an Irishman intriguing for has not done so already, affect the beef which it? In the various negotiations with the Zulus, is consumed by certain classes in this city, and many times last year, during the Kashr some influence.

The Length of a Pig's Tall.

The length of a pig's tail led to murder in Madison County, North Carolina, last Thursday. Two farmers, named Norton and Gaither, disputed concerning the length of the tail of a pig which they were examining. Norton gave Gnither the lie, whereupon Gnither told the troubles between Natal and Zulu he made Norton to get ready for a deadly fight. Both men drew their revolvers almost simultaneously. Gaither was fatally wounded and Norton lost a thumb. The point as to which of the two men was right in regard to the length of the pig's tail remains undecided.

The Zulu War.

landed the first of the reinforcements at Dur-ban, Natal, on the 5th instant. The troop-his old location. Accordingly, Dunn, with ship, with the 57th Regiment, arrived at his tribe, 2,500 men, women and children, and communicate with the Ekowe garrison by signal. King Cetywayo's brother's overtures land, though he could not influence the King for submission were a ruse to cover his re-treat to Swazieland. Reports that Cetywayo sent messengers to sue for peace are false. A leady of Pearst to see for peace are false. A body of Basutos crossed the river Terle on the 8th instant, stole some horses and fired and when they are all finished, my appetite on the colonial forces, who repulsed them with the loss of 20. All quiet in the Trans-

The Prince Imperial and the Queen.

The Emperor Napoleon III., during his visit to England, contrived to win the warm friendship of the Queen and Prince Albert. which, in the case of the former, has been extended to the widow and son. The young Louis Napoleon, before departing for the Zulu War, called upon the Queen to bid adieu, and, according to a London paper, she received him with the greatest cordiality, thanking him in a trembling voice for the courageous interest he envinced in her army and country. She seated him beside her on a sofa during the interview, and, as he rose to depart, she drew a ring from her hand, and placing it upon his finger, asked him to preserve it as a mark of her gratitude. The young man was visibly affected by the Queen gift and words.

Is the Moon Inhabited?

M. Flammarion, the great French astronomer, being desirous to test the truth of his much expense, greater in proportion to the surmise that there are inhabitants in the moon, proposes to construct a telescope of sufficient power to definitely settle the question. A committee has been organized to collect the necessary funds, the cost of the instrument being estimated at 1,000,000 tranes. This not at all likely that any delay at Duluth will will be the most costly telescope in the world, unless the American proposition to erect one on Pike's Peak at an expense of \$1,000,000 should be carried out, and it now seems probable that it may be. Four years will be required to complete the instrument, and if Emigration Agent. The settlers who intend funds are provided there is no reason why it to go in by rail should at any rate wait till should not be completed. Its power would the Red River is open, by which delay they nufactures shipped of more than twelve per be sufficient to distinguish buildings of any will save money and have no lost time on the magnitude, and to show the topography of the road. The last fortnight of May is quite early of iron, and still more in manufactures of coarse, cheap sugar, and commingle with cutenough to arrive at their destination. moon's surface.

The Lumber Trade.

We regret to state that reports from England areanything but encouraging to those engaged in the lumber trade. The following is an extract from the Newcastle Daily Chronicle of the 3rd March :- "In our report of Saturday it was stated that the Canadian timber trade was likely to open out badly. We understand that not a single cargo has been sold, which is unprecedented. The prices demanded by the lumbermen are such that none of the Canadian merchants can pay to enable them to effect sales over here. Unless some different figures are shown the importation is likely to be very limited indeed. The necessity of buying is not imperative, seeing the stocks we have here. Iron is so much superseding wood for our shipbnilding-even to the decd work-that the cost will have to be much lessened, or trade may cease entirely, for firstclass yellow pine at all events. Sailing ships are offering at 22s 6d without finding char-

Fashionable Marriage in Rome.

New York, March 31 .- A London letter, giving details of the marriage at Rome, March 15th, of Miss Ada Hungerford, sister of Mrs. McKay (wife of the California millionaire), to Count Guizeppe Telfener, says the affair was magnificent. The Count has an enormous fortune. The religious ceremony was per-formed by the Archbishop of Fogia. Mgr. Capel stood on the left of the young bride, and Mgr. Cataldi, who represented His Holiness the Pope, stood on the right of the bridegroom. In the atternoon of the wedding day the grounds of the former's villa, l'ortensenio, now called Villa Ada, were thrown open to the public and to a number of guests, who were invited to witness races run by eleven horses of Telfener's. A box stand was erected for the accommodation of King Humbert, Prince Amadeus and Countess Telferner, and some ladies. The King arrived on the ground at a quarter past three, accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, General Medeci. The grand palace built by Victor Emmanuel, in which the young couple will reside, is surrounded by most beautiful grounds. Miss Ada Hungerford was called the star of the American Colony in Paris. Count Telferner occupies a high position in Rome and is well known from his connection with some of the biggest railroads in South America, constructed under his directions.

A Scotchman and a Zalu Chief. (London Letter to N. Y. Times.)

Where will you go and not find a Scotchwho should be protected against its unwhole- war, the name of John Dunn, a sort of Prime Minister to King Cetywayo, frequently cropped up in news-letters and dispatches. This gentleman was born of Scotch parents at Port Elizabeth in the Cape Colony, and is not more than 40 years of age. He is a Zulu chief, and evidently inherits with the bravery and love of adventure of his fathers their loyalty and discretion. He has amassed a fortune in up his mind to remain neutral in case of war. Coming over to Natal, he had an interview with Lord Chelmstord and expressed this intention. The English chief received him courteously, but also informed him that if war broke out he should treat every man he met in the Zulu country as an enemy. Mr. John Dunn therefore resolved to seek an asylum in Natal until the end of the war, Lord Chelms-CAPE Town, March 17 .- The British steamer | ford agreeing to find him land to live upon, Durban on the 10th instant. The relief of 1,000 head of cattle, crossed the Tuegia, sur-Ekowe will be attempted shortly. An un- rendering their arms to the British authorities. successful endeavor was made yesterday to Dunn is said to be a sturdy, well-built, intelliland, though he could not influence the King will be keener than it is in the beginning."

Emigrants to Manitoba.

(The Globe.) Emigrants leaving Ontario for Manitoba should postpone their departure till navigation opens otherwise they will probably be detained at St. Paul, Cookston, Glyndon, or St. Vincent till the Red River boats begin to run. The railway from St. Vincent to Winnipeg is said to be in such a condition as to preclude its use for some months to come, and if this be the case emigrants going to Manitoba now would suffer heavy losses in waiting till the Kittston boats are ready to transport them and their stock. There is no reason why parties who intend to go as far west as the Saskatchewan should not start at the end of March, because after they reach St. Vincent they must at all times depend on their own waggons for the rest of the journey. The resort to waggons by parties going to Manitoba would be needlessly uncomfortable and expensive, and emigrants going too early in they season must either be prepared to move on by their own teams, or delay in some American town at quantity of stock, implements, and goods taken with them. Those going only as far west as Manitoba will do well to remain here for a month longer, when they will have a choice between the lake and the rail routes. It is be necessary after the opening of navigation; but should emigrants be detained there they

will find a comfortable building at their dispo-sal, which is leased by the Canadian Govern-

Amateur Athletics

The amateur athletic clubs of New York and elsewhere have lately been discussing informally the question of drawing closer the restrictions imposed upon amateurs by the "Laws of Athletics," and some of the associations have been inquiring into the doings of prominent athletes who were accused of indulging in professional practices at Boston and elsewhere, and of evading the spirit if not the letter of the laws which forbids their racing for money.

Is this True. New York Sun

Thirty-two young Government Clerks in Ottawa were invited to a state ball, and toward the close of the entertainment, nearly all of them were so drunk that they staggered about the ballroom. It was thought that somebody had drugged their beverage, but an investigation has proved that they became intoxicated in ordinary ways-some on champagne and port, but most of them on bot Scotch whiskey punch, the strength of which they underrated.

The Valley at the Nile.

London, March 26 .- The Times, commenting on the condition of the famine-stricken population of the Nile Valley, says: "The state of affairs is immediately ascribed to last year's inundations, and the failure of the first wheat crop; but the real cause lies in the helplessness of the Fellan's condition. He is so mercilessly taxed that he is forced to live from hand to mouth, and it is impossible for him to make any preparations against the day of temporary need, while he is so oppressed with work and sore distress by insufficient food as to lose all hope and energy, and all power of special or moral resistance.

The Largest Bridge in Europe.

The largest bridge in Europe will be completed next year. It will cross the Volga in the government of Samara, Russia, on the Siberian Railroad line. The Volga, at the point of the bridge, is about four miles wide in the spring season, and in autumn is 4,732 feet. The bridge will be supported by 12 piers 85 feet high, with ice-cutters 35 feet high, at a distance of every 364 feet. The ice-cutters are covered with granite. The iron work is from Belgium. A temporary colony is established for workingmen employed on the bridge; it occupies about 55 acres, and has 60 different buildings, insured at 100,000 roubles. Two thousand men are employed, and among them are one hundred Italian masons. Three steamers and seventy barque are used constantly for forwarding wood, stone, iron, and other materials. The bridge will cost 4,630-, 000 roubles, or about \$3,500,000.

Mendicancy in High Life. (New York Daily News.)

An instance is reported as having occurred on Friday afternoon which indicates to what extremes females in quasi-respectable positions will go in order to gratify their desires for finery. A lady in silk dress, and otherwise well-attired, was found begging in the vicinity of stores that are usually frequented by tashionable women. The want of correspondence between her demands and her garments induced the belief that she was insane, but inquiry disclosed the fact that she was the wife of a gentleman residing in a neighboring rural locality who had resorted to that method of increasing her pocket money beyond the sheet was stolen during the day or night, and sum which her husband allowed her. The as the former was indicated, Mrs. Collier called feminine appetite for finery has never been before known to prompt ladies in respectable stations to adopt that peculiar method of gratifying their cupidity.

Temperance. Neal Dow reiterates his opinion that! sellers ought to be hanged. In Philadelphia, a Sunday morning breakfast is the inducement to attend a temperance meeting. A member of the Michigan Legislature has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to a woman under any circumstances. The current temperance agitation in London takes the shape of a controversy as to the extent of beer adulteration. Francis Murphy has been lecturing, during a great part of the season, for \$100 a night. Gough finds favor as a lecturer in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland. An Ohio man has bequeathed \$10,000 to distribute tracts setting forth the injurious qualities of lager beer. A society for the enforcement of the Civil Damage law is to be formed in Buffalo.
The validity of the law having been settled by the Court of Appeals, thir organization will prosecute, free of expense, the cases of drunkards' wives against liquor

Trade in England. There can be no wonder that people in England are beginning to open their eyes and to enquire the reason of the great decrease in their foreign trade. The returns for February have just been issued, and they are the lowest years back. The value of imports during the month was less than £29,000,000, while the value of exports was under £13,000,000, a decline of eleven per cent. in imports and of 141 per cent. in exports compared with February last year. The value of exports was smaller than in the corresponding month of any year since 1870. In 1873 the February exports were valued at more than twenty millions sterling, so that the falling off as compared with that year is more than one-third. decline extends almost throughout the list. Of twenty-five leading articles of export, which combined, amount to much more than three-fourths of the total, measured either by quantity or value, there is a decline in the exportation of all but two. There was an exportation of all but two. There was an cattle and sheep, supplied a ration made as average decline in the quantity of cotton manufactures shipped of more than twolve per palls of water two days, then simmer for an The Bolton Book Species enter de la companya La companya de la co La companya de la co

The Condition of Mr. Butt.

The following paragraph from the London World may interest our readers :- "Now that Mr. Butt is out of immediate danger it will not alarm his friends to learn that during at least three weeks the honorable and learned gentleman was unconscious, except in moments of delirium, which were not infrequent. When the paper reported slight improvement, the meaning of the phrase was merely that Mr. But, was occasionally conscious for fervid speech to an imaginary House of Commons; and I am told that the scene in the sick room, which just then was full of friends, was exceedingly effective. His malady was mental as well as bronchial; and though danger is over for the present, the naturally tine constitution has been wrecked in the tough struggle with King Death. Isaac will never be himself again, though his mind may regain all its brilliant subtlety and his tongue all its persuasive eloquence; and from what I hear from those who know him well, I am afraid the Senate House will know him no

Courtney Again to the Front.

in sporting circles over the proposed international single-scull race being arranged between the English champion oarsman, Wm. Elliott, and Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, N., Y., for \$5,000. About a week ago dames Taylor, of Newcastle, authorized ex-Mayor Liddell, of Pittsburg, to match Wm. Elliott, of Pegswood, to row Charles E. Corrtncy a single-scull race, any distance from three to five miles, the race to be rowed on Alleghany River at Pittsburg, in August, for £200 to £500 a side, Elliott to be allowed £75 for expenses. On Courtney receiving official information regarding the challenge, he conferred with his backers, and they have decided to conditionally accept, and there is every prospect of a great contest being arranged. Advices from Auburn, N. Y., the home of Courtney, state that his backers have notified ex-Mayor Liddell that they will match Courtney to row Elliott a three or five mile single scull race for \$2,500 a side or up-ward, and will allow Elliott \$300 expenses, race to be rowed at Saratoga or on Owasco Lake, two or three months from signing the articles. They object to going to l'ittsburg to row, herause Saratoga and Owasco Lake are far superior for shell rowing. Ex. Mayor despite the protests of Liddell will at once forward the reply to and of the Transvaal. James Taylor.

Superstition in Merry England.

A remarkable case, as showing the amount lower orders in England, camo before the borough magistrates of Ludlow, Shropshire, recently. A woman named Collier was summoned under the local by-laws for using abusive language toward another, named Oliver. The parties, it appeared, were neighbors, and a sheet having been lost off a garden line, the practice of " turning the key and the Bible" was resorted to with a view to the discovery of the thief. The complainant said that Oliver met her in the street and told her the Bible had been "turned down" to several houses where suspected persons lived, and that when Mrs. Collier's name was mentioned "the Bible fled out of their hands." The Bible was then turned down to see if the

her "a —— daylight thief."

The bench dismissed the case, remarking that the superstition was "more like a relic of the past" than a belief of this "advanced age." It is curious to remark how this method of divination, very commonly practiced in the middle ages, has survived almost without medification. The Bible is opened at the book of Ruth, and, balancing the key on the forelingers of each hand, which are formed in the shape of a cross, the verse is repeated, commencing, "Whither thou goest I will Where it turns the guilty party is to be

An American Paper on the Canadian Tariff.

[Springfield, Mass., Republican.] "The new rates are aimed primarily at the United States. The Canadians say they have labored long with us to secure reciprocity of trade, and that we have again and again rebuffed them with protective duties. And there is altogether too much truth in the charge. Meanwhile, the balance of trade' hae been going against Canada ever since 1873. That year the exports to this country were \$42,000,000, and in 1878 they fell to \$25,200,000, while the imports from this country grew from \$47,700,000 to \$48,600,000 during that period, in the face of the large decline in prices. Really more revenue per centum is collected from the English imports than from the American, since the former are all manufactured goods, the latter largely food and raw material; thus, the average rate on English imports under the former tariff was 12½ per cent, upon American less than 10. All this time we have been imposing 30 per cent., on imports from Canada. And, while our demand for Canadian goods has constantly decreased, England's has grown, so that England took 58 per cent. of all the Dominion's exports in 1878, against 43} in 1873, while the United States took only 314 against 49 in 1873. Is it surprising that when Canada compares her two largest customers in the light of these figures, she should feel a little bitter toward

FATTENING CATTLE.—An English farmer very successful during ten years in fattening straw, hay or other fodder.

Value of Land in England.

[London Truth.] "The reason why land in England must become less and less valuable for agricultural purposes is that rapid communication is destroying distances, and the cost of the transit of corn from California and other places unless the migration is speedily checked. The where it can be produced on plains that pay planters are all in debt, and the fact that the no rent and that require no 'high farming' is every year diminishing, and every year will still further diminish. The reply for long to the complications of the situation, and ina few moments and able to recognize the members of his family. In one of his fits of delirium the Irish leader delivered a very portations both of live stock and of dead ment are assuming enormous proportious."

Russian Merchants. Wealthy Russian merchants, with a touch of savagery in their nature, often give way to ordinary disinfectants have yielded any riotous enjoyments. A party of them call at a first class hotel, order a costly dinner with a profusion of champagne and other wines, lock the doors and give themselves up to wild revelry, cating little, but drinking enormously. Unable to consume all the wines, they seize the bottles, shout, "smash," and then rush upon the mirrors, furniture, and ornaments of the apartments. The next favoured by the same predisposing causes and thing is to pay the bill and decamp. Some checked by the same precautions. of the hotel proprietors, used to such visits, New York, March 30 .- There is quite a stir hide the valuable pieces of furniture, and charge high for the breakage.

The Zulus. Universal compulsory service is an older institution among the Zulus than even in Prussia. For ages the Zulus have been trained as warriors from boyhood, and have remained liable to be called upon for military service even after they have become gray-headed old man. Fifty years and more ago, when as yet they were armed only with spears, assegars, and axes, the Zulus were the most dreaded of all the Kaffir tribes by reason of which they attacked. In 1838, when Natal was founded by the Dutch Boers, it was the custom of the Zulus to bring up their forces in a dense circular mass. Arrived in close proximity to the enemy, the mass would open out with wild and monotonous cries: tlank attacks would be pushed forward on both sides, and every effort made to completely surround the adversary. During the last ten years the best and newest rifes and cartridges have been openly sold to Katlirs in Griqualand West or on the diamond fields,

Civil Servants in Great Britain. We have often pointed out that civil ser-

to follow suit. We take the following from the Dublin Nation: -Mr. Johnston, ex-M.P. for Belfast, and now

inspector of fisheries, has had his career as an Orange demagogue brought to a sudden and rather inglorious termination. In reply to a question put by Mr. A. M. Sullivan in the House of Commons towards the close of last week, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informs the public that the inspector has been "cautioned" in respect of the speech recently delivered by him at an Orange meeting in Belfast, and containing, as the public are aware, some remarks most offensive to Catholies on the subject of a Catholic University. He has, in fact, been told not to offend again in a similar manner, under prin of losing his place, and the valiant hero who has so often expressed his determination even to die in defence of his principles has pocketed the advice to keep the place.

Loyalty. (Galt Reformer.) "There is a good deal of superfluous talk

indulged in about this 'loyalty' question and the threat of Sir George Campbell in the British House of Comons to make Canada an 'orphan,' because she favours a fiscal system different from that of Britain. Although as much opposed to the system advocated by the Tories during the campaign last summer, as any of our contemporaries, we hold that Canadians and not Britishers are the best judges of what is best for this country; that Canadians have a perfect right—and if they have not they should have—to adopt any fiscal policy which in their opinion will be beneficial to the best interests of this country. All this talk about Britain casting us adrift is mere buncomb. The principle involved in this case must be argued from the question of free trade and protection altogether." Will our super-loyal contemporary please whip the Reformer into the traces?

(Mail.)

Moreover, it may be well to ask under what royal letters patent was the British trader appointed sole manufacturer for the Canadian people? What Imperial act deprives us of the right to make the clothing we wear or the goods we use, and vests it in Manchester and Birmingham? Mr. Bright and his fellowmanufacturers in England may as well understand once for all, that the Canadians are a free people possessing the constitutional right, as they have the natural and material means, to build up Canadian industries, and to enforce any tariff they deem best suited to that end. The Colonial Secretary's reply admitted as much, and we should not be content with less.

A WESTERN FARMER ON THE FENCE .-- A Western farmer giving his experience with fences says: "I tried osage, and it lied as fast as I could reset it. I tried willow, and it spread all over my land till it was more of an umbrella to shade corn than a fence to and never minded either the feelings of the keep stock. I tried pine board fence, and people who had to get out of the way nor the keep stock. I tried pine board fence, and horses would sit down on it, manufacturing a lumber yard into a wood pile faster than any way I ever saw. Lastly I tried barbed wire; cent, about the same percentage in the case hour, afterwards mix with fourteen pounds it did not die, and it required no trimming; it did not shade my corn, and when the horses sat down on it—why they got off."

TERMS: .81.50 per annum In advance.

Exedus of Begroes. A gentleman from New Grleans reports that the exodus of blacks from Louisiana and Mississippi is preducing great consternatio among the planters of the Mississippi Valley, who will be unable to till their broad acres majority of them usually hypothecate their crops one year in advance of production adds creases the general alarm that is felt concern-

The Plague.

ing the immediate future.

The doctors have been studying the Russian plague. They say that no medicine has any effect on it, and that none of the decided results. It is more a respector of persons than the cholera or typhold fever, for the poor appear to be often attacked, and the rich very rarely. The good effect of free rentilation, and of the lime-washing of houses, seems to point to care of the general health as the best safeguard against its approach; and though apparently distinct from typhus, it is

Germany and Cauada. (New York Post.)

Germany joins Canada in retaliatory tariff measures against the United States and the necessary results of the new restrictions will be that our legitimate trade with both these countries will decrease. So long as we allow in this country protective duties to rest on fourteen hundred commodities we are estopped from complaint, and the pot will only excite jeers when it reflects on the blackness of the kettle. Nevertheless, although we may feel that the laugh is against our high protectionists, who are likely to be sickened with foreign doses of their own quack medicine, it is no laughing matter that our country should lose its foreign trade just as our trade, foreign and domestic, begins to revive.

Russia Suspected.

London, March 15 .- There are rumors affoat to-day, from apparently trustworthy sources, to the effect that, contrary to her promises, and to the general expectation of other powers, Russia is evading the evacuation of Buldespite the protests of the Orange Free State garia and Eastern Roumelia. It will be remembered that in these despatches, some weeks ago, it was stated that strong reasons existed to fear that on the withdrawal of the Bussian troops from Eastern Roumelia there would be scenes of deplorable turnoil and vants in the old country are prevented from bloodshed, for the reason that factions in interfering in public agitations. Here is a proof of this, and it would be well for Canada against each other, and that the Turkish authorities were not capable of preventing outbreaks. It is now thought probable that Russin wishes to retain her occupancy of the province for some time to come, and assigning as her cause this state of things.

What Truth Says.

Another quackery (says "T. T.," in Truth) has been promulgated. A German physician declares that all our ailments arise from the practice of eating our fooot cooked; likewise that clothing is a mistake. Everything is to be caten raw, and invalids (especially those afflicted with gout or indigestion) are recommended as a beginning to try to confine themselves to fresh fruit and oysters, when they will speedily require neither drink nor medi-cine. It appears that thirst arises from the fact that all the liquid in meat and vegetables is extracted by cooking. This is all very fine, but it will be some time before even the prospect of neither illness, wine bills nor a kitchen will induce even enthusiasts to devour raw flesh, fish, or fowl. It would be interesting to hear the experience of the author of this new system after a six months' trial thereof.

How Many States Hang Murderers? Four States of the Union have unconditionally abolished capital punishment, viz: Michigan (in 1846), Rhode Island (in 1851), Wisconsia (in 1853) and Maine (in 1876). The following States have the "option" jury law; Indiana, 1862; New York, 1862; Illinois, 1867; Minnesota, 1868; Iowa, 1878, and Louisiana many years ago. In these States there is no capital punishment unless the jury unanimously recommend that penalty; hence there are but few executions in these States. Of the above States Iowa totally abolished that penalty in 1872, but modified that law in 1873 as mentioned. The following States have the "governor's option" law, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont and Kansas. In these States the criminal is sent to the State prison for one year (Vermonttwo years) prior to execution, when he may be executed on the warrant of the governor, it being optional with the governor, whether he shall or shall not, issue the warrant.

Going to Jail.

On Friday last a prominent lawyer of this city, at present engaged in the Criminal Court, had occasion to go to the jail to see one of his clients, and hired a carter to drive the jehu was engaged wrapping the buffalo robes comfortably round his fare and otherwise looking to his wants, the horse became impatient and started off with all his might and main (especially his main) leaving the owner all agape with rage and astonishment. Not so the lawyer, who seemed to be accustomed to horses running away with him, for he puffed coolly and placidly away at his cigar danger of a breakdown so long as the horse brought him to his destination, the jail. A man having more courage than sense ultimately stopped the animal, but not until he had performed more than half the journey with the reins hanging loosely.

and the state of t

REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Historical story of the Cremwellian Settlement.

CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED.

"I must not tell it, sir. All I car say is, my prisoner is a lady of high rank-a notorious Papist—and was arrested by me last night in the dungeons beneath the Archiepiscopal mansion of the Popish Bishop of Armagh, having been sent to Ireland by Pere La Chaise, the Popish confessor of the King of France, to devise the best means for destroying by poison our blessed Protestant king, his most gracious Majesty, Charles the Second."

"Sir," said the captain of the cavalry, "I reverence you for your zeal. I feel honored in having spoken with you; I regard you as one of the saviours of the country, as one worthy to be associated with that great and good man, the Rev. Doctor Oates. If any additional assistance is required by you, I and my man will be most happy to be at your disposal, and to act under your orders."

"I thank you, valiant sir," replied Judith's captor; "but the force at my command is fully sufficient. I shall be most happy, however, to bring (if you will be so kind as to mention it) your name under the special notice of the Privy Council in England. Lord Shaftesbury, Lord William Russell, and corresponds with them in zeal, and sympathises with them in their hatred of Jesuits, and their horror of the savage Popish plots."

The captain of cavalry was enchanted to hear those words. " Most worthy and excellent sir," he replied, "I hope you may, amid your many glorious avocations in discovering and bringing to punishment all the dark conspirators in the hellish Popish plot, bear in mind before the Privy Council in England, that one of the most ardent supporters in this country of such illustrious, benevolent, generous, kind-hearted, and disinterested Protestant patriots, is your humble servant, Captain John Jones, Captain in Colonel John Jones' dragoons-son to Major John Jones of the Popery-hating regiment. Be so good, patriotic sir, as to remember me- to mention my name as Captain John Jones, of Lickspittle Hall, in the County of Monmouth,"

"Farewell, sir; be assured that from this day forth I will ever bear impressed upon my memory, and in letters of brass, the-alwaysby-me-to-be-honored name of Captain John Jones, of Colonel John Jones' dragoons, Captain John Jones, of Lickspittle Hall, in the County of Monmouth."

Judith watched with an anxiety that amounted to agony the incidents that marked tain of cavalry reading the document placed in his hands, and she could perceive, as the light shone upon his person that he bowed lowly and humbly before the person who had presented it. She observed the same humility in the officer's entire bearing from first to last, whilst her captor stood haughty and erect it is a reasonable request—but under present as if he was addressed by an inferior. She then observed these two persons part from each other, and as the tramp of the cavalry horses, when they resumed their march, reached her ears, she was no longerable to conceal her feelings, but shrieked aloud-"Helphelp-help-rescue, soldiers, a lone woman

from the hands of highway robbers." The officer of calvary halted his men as the shricks of Judith reached his cars; but he did so, it appeared, only to give his followers a new order, and in its execution to prove to

her how vain was an appeal to him or them. "God save our Protestant King from his Papist enemies! Long live the saviours of the country-Doctor Oates and the other dis-

coverers of the hellish Popish plot." Judith was utterly astounded by the inexplicable incidents of which she was an eye-witness. Here was she, the daughter of a man of great wealth, a peaceful traveller on so far as I have remarked, censists in this, the common high road, assailed by a band of that husbands and wives flove one another a robbers, captured, borne about the country as little and hate one another a great deal. if she were a malefactor; and when she at Again, I say, have no fear for to-night. last met with a body of soldiers, whose duty What you have now to do, is to lock me and it is to protect her, and preserve her from insult and outrage, she finds her appeal for assistance disregarded, and as far as she could understand them, cheers given by the King's troops for highway thieves and audacious

Never, not even for a single moment, had Judith's stout heart, up to this time, felt one pang of terror; but when she beheld a scene for which she could not account, and found that her captor possessed an influence such as she could not fancy would be exercised even by a prince of the blood, her firm hand for the first time trembled, her spirits sank, and she could not refrain from thus communing with horself:--

"What can be the meaning of this? The commander of the King's troops to bow down before a common robber, for up to this time I have never thought of the wretch in command of the base villians about me but as a scription of slavery existing in these countries, it is that of the poor drudging wife who not calculate upon being received in my man of rank, would be base enough to deresorted to, for the purpose of winning the rather my captor, must be a man whose deeds are as base as his origin, perhaps a hanger-on of the Duke of Monmouth who has been sent to this country to procure a wife with a large fortune. Such a person might, through the Duke of Monmouth, and his grace's influence with the army, find, as this villain has done. a captain in the cavalry to countenance his Popery pretender to the throne. If I be right in this conjecture, then I can attach a fitting suffering are to come—sure to come—with signification to the shouts of the troopers, rest and reflection. which otherwise would be as unintelligible as the ravings of a madman. Of one thing, however, I cannot have the slightest doubt, that this outrage has been committed upon me because I have the reputation of being an heiress, that I am one to be added to the many who have been persecuted under the sham name of "love," and the profession of the profaned vows of marriage, in order that he who has so degraded the daughter, may wealth. The villain who has speculated up-

on making me such a victim to his sordid

raving for wealth, little hnows the woman he has to deal with. Better death than give him the chance of such a victory; but better his

death than my own, whilst at the worst I am prepared to purchase with my own life the sacrifice of his."

As Judith's thoughts thus hurried through her mind, and that she was beset with doubts and surmises as to the past, the present, and the future, she permitted her horse to be guided on with the party that hitherto had accomher. She offered no further resistance by word, or action, or even look; but watched attentively every peculiarity in the ground she travelled over; she stored up in her His head was completely baid. There was memory every trifling incident that might not a particle of hair upon any part of it; serve, should the opportunity occur, of making her escape.

herselfand steed crossing a wooden bridge into and the eye-lids blood red, as if they were in the narrow gate of a small fortress; and as the | a constant state of inflammation, and their gate closed behind her, she was certain she heard the noise of machinery lifting up and removing the bridge over which she had passed a moment before.

Judith without a murmur, permitted her-self to be lifted from the horse; and she followed, without remark, the degraded Murfey, as he mounted a narrow winding stair, which led to an apartment that appeared to her to be at the top of the fortress. The apart- deposited a basket and an earthern pitcher, ment was a large round room to which there

was a single window. "There," said Murfey, pointing to a narrow doorway, "there lie bed and dressing-room. Here is wine; there bread. The Brass Castle, for such is the name of your present abode, can afford you no better nourishment to-night. In the morning the Governor will wait upon be delighted to learn that the army in Ireland you, and then he will hear what are your him what are his commands; and it is to be

put them in practice."
"I did not intend," said Judith, "ever again to address you; but, remembering the words of the good man who spoke to you but a few hours ago, believing from the address to you of that gentleman you called Archbishop Oliver Plunket, there was a time in your life, when the remembrance that you had a mother-and, perhaps, a sister-would have stirred your heart with generous emotions, I cannot refrain from entertaining the hope that you do not utterly forget what you once were—that so much of the sacred character of a clergyman still clings to you, that you will think it is not fitting I, a young woman should be, as I am here at present, alone, unaided, unprotected; but that, if it be possible, I may be permitted to have with me the society of one of my own sex-no matter how old, how aged, or how decrepit-so that she be a woman."

The jibing manner and leering expression of an habitual drunkard, which was on Murfey's face as he entered the apartment and spoke to Judith, was changed at once by her address; and when she alluded to his amounted to agony the incidents that marked mother, this unhappy man raised his sat still in his chair; never looked up to her; the preceding dialogue. She saw the caphands to his face, as if he wished, seemed absolutely unconscious of her unperceived, to wipe away the tears that filled them. He did not immediately reply to Judith's address but paused for a couple of minutes as if he desired to couch his refusal in the softest terms possible.

"A woman to be in the same room with you; circumstances, and at this hour of the night, impossible to be complied with. I will not, however, be forgetful of it; and if I can it shall be acted upon, although, truth to say, I never heard but of one woman being admitted into the Brass Castle, and she is such a nuisance that it is considered a holiday every time she takes her leave of it. Have no fear, young woman, for yourself for to-night at bolts on the inside. I do say it would not be possible to break into it, these bolts not withstanding; but no one could effect such a purpose without making a noise that would rouse the dead. For to-night, I repeat, you are perfectly safe. You will be in no danger until you see my friend; and then I will depend upon yourself whether you will live to-gether like cat and dog, or be as happy as most married people are; and such happiness, all other intruders out. You may be sure that I shall do what is my business on the outside, and not only lock, but so far as iron bonds can attain the purpose—treble chain you in. There is wine; there is bread; there your sleeping room. Think over the events of to-day, and prepare yourself for to-morrow,

CHAPTER. V.

Bon repos!"

by being a mild, meck-tempered young woman

your behaviour this day, you never can be.

that which I would say, judging of you by

JUDITH LAWSON had never known a mother's tenderness, and had never been controlled by a mother's watchful care. She could not remember to have seen in the house in which she had been reared any one but her father, whose will was more powerful than her own; and that father had never exercised his nower robber. Is this his real character, or does he but assume the profession of a highwayman wishes as a grown up woman. The to carry out his wicked designs? Then what | natural | goodness of her heart had can be these designs? I tremble to think of alone prevented her from being a despot at them. The wretch has already threatened me home and a tyrant amongst the crowd of dewith a slavery for life. There is but one de- pendants and flatterers she met with when she

went abroad. All her life she had done as she pleased, knows and feels that her husband is her great- travelled where she liked, and dressed as her est enemy, her worst and most unpitying of fancy dictated. She had been her own abtyrants. Then who is there, possessed of solute mistress, and up to this time had met such influence as this man manifestly wields, with no one who ventured to lay the slightest who desired to sue for my hand, and might restriction upon her actions. But now, in the course of a few hours, in the short rovolution father's house as a welcome suitor? The am- of a single day, she found herself, unconscious bition of my father is well known; his desire of any fault, and without the intention of to see me united to a man of rank and title is doing the slightest wrong to any living being, notorious. But I dream; no nobleman, no not only deprived of her liberty, but a captive in an unknown prison, and in the power of seend to such vile means as this wretch has persons of whom her only knowledge was that they seemed to be the basest, meanest, hand of one whose father is, like mine, of the and most brutal of mankind-flagrant humblest condition in life. My suitor, or thieves and audacious felons, who lived by plunder, and would not hesitate at the perpetration of murder for the accomplishment of their wicked purposes.

The change was so great, so sudden, and so unlooked for, that she felt her faculties were and think what I wish." incapable for the moment of comprehending all its consequences. She was as one who has received an awful wound, and whose scheme, and to promote it under the pretext senses are so stunned by the shock, as to be he was sustaining the interests of the No- unable to feel at once the agonies which the injury inflicted is sure to produce. Pain and

And so it was with Judith. She mechanially bolted the door of her chamber the moment that Murfey had left her, and then flinging from her the richly plumed,gold-laced hat she had worn during the day, she cast herself upon the bed, dressed as she was; and whilst endeavouring to think over the incidents of the day, a deep, heavy, almost apopletic sleep, fell upon her, and the sun was high in the heavens, and there was a loud, incessant knocking at the door, before she again awoke to consciousness, or that she could be so completely aroused as to be capable of comprehending either where she was, or what had befallen her.

escape, or wise enough to try and put an end to yourself."

Such were the words addressed to Judith as she opened her chamber-door, and admitted him who uttered them.

The new comer was an old, a very old man. but a long white beard of thin, straggling hairs covered his mouth, chin, and As the daylight was dawning, she found breast. His eyes were large, and staring, painful expression of incessant greedy, pitiless watchfulness was rendered almost appalling by the deep red shaggy eye-brows, as if the last remains of vigour in that wasted human frame were concentrated and retained in the old man's keen powers of observation. The body was lean and fragile, and the legs of the old man trembled beneath him, as he slowly hobbled from the door to the table, and there which he carried in long, bony, and talon-likefingered hands.

"There," said the old man, seating himself in a chair by the side of the table, as if he were fatigued with his journey up stairs, and tired from waiting at the door for Judith's awaking; "there, young women, is your breakfast,fresh bread, new milk, and a roast fowl. Few prisoners fare so well as that. I never knew but one, and that was a gentleman ordered for execution. Instead of milk, however, we gave hoped, for your own sake, that you will at once him wine. That and a glass of put them in practice." put him in heart, and he died like a hero in four hours afterwards, singing a jolly stave two minutes before the hangman put the noose around his neck."

Judith looked at the old man with anxious interest. She was so accustomed to find all who approached her hitherto willing to fulfil her wishes, that she could not suppose the person before her would refuse the request to aid in her escape, when she knew that whatever reward she promised, her father would readily and joyfully pay. Up to this time, however, she had been unaccustomed to converse with any one in humble position and miserable garb of the man before her; and that which presented itself as the greatest difficulty to her mind, was how to address him so as not to give offence,—to enlist his sympathies, and, if she could, not to offend

his feelings.
With these intentions, she stood waiting to see if the old man would renew the conversation—say something to her, to which she could respond in a cheerful spirit; but to her astonishment she perceived that the old man sat still in his chair; never looked up to her; presence, or rather was so absorbed in the contemplation of some ideas of his own, which by the death-like smile, appeared to give him satisfaction, that he was alike forgetful of her and of the place in which he was at that moment scated.

Judith, wearied by his silence, and of watching the play of his hideous features, as he sat mumbling and smiling before her, at length addressed him :-

"You speak to me as if I was like the gentleman you allude to-one of your prisoners. Do you consider me to be a prisoner?"

"Anan!" said the old man, awakened from his reveric by the sound of her voice, least. You may perceive this room has strong and his faculties awakened to their usual watchfulness, "say over again what you have already said to me. I do not completely comprehend you."

Judith repeated her question for the old man.

"Do I consider you to be a prisoner? Of course I do-a prisoner of state; otherwise you would not be here. If you were a common malefactor, you would be in Newgate."

"But I have committed no crime," said Judith.

"I never knew a prisoner to admit that he or she had committed a crime. They are, if you believe them, all innocent; they all plead not guilty; but still juries convict, and judges condemn, and the hangman ties up to the gallows those innocents, who all have said, as you say, each for himself or herself, but I have committed no crime," and as the old man spoke thus, there was a chuckling triumph in his hoarse, cracked voice.

"I say," added Judith, with a slight trembling in her voice as she remarked the pitiless manner of the old man, "that I have committed no crime; I am so conscious of my innocence, that I cannot even guess wherefore I am deprived of my liberty. Can you tell me of what crime I am accused?"

"I am not the governor of this prison, the authority of which you have been placed land with fire and sword, sparing neither here a prisoner. I am nothing more than a menial in the goal; and my business is not to ask what are the offences of those who are in custody, but to attend them, as I am now attending upon you, and to take care that they do not escape.

"Then it is a matter of indifference to you whether I am innocent or guilty," said Judith.

"To be sure it is," replied the old man. What is it to me, whether you are innocent or guilty? I am not the better for your innocence, nor the worse because of your crimes; all I have to do with you is to watch you, and if I found you escaping from this room, and had no other means of preventing you, of slaying you, which in this case I would do with as little remorse as I would crush a spider that lay beneath my feet."

Judith looked in the old man's face. It was obdurate, hard, and pitiless—or rather it appeared to her as if he had a pleasure in saying what he could not but know was calculated to pain her feelings. She reflected for a few minutes, as to what was the best course of proceeding with him, and then resumed the conversation :-

"I like you candour," said Judith; "for it emboldens me to say out bluntly both what I

"Say what you please," sald the old man, with a malignant grin: "you shall find me natient listener."

"Do you think it would be possible to escape from this place?" said Judith "Yes; if those who had the care of the prisoners were disposed to aid in their escape,'

esponded the gaoler. " Have you ever helped anyone to escape?" "Never." "Can you suppose any case possible in

which you would aid in any such plan?" "I can—many cases." "Tell me one-but one on which you would run such a risk," said the anxious

Judith. "Suppose," said the old man-" suppose that which I hope will never happen, that our Irish hero, Redmond O'Hanlon, was brought into this place a prisoner, that his limbs were tettered with gyves, and that a thousand pounds were offered for his safe custody until the day of his trial-suppose, I say, this was

longer, without being noticed, I should then I would, if there were no other means, have called up Murfey and the other vagabonds below, with sledge-hammers to break open the door, and see whether you had been mad enough to try and make your would aid him,—I would die, or I would effect his escape."

"Braye old man!" said Judith, "I honor you for what you have spoken. Now, listen to me. You have mentioned a thousand pounds as the sum you would refuse rather than keep Redmond O'Hanlon in prison. Aid me in flying from this prison, and the moment I reach my father's house, the sum you have mentioned shall be given to you in golden coin."

The old man clasped his thin arms with his long bony fingers, as if he were flinging himself with delight, whilst Judith was speaking to him. At length he started up from the chair on which i.e had been, up to this time, resting, and pointing to it, he nodded his head to Judith as if he desired her to take the seat he had just quitted.

"I have a few words to say to you," said the old man, "upon which, it is probable you will have to ponder over, for some time; but, in order that I may be sure I do not cast away upon the desert air what has been for years fastening in my heart, I wish to be quite sure as to the person I am speaking with. Is not your name Judith Lawson?"

"It is. I am glad you know it; because you must be sure that what I promise I have the power to perform,' replied Judith.

"Are you not Judith Lawson, the only child of Ebenezer Lawson, at one time a Cromwellian dragoon, and attached to the army acting at a particular period in the North of Ireland, under the special directions of of Lieutenant-General Ludlow?" asked the old man, in a voice that became shrill with intense emotion.

"I am," replied Judith, "the daughter of that same Ebenezer Lawson; and I am certain, from the observations I have heard constantly made by my father, that he was at one time engaged with the army in the North of Ireland, under the command of General Lud-

"Thank God! thank God! that I am right," said the old man, as he dropped on his knees; "thank God! that in one case, at least, the evil deeds of our oppressors should be retorted on them. Now, listen to me, Judith Lawson, daughter-only child of Ebenezer Lawson," added the old man, as he with difficulty raised himself from his knees and stood erect before her; "hearken to my words, Judith Lawson; for they are as true as Holy Writ; if every bair on your head was a diamond, if your whole body could be transformed into gold, and that diamonds and gold were tendered to me to aid in your escapeand that escape from the most lingering and torturing death that the wit and malignity of man could devise-I would scorn to touch your gold or to handle your diamonds. I would leave you to your doom; I would not stir a step to save you from perdition. And would you know the reason why, Judith Lawson? It is because you are the daughterbecause you are the only child of Ebenezer Lawson-because you are the light of his eyes, and the joy of his heart. Unhappy, miserable, God-abandoned young woman! you know me not, and it is most probable that your cruel and remorseless father never heard my name, and yet 1 am his victim. And when you tell me that you have committed no crime, and would provoke my pity in your behalf by assuring me you are innocent, and yet your father-yes, your father, Judith Lawson-without the slightest provocation, with no wrong done to him, with no insult offered to him, slew my wife, my sons, my daughters, and tried to slay myself—

"Who are you, sir? how came you to make such vague and terrible accusations against Judith, believing that the old man was raving

"Oh!" said the old man, with a withering sneer, " Ebenezer Lawson's daughter has been so tenderly nurtured, that she has never heard of the exploits of her gallant father in the neighborhood of Dundalk-she never heard of the smothering of a number of the miserable Irish fugitives in a cavern to which they fied for safety."
"Old man! old man!" said Judith, deeply

moved by the jailer's excited manner; "you speak in parables to me; I have not the slightest notion what are these circumstances to which you are referring."

"Then you shall not be another moment in ignorance," said the jailer. "You have asked to know my name; I will tell it—Gerald Geraghty. It was once well known; and, I may add, that no act of mine, or of my family, had brought disciedit upon the good fame of our ancestors. We took up arms to defend life, and home, and property. In that con-English Parliament were laying waste the vonth, nor age, nor sex. We—that is, my family, farm servants, and myself-betook ourselves to a cave, in the hope we might escape that general slaughter to which all were then doomed by the republicans. In that cavern we were joined by others, who, like us, wished to save life, and to avoid a cruel death; and amongst others that fled to our retreat was a poor family, distant kinsmen, having with them, it was said, a fosterchild, the infant son of Colonel Fitzpatrick, of the Queen's County. I know not whether it was the report of that child having escaped those who thirsted for its blood that attracted attention to our desolate hiding-place; but the fact was, that in a few days the iron-coats of Ludlow were around us; and most conspicuous amongst those ruthless men were your father and your uncle. By your uncle my brother, whilst guarding the mouth of the cave, was slain, and by my hand was your uncle shot, as he was forcing his way over the dead body of my brother. Then followed a deed of cruelty, such as was never before practised amongst Christians. The cave was closed, all the outlets stopped, and wood burned around us, so that we might be slain with the stifling smoke-and many were so stifled; and then, the cavern was entered by your father; and then, with his own hand, he slew my wife, the mother of my children, and my daughters -they were younger and fairer than you, Judith Lawson—dear to me as you are to your father; and then he slew my sons; and then, when he understood who I was, he spared my life; because he said he wished to give me life, as life would be a greater pain to me than death; and he was right; for he so doomed me to years of misery, and grief, and hopeless affliction. He forgot one thing, however," added the old man, with a malignant smile, "that in permitting me to live, my life might be so prolonged, that I would yet see the vengeance of God fall heavily on our oppressors; and it falls heavily on him to-day, when I can say to his daughter, that I could aid her escape from a fate worse than death. but that, on the contrary, I will not move a finger to help her; that, instead of speaking one word of comfort or consolation, I should tell her, as I now tell you-live-live to be

As the old man spoke these last words he "Had my knocking remained two minutes to happen, and that I alone was his caretaker, hurried from the room, and in a moment after-

degraded; live and despair."

wards Judith heard the heavy chains locked

and bolted on the outside. The strong mind and firm nerves of Judith were completely broken down for the moment by this outburst of vindictive passion and undying enmity. It would be most shocked or astonished by the accusations his left hand; nearly concealed beneath the obscure and half-witted menial, who called himself Gerald Geraghty.

Judith Lawson loved her father, and that

demonstrated itself in every possible form in which wealth can exhibit its power. In Judith's eyes her father was without a fault; his roughness, his coarseness, and his vulgarity of manners were and his vulgarity of manners were "Bird of the forest and blocm of the unnoticed, and never raised a blush rose!" replied the gallant nobleman. in her cheek; because she was too fond of him to see any defect in nightingale, but in your wicked eyes is the his deportment, as she could discern in his gaunt features no ugliness. In her estimation, her father was the best, the bravest, and the greatest of mankind; because to her he had been always the most affectionate. If she could detect a fault in him, it was that he was too fond of her, and that fondness made him ambitious of seeing her united in marriage with some person of high rank, of illustrious name, and of boundless wealth. Such an ambition was, in her judgment, allied to noble qualities; it was, in itself, a pledge of a life of stainless honor, and nursed as it had been for the purpose of never painted, because he wanted such an exalting her, she could not but love her father the more for the indulgence of such a sentiment, even though she herself neither sympathised with, nor responded to it.

But now, if she was to believe what the spiteful old man who had just left her had alleged, how was her idol shattered! how was that father, hitherto so loved, so cherished, and so venerated, degraded in her estimation! and what henceforth must she think of him! Not such as he had been, the brave but humble soldier, exalting himself by his achievements and his talents, and acquiring at the same time fortune and fame. That was the father she had loved and honored; but what was this ordinary person,—at least, if that letter speaks image which wicked Gerald Geraghty the truth, I have, most undoubtedly, very exwould substitute for such a demi-god? | traordinary relations." A brutal, bloodthirsty, cowardly cut-throat; a wretch not only making war upon women and children, but a miscreant changing, in saying or supposing that any stabbing helpless infancy, and growing girl- one had the audacity to address a love letter to hood, and matron beauty, and defenceless you?" old age; imbruing his horrid hands in the blood of fugitives, and acting the part of a love-letter to me," said Kathleen, her voice cannibal, and smothering his fellow-crea- also changing, and reddening. "What mean tures in their last refuge, the caverns of wild beasts I

Judith forgot her own griefs in the contemplation of these accusations against her father, and when knocks were next heard at her prison door, they remained for a long time | towards them? By what right do yen claim unheeded.

CHAPTER VI.

Ir was mid-day, and the warm rays of the fervid summer's sun diffused their heat around, and made it felt beneath the deepest shade of the thick-growing, umbrageous trees, under which was seated or rather reclined against the trunk of an old oak, a young maiden, whose right hand listlessly held a fishing rod, from which a line depended into an adjacent but disregarded stream. The face, the form, and the dress of the maiden nocent, what is my reply to you? That I alike demonstrated her youth and her rank. committed no crime; that I too was intures, a pinky blush in her cheeks, and her hair one bright mass of yellow flaxen ringlets, which descended to her shoulders, Kathleen Fitzpatrick did not, with her frail form, and lady, and there was a flash of triumph in his broad-leafed girlish hat, and snow-white eyes as he advanced towards her to take her dress, appear at the first glance to be more hand; but Kathleen stepping back, waved than fifteen years of age. Those who spoke her hand, as if she wished to apprise him she my father? I do not understand what you with her, but more especially those who had not yet done speaking: are speaking about," said the indignant came but for the brief time within the influence of her full, bright, sparkling, luminous " for giving to you this preference-my reason blue eyes, were made to feel that Kathleen for referring to that open letter at my feet, is, Fitzpatrick was some years older than she like my preference for you, beyond all others, looked; that her thoughts were not those of a grounded upon this fact—that you alone of all giddy girl, but that her heart and her head were worthy of a noble-thinking and generous woman.

She could not be said to be sitting idle, even though the pursuit with which she was apparently engaged did not occupy her thoughts. She seemed to have cast her line into the lazily-running stream that flowed at her feet, in order that she might employ her hands, eyes. I have, consequently, felt no more rewhilst her thoughts were absorbed with other serve with you than if you were a woman of subjects; and it might be surmised that the my own age. Thus have I always thought of subjects of the thoughts which engrossed her | you, and so have I ever esteemed you; and mind, were to be found in an open letter that

lay on the ground beside her. "What a strange story!" exclaimed Kathleen at length speaking aloud her thoughts. "I know of no romance which has contrived such strange and unheard-of adventures as are to be found within the few pages of that answered the old man. "If I was, I should flict we were defeated, and the soldiers of the letter. The playright who could invent such know what was stated in the warrant under English Parliament were laving waste the a tale, would soon find his piece hissed off a tale, would soon find his piece hissed off the stage for venturing so to outrage all scarcely touching it with his lips, he resumed notions of probability. There is nothing the conversation in the same bantering tone more marvellous in the Seven Champions of in which it had been first commenced. He Christendom, nothing more improbable in William Shakespeare's Winter's Tale, nothing less like the real occurrences of life in one of Massinger's tragedies. And yet, if I am to believe the writer of this letter, not only are the contents of the letter, which she had althe statements there made literally true, but | luded to in such a strong manner as to arouse the hero of all these incredible adventures is my own first cousin-a Mr. Vincent Fitzpatrick-a gentleman that up to this time was in my estimation dead, buried, and consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets' years and all parts of this poor province, by courtesy years before Kathleen Fitzpatrick was born. called the kingdom of Ireland, were present If this be true, I am glad of it; if false, the pretender will soon be exposed. In either case, I must admit I have a woman's curiosity to see the individual who, whether rightfully or wrongfully, bears or assumes the name of a Fitzpatrick. I marvel as to the new-comer; | ticated niece, the peerless Kathleen, the woodconsidering his years, and I suppose size, we cannot say 'welcome little stranger:' but I must own I am truly curious to know whether this new claimant has those remarkable family features of which my good aunt, Lady Diana, is always speaking—namely, the full, blue, Fitzpatrick eye, and the flowing, yellow, flaxen, Fitzpatrick hair, and short, upper, proud, Fitzpatrick lip-features, as she boasts, of our pure Norman descent. Heigh ho! this world is all vanity!"

"Ay-all-all vanity; vanity and vexation of spirit, of outward shows, and bare-faced shams; such, for instance, as a young lady pretending to be occupied with rod and line, and ensuaring innocent fishes, when the fact is, her head is thinking how she will worry the heart-strings of the poor wretch she has already hooked, and the proof of whose capture lies in the open letter by her side."

Kathleen Fitzpatrick bounded to her feet, as these words were addressed to her; and looked with merry eyes and a smiling lip on the accomplished young gentleman who had given utterance to them.

The new-comer was dressed in the very height of the fashion, although it might be objected to him that his habiliments were side; and you can fancy one of the most marbetter suited for the drawing-room than the vellous contrasts ever witnessed; for she is open air. On his head was a long brown wig, which fell in full large curls over both his are fragile."
shoulders and down his back. His coat with "Excellent, my Lord," replied Kathleen, wide short sleeves, and broad full skirts, as amused by this description. "You have well as his long waistcoat with large pockets, given me what I did not ask for, a portrait of

were composed of thin, fine, light blue cloth richly garnished at borders and button-holes with silver-lace; his white silk stockings were rolled over the knees, and his thin, high-heeled, dazzling polished shoes were decor-ated with buckles which glittered with dia-monds. At his left side was a whitedifficult to determine whether the proud-hearted, high-spirited young woman was sheathed, silver-hilted, thin sword and in preferred against Ebenezer Lawson, by this thick, rich fold of Brussels lace, was a small hat furnished with short white feathers, and looped up at one side with a band of silver-Judith Lawson loved her father, and that lace, which was fastened with a star of love was repaid to her by an affection that demonstrated itself in avery possible form.

joyous laugh, "your words were those of an unbidden intruder, but your presence is that of an ever-welcome guest."

"your words are as sweet as the notes of the mockery of the cuckoo, and the mischief of a magpie." "You smother me with compliments, my

Lord," said Kathleen; "we poor peasants in the country must not, if we would be wise, and avoid a fall, venture to run a tilt of words against, you, Castle courtiers, who have the first retailing of all the old jokes exported from the mall, or Hampton Court, or Whitehall, to the Lanks of the Anna Liffey."

"Wood-nymph of Ossory!" answered Lord Arran," you have charms such us Lely original to inspire his fancy and give truth to his pencil. You possess what we have not in London-Irish beauty, Irish wit, and Irish virtue."

"Thanks, my Lord, for your good opinion: but bantering apart for the moment-if I were silly enough to believe that compliments universally addressed to every new face were solely invented for my benefit, and particularly and individually to be applied to myself, then circumstances have lately occurred which would give a semblance to my belief in my perfections. The very letter to which your lordship refers might be taken by me as the proof I was somewhat of an extra-

"Was I right," said Lord Arran, his merry manner and joyous voice suddenly

"Any one!-the audacity!-to achiress a you, my Lord, by such language? How come you to assume a guardianship over my actions, or to pronounce without my permission an opinion as to the conduct of others, before you had ascertained what were my feelings such a position in respect to me?"

"Pardon me, lady, for a warmth of expression which I feel was not justifiable, and the only palliation for which is the deep interest I take in the most trivial matter that may effect either your peace or happiness, cried Lord Arran, abashed by the spirit and independence Kathleen had manifested,

"My Lord Arran," said Kathleen, moved, not less by the humility of his manner than the apparent sincerity of his language, " of all the personages for whose acquaintance I am indebted to the kindness of my aunt, there is, I frankly tell you, not one in whom I am disposed to place greater confidence than your-self, nor upon whose opinion and judgment I would be more disposed to rely."

Lord Arran bowed humbly before the young

"And my reason, my Lord," she continued, the men I have seen here, are the only one who has not presented me with insincere admiration, or with bare-faced declarations of love, or unmeaning proposals of marriage. You have, up to this time, been all that I would wish a friend to be-frank, merry, and open-hearted, with no fulsome adulation on your lips, and no insulting glances in your my pain, my resentment, was keen indeed, when I fancied but a moment ago that you were about to assume a different position with respect to me. I am glad to see I was wrong; and there is my hand as a proof of my full and complete reconciliation with

you." Lord Arran accepted the small, whitegloved hand thus tendered to him, and in which it had been first commenced. He desired as speedily as he could to reinstate himself in his former position with the fair Kathleen, certain that if he did so she would

feelings of jealousy in his heart. "Wherefore," said Lord Arran, smiling, "was the fair Florisibella absent from the sports of last Monday? All the fashion from at the Races. Even my grave father, weighed down as he is with affairs of state, was a looker-on. There were but two illustrious individuals absent,-the gay and beauteous widow, Lady Diana Massey, and her rus-

nymph of Ossorv.' "The wood-nymph's aunt can alone solve the question," replied Kathleen. "The woodnymph herself was absent for this good reason that she now hears for the first time that there was to be such a grand assemblage of rank and fashion, and no doubt of beauty. With your lordship's taste and judgment upon such points, I should like to know what was the name of the belle that attracted most of observation, and, of course, admiration, on

such an important occasion." "Ho! ho!" said Lord Arran, bursting into a loud laugh. "Upon one point I can, without a moment's hesitation, reply to your inquiry,-that is, the name of the belle whose appearance attracted most observation. Only fancy, my innocent Florisibella, a young lady upon a war-charger; only fancy that young lady as tall as a trooper, and with a face as brown and as handsome as the vory finest of his late highness Oliver Cromwell's picked life-guards; and then, only fancy this conspicuous, almost marvellous dame in a semimale and half-female attire, dazzling with gold, and a stout hunting-sword by her side; and then only imagine yourself riding by her dark as you are fair, and she is stout as you

the most remarkable belle on the race-course but you have not given me what I desired to know, and that, is, the name of this most ex-

traordinary creature." "The name, the name!" said Lord Arran. as if he were trying to recollect. "Egad! that is true, I have failed in performing the task I undertook; the name of this wonderful young dragoon of a woman was, if I mistake not, Lawson; yes, I am quite sure it was Lawson.

"Lawson!" said Kathleen, in a tone of sur-

prise. "Yes, Lawson," repeated Lord Arran. "Oh! now I remember all about her. Her name is Judith Lawson, a young woman, it is said, of large fortune, the only child of a certain Ebenezer Lawson, formerly a trooper in the army of Parliament, and who, like so many other worthless fellows that came to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, has acquired estates and riches which belonged to better and honester men than themselves."

"Ebenezer Lawson! are you quite sure that you remember the name aright, and that the female you describe is his daughter?" inquired Kathleen, her voice trembling slightly as she put this question.

"Perfectly certain, my peerless-but, good heavens! what is the matter? or how come you to be so agitated, or what interest can you have in persons so far beneath you in every way ?" asked Lord Arran, his bantering manner at once turning into seriousness, when he perceived that Kathleen changed color when he persisted in asserting his certainty as to the name of Lawson.

"My Lord, I pray you to read this letter," said Kathleen, "and let me know what you think of its contents."

Lord Arran took up the letter, and at once commenced reading it. Kathleen watched him with intense interest, as he proceeded in perusing it. At first she observed him to smile with contempt, as he read the first page; then the smile of contempt was followed by a flush of anger; his eye-brows raised as if with surprise; then he stopped, turned back the pages he had read over, re-read them again and again; and exclamations of astonishment and surpise burst from him. Having concluded the letter, he slowly folded it up, and addressing Kathleen. said :-

"There are so many tidings in this letter so strange, so unexpected, and so surprising, that I really feel myself unable to advise you respecting it, without first seriously reflecting upon its contents. Leave me, then, here alone; I shall follow you in a few moments to the house, and there tell you what I think respecting it."

"Be it as you wish," said Kathleen, as she turned to depart.

"One word before you go," said Lord Arran; "have you as yet shown this letter to your aunt, or communicated its contents to

"I have not had either the time or the opportunity to do so," answered Kathleen. "It was placed in my hands not an hour ago. whilst seated in the same place in which you found me.

"And by whom was it delivered?' asked Lord Arran.

"By an old man," said Kathleen, "who first asked me for alms, then inquired my name; and upon being assured I was the person for whom the epistle was intended, instantly quitted me."

"It is well," remarked Lord Arran; "and now may I ask this favor from you, that you will not speak to your aunt about this communication, which is in one respect valueless, because anonymous, until I have given you my opinion respecting it?"

"The favor is a slight one," remarked Kathleen, "and easily granted. Your lordship will find me in the drawing-room; my spinet is in prime order, and I have lately laid some Parisian sonatas on the merits of which I would wish to have the advantage of your lordship's taste and judgment."

No sooner was Lord Arran alone, than he drew forth the letter which he had already disparaged as anonymous; and again he read hover, slowly and deliberately, from the first word to the last.

"Of what vast importance are the contents of this letter to me!" said Lord Arran, his first thoughts showing that with him, as with the great bulk of mankind, the first primary consideration was his own personal and pecuniary interests.

"The writer of this letter appears to me to be an honest man, at least to believe sincerely what he states so positively.

"If the writer were a knave, he would not

venture to refer to so many circumstances, a mis-statement in any one of which would convict him of wilful roguery.

(To be continued.)

Fireside Sparks.

When Lord Erskine was admitted a freeman of the Fishmongers' Company, he of course made a speech on the occasion. On coming home he said to a friend, "I spoke ill to-day, and stammered and hesitated in the opening." His friend replied, "You certainly floundered but I thought you did so in compliment to the fishmongers.

A professor who had been trying for a half hour to explain a formula on the board, turns with his finger on his nose, which is a very prominent feature, and says severely: "Is this now apparent to you all?" (Freshmen grin.) "I am aware gentlemen, that it is long." (Freshmen grin audibly.) "But I hope you see the point" (Slight pedal applause.) "It is called pons asinorum, of which I hope you see the application." (Loud and continued applause).

A muffled man, to Windsor bound, cries, "Boatman, do not tarry; and I'll give thee a silver pound to row me o'er the ferry." Now, who be ye would cross this stream when it is past cleven? To launch my craft I would not dream; the boats lay up at seven." "Throw off that rope," cried out the man, as he buttoned his protector, " and be as lively as you can (whispering)—I am a Chicago bank director.'
"Now, that remark your sense displays; I'll row you over, sonny; not so much for your winsome ways as for your bag of money." With ice the boat gets many a shock, and each calls forth invective—there now appear on the ferry dock two men and a detective. "Come back, come back," they cry in grief, in accents sweet as honey, "and we'll forgive that flying thief. Our money! oh! our money!' But look! he lands on yonder shore; there was nothing to prevent him; and they shall see him never more though they always will lament him.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. The advantage of this compound over the plain off is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host gize to the court. With stately dignity he of certificates might be given here to testify rose in his place and said :—"Your honour is to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's right and Lam wrong, as your honour gene-Cod-Liver Oil and Lime;" but the fact that it rally is." There was a dazed look in the to the excellence and success of "Witton's Tight and Lam and the fifteen funded people of the total the firther appears that the unfortunate man A soul is a soul before God, whether it be a Cod-Liver Oil and Line;" but the fact that it rally is:

There was a dazed look in the further appears that the unfortunate man A soul is a soul before God, whether it be a Cod-Liver Oil and Line;" but the fact that it rally is:

There was a dazed look in the further appears that the unfortunate man A soul is a soul before God, whether it be a Cod-Liver Oil and Line;" but the fact that it rally is:

There was a dazed look in the further appears that the unfortunate man A soul is a soul before God, whether it be a Cod-Liver Oil and Line;" but the fact that it rally is given by the medical faculty judge's eye, and he hardly knew whether to the Tories or to the Nugerity and others of the party identified of persons; the Christian Church, cannot Atkinson and others of the party identified this fact did not reach the police till after the oil afford to be the Tories or to the Tories or to the Oil and I will be a control of the Tories or to the To

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The next Papal Consistory is fixed for Whitsuntide. The Countess of Ravensworth has become

a Catholic. A new Catholic church is to be erected on

Ida hill, Troy. Bishop Grace of St. Paul, Minn., is making

arrangements to build a diocessan seminary. The subscription list for Joan of Arc me morial windows in Orleans Cathedral amounts 117,504 francs, or £4,700.

The Gregorian will be the music rendered at the opening of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York city, in May next.

It is said that owing to the fact that white Protestants in Virginia shun the negroes, the latter, in large numbers, are becoming Catho-

A grand reception was given recently in Philadelphia, Pa., for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which netted the handsum of \$9,108 62. At a mission held recently at Fort Leaven-

worth, Kansas, by the Jesuit Fathers, First third, made formal profession of the Catholic faith, and was received into the Church. During a terrific storm on Sunday, Feb. 23,

on Prince Edward's Island, the Catholic Church, Presbyterian Church at Louris, and railway sheds at Summerside, were blown down. The snow in the railway cuttings is 10 to 16 feet deep. The Very Rev. Cornelius Moynihan, one of

the founders and directors of the New Orleans Morning Star, died on Feb. 11th. The deceased was born in Kanturk, County Cork. He was for thirty years pastor of St. Peter's, New Orleans, and had gained a wide reputation for solid thought and culture.

Reporters counted 10,662 persons in Philadelphia on a recent Sunday in twenty-five Protestant Churches, and 21,726 in four Catholic Churches. Of the Protestant congregations, 3,513 are classified as men, 5,176 as women, 1,973 as children. Of the Catholic attendance, 7,801 were men, 9,259 as wonien,

The Catholic members of the British Parliament were to be found in different division lobbies on the Woman's Rights question. Among those who did battle for the ladies were A. M. Sullivan, Mr Biggar, and Major Nolan : among those who took the less gallant side were Colonel Colthurst, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Owen Lewis, and Mr. O'Donnell who found himself, for a wonder, in a different lobby than Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Egbert A. Cleave, late Protestant minister, delivered a very interesting lecture on Why I became a Catholic," to a large and attentive audience, last Sunday evening, in the Opera House, Columbus. Mr. Cleave has entered the lecture field with a love for the Catholic Church as ardent as his hatred for her had before been intense. He should feel encouraged, not by the number of his hearers but because his words may set other minds to thinking on the "question of questions."

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE VATICAN. London correspondent says :- " Cardinal Manning has proposed to the Vatican a reorganisation of his diocese and the establishment of a new bishopric and new parishes. It is ascribed to the Cardinal's influence that the Pope in his recent allocution has invited Catholic journalists to urge the reestablishment of the temporal power of the Papacy. Speaking of Cardinal Manning, I may as well state that the news published by some Italian journals that he is intrusted with a mission by Lord Beaconsfield is unfounded.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris thus apostrophizes that city in his Lenten pastoral :- "O, Paris, admirable by the wonders of science, industry and art; great city to which flock all the peoples the unirich in the gifts of in the traditions of faith, and yet sometimes overclouded when thou forgettest Christ and His Church; wilt thou hear with docility the teachings of the Gospel which thou hast received from the Pontifis-divine teachings which not only give the promise of eternal life, but guarantee social order for the whole of France, of which Paris should be the head and heart?"

Leo XIII. has been cited to appear before Court of Canton Soleure. A fervent Catholic of the canton who died a short time ago left by his will certain bequests to the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, and appointed the Pope his residuary legatee. This will is contested by the heirs-at-law, on the ground that when he made it the testator was not in his right mind. The two Emperors who were made parties to the suit have renounced their claims under the implicated instrument, but the Pope not having returned any answer to inquiries which have been addressed to him in the matter, has been summoned to appear before the cantonal tribunal and show cause why the decree prayed for by the heirsat-law should not be granted.

THE PETER'S PENCE FUND .- The Crusader, we are rejoiced to see, is entering now upon an entirely new enterprise. And we are all the more gratified to note the fact because its new purpose is in every way compatible with the one that the organ of the League of St. Sebastian was originally called into existence to advocate. It proposes henceforth to couple with its strenuous championship of the that fund, in words addressed by him to the late venerated Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup-"It is a work of capital importance, without which there would be for the Holy See neither liberty nor dignity, nor any assured means of exercising its divine ministry." Remembering the dictum of the Holy Father, the Crusader has now organized a system for the gathering into the hands of the honorary secretary of the League of St. Sebastain, Mr. Wm. Vavasour, of weekly pennies, which are to be accumulated in all parts of the United Kingdom through local collectors, who will be provided with little tabulated books for entering the subscriptions, these books being distinguished by the familiar yellow color of the Crusader. We heartily wish success to a project which ought at once to command the cordial support of the Catholics of England. Remembering that the weekly penny of La Sainte Enfance produces a yearly income of £40,000, and that the weekly penny of La Propagation de la Foi produces a yearly income of £100,000, we look forward hopefully to the result of this new enterprise on the part of the Crusader .- Weekly Register.

A certain lawyer was compelled to apologize to the court. With stately dignity he

IRISH NEWS.

Alderman Hugh O'Rourke of Dublin is dead.

Mr. Alfred O'Hea, for many years editor and part-proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph,

The Very Rev. Canon Bourke, M. R., T. M. P. P., has been presented with an illuminated address and 300 guineas.

A vessel just arrived at Queenstown reports having fallen in with a Liverpool ship, the · Catherine," bound from the West Coast of Africa to Queenstown with palm oil, with only one man alive on board, the rest having died of vellow fever.

The traffic receipts of the railways of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 7, upon a mileage of 15,612, amount to £1,018-820, being equal to £645s per mile. In Ireland the Great Southern and Western shows a decrease of £2,049, and the Midland Great Western of £1,428.

A Government reward of £100 has been offered for the discovery of the person or persons who, on the 18th ult., attempted Lieutenant Fred. L. Dodge, of the Twenty- to upset a train on the Great Southern and Western Railway by placing a sleeper and a twenty-four foot rail across the rails at Tinvoher, between Templemore and Thurles.

> Pursuant to notice, the two extensive cotton factories of Messrs. Whitworth, Westgate, and Greenhills, Drogheda, have ceased work. The losing of these hives of industry leaves upwards of twelve hundred hands unemployed. Already numbers of the disengaged have gone to England to look for work.

A large exodus of agricultural labourers has taken place at the North Wall for various districts in England. The men are in every case from the West of Ireland, and annually at this time of the year proceed across Channel for farm work, remaining there until the completion of the harvest in the early autumn.

An attempt has been made to burn a schoolhouse in the neighbourhood of Clones. The school is a wooden structure erected on the property of Mr. Young, Gortinardress, county Cavan. It was the subject of considerable litigation at the last Clones Quarter Sessione, when the manager was sought to be ejected as having no title. Before the flames could be extinguished considerable damage

Acting on private information and armed with a magistrate's warrant the police proceeded on Sunday evening last to the residence of John O'Hare, known as "Cathlin," at Lisduss, abant three miles from Newry, on the Belfast road. Entering the house the party found an illicit still in full blast, about ten gallons of poteen, recently run off, several vats full of wort and potale, and a number of kegs, jars, &c.

The Earl of Roden's estate in the county of Louth and the town of Dundalk was offered for sale, on Friday the 7th inst., in the Landed Estates Court. In seven cases tenants bought their own holdings, the purchase money amounting to nearly £10,000. The entire sum realized by yesterday's sales amounted to nearly £40,000, but the sale of more than half the lots was postponed on account of the biddings, amounting to £87,340, being deemed insufficient. In nine other cases there were no biddings.

MR. BIGGAR AND THE IRISH PARTY .- The London correspondent Cork Examiner writes :-Mr. Biggar is at present in strong disfavour with his party, in consequence of his recent speech at Bermondsey, in which he declared no Protestant could be a good Irishman, or ought to be trusted as one. Mr. Parnell has taken the statement as personal, and his resentment is shared by other non-Catholic Home Rulers, and approved of by all the Catholic members, save one. It is expected that Mr. Biggar will be requested to apologize, or else leave the party. He declares himself prepared to leave it, and appeals to the Irish people as the apostle of the policy of

The Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of the Diocese condemning the Irish World, published in New York, as being antagonistic to true Catholic principles; condemning labor unions for their secrecy; forbidding Catholic parents, under threats of excommunication, from sending their children to public schools where Catholic parochial schools are easy of access, and severely reprimanding the Hibernians for not allowing the priests to act as their spiritual advisers. The Bishop urges upon Catholics the necessity of subscribing to the Diocesan Catholic journal in preference to all others, and repeats his order to young Catholics not to marry outside of their religious faith.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION.-The official return of the Registrar-General confirms the statements made recently by the Lord Lieutenant that there has been an increase in emigration during the past year. It amounts to only 401 persons, the total number of emigrants last year having been 41,826. The largest number-16,240-emigrated from the province of Ulster. Munster ranks next in the number of emigrants, 12,838; while Leinster sent out 7,371, and Connaught, 4,688. It is curious to observe that the prorestoration of the temporal power the sys- portion of the emigrants to the rest of the tematic gathering together, through its agency, of—literally—Peter's Pence. Our Holy Father Leo XIII. has himself said of The whole flood of emigration from 1851 to 1878 composed no fewer than 2,527,443 persons of whom 32,338 were persons belonging to other countries, and the rest natives of Ireland. It appears that 68:5 per cent of the emigrants were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years. The per-centage | On the other hand, although the ministers all over that age was 14-5, and of children 17-5

An agrarian outrage is raported from country Meath. Late on Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, last week, a labouring man named Nugent, who had been engaged driving some cattle off land, about which there was a dispute, was found murdered near the Hill of Down. The body of the deceased was found on the road-side, bearing the marks of two guashot wounds, one of which pierced the heart and the other had gone through the head. Death must have After hearing Dr. Hoge through, I asked an been instantaneous. Several arrests have been made. The unfortunate man was a native of the village of Street, County is in earnest, why don't he open his church, miles; McNulty withdrew at eight and a Westmeath, and held employment as invite us in and preach to us there? Before half miles, Owens being far in the labourer, &c., under several very respectable he can make an impression on us, he must go rear, as Simpson had finished the gentleman. Being recently out of employment, he entered the service of a Mr. Copperwhite, who had taken possession of a farm from which the previous tenant had been evicted, said farm being the property of Mrs. Magan. Mr. Copperwhite, it seems, had; been warned to give up the farm, and it further appears that the unfortunate man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spectator advocates an English Viceroy for South Africa. Here is an opening for Prince Leopold, Arthur Patrick being spoken of for Ireland.

"Roger" Castro, alias Tichborne, writes from his prison cell:-" Dear Onslow-You cannot cope with the machinations of a mighty government any more than I could. It is no longer Vox populi vox Dei in this country. Vox Dizzy vox Dei is the order of the day; therefore I must remain a victim."

Mr. C. S. Parnell, the Home Ruler, displays a lordly superiority over such weaker brethren as Messrs. Biggar, O'Donnell, O'Connor Power and A. M. Sullivan, and the only member of his own group whom he treats with respect is Mr. Mitchell Henry, the "Man for Galway," who is presumably the future chief of the party.

Some of the fashion writers say that the models of new dresses show a decided fulness. coming things of the past. Many of the wothey could not help themselves when help was given them.

The colored men of Tennessee are to hold convention in Nashville on Wednesday, April 2, to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held in the same city on Tuesday, May 6. The latter has been called for the purpose of considering the present condition of the race, especially in the Southern States, and everything that pertains third of the crop was destroyed by beetles to their welfare and future prosperity as a people."

Now that the President of the French Republic is a civilian, the black dress coat reigns supreme. The height of courtesy and delicacy consists in avoiding uniform. There is, too, a great and grave question as to whether the white cravat ought not to give way to the black cravat. The old men prefer the latter and the young men the former. There are, therefore, two camps In many of the crack clubs, however, the black cravat has been adopted exclusively for dinners.

It is stated as a peculiar fact that myopism, or near-sightedness, is exclusively an attendant of civilization, never being found among savages, and rarely among the peasantry of any country. Investigation shows that the region of the mucula lutea, or " yellow spot," opposite the pupil of the eye, has the greatest percipient power, but is peculiarly liable to disease, and in mycopic persons this part of the eye may become congested, resulting, perhaps in partial or even total blindness.

The thirteen Gloucester fishing vessels carried 143 men, who leave 53 widows and 137 children. Subscriptions have already been started for the relief of these. The total tonnage of these vessels is 835.82; value which have returned were not exposed to the full force of the storm, and this causes the belief that their companions are lost.

English newspapers announce with considerable interest the discovery made by the Paris Acclimatation Society, that "Japanese wheat, planted in April or May, is ripe and ready for the harvest quite as early as European grown wheat, sown some five or six months earlier, and that the yield is equally large with that produced from any of the varieties of European wheat." If the same result can be obtained in other places, says the Tokie Times, the use of Japanese wheat, it is presumed, will become universal, though no explanation of the phenomenon is yet supplied.

THE NEW JOURNEYMAN .- One of the plumbing establishments of London took in a new journeyman the other day. The day after his arrival there was a burst in the water pipe of a house. He was told to go over and attend to it. Seeing the owner of the house in the ing to demonstrate that which everybody shop, he went up to him and got the particulars of the break, and then he made ready his cording to the Globe, the people of Canada tools and started. Just as he was passing out of the door the proprietor saw him. "Where are you going?" he almost screamed. The new man told him. "Do you mean to tell me that you are going there to fix that pipe without examining it?" he gasped. "Why, I am going to look at it when I get there,' said the new man. "Merciful heaven!" cia culated his employed, catching hold of the desk to support himself: "Can it be possible that you would do a job at one visit? you know your trade any better than that? Have you no pride in your business? Why, you'd ruin the entire community in less than a year." And the speaker burst into tears. As soon as he grew calmer he explained to the new man that he should visit the house, make a thorough examination of the building, get the lie of the street, find the location of the following is the result of the women's the nearest hydrant, go up on the roof of the vote:—For license, 1; against liquor, 394. house, and then return thoughtfully to the shop for his tools, keeping an accurate record of the time.

The Colored People of the South and the Church.

Cur Protestants contemporaries, who are occasionally so much exercised in mind over the attempts of the "Romish Church to convert the blacks, now that they have become voters, might get a useful hint from the contrast which a correspondent of the Boston Traveller draws between the methods of the priests and the Erotestant ministers. Writfrom Richmond, Virginia, he states that the white population seem 50 be much disturbed by the interest shich the negroes are beginning to take in Catholicity. The Cathedral is thrown open to them every Sunday evening, and Bishop Kean, who preaches to them, addresses them as "dearly beloved brethren." do their utmest to stem the tide that is carrying the negroes Romeward, their utmost is not sufficient to bring them to the point of throwing open their own church doors to the despised race. One of the Baptist clergy-men, the Rey. Moses D. Hoge, D.D., went down instead to the African Baptist church, and used all of his eloquence in the denunciation of Catholic doctrines and practices. Says the correspondent:-

"But, though terribly in earnest he could not raise higher in his appeals to the blacks than to say "men and women" to them. intelligent colored man what he thought of brotherly love."

....Last Sunday Bishop Keane said to the colored congregation of twelve hundred, who and further to the rear, stopped at fifteen had come to hear him: There are distinctuilles, leaving Taylor to go on by himself, as tions in the business and in the social world, he did, and finished, the richer by \$250, in 2h. but there are no distinctions in the spiritual. 9m. 58%s.

A soul is a soul before God, whether it be a About a thousand to fifteen hundred people.

you learn to read before the war, are the ones that now try to accuse me of wanting to use you for political purposes. Now, my dearly beloved brethren, when I attempt to tell you how to vote, you need not come to hear me

preach any more.' "The blacks have been so badly treated in the past that kind words and social recognition will do much to win them in the future, for success-will not so much depend upon their matter as upon their manner-not so much upon their faith as upon the more potent and direct influence of their practice. In this the Catholics of the South have the inside track, for the prejudice of the Protestants seems in a fair way to let the negro go anywhere except to Heaven, if they have to go the samo way."-Catholic Review.

The Aztees' Skill.

Many hundred years ago the Aztees acquired wonderful skill in waving the feathers of tropical birds into pictures. The art has been preserved, for the Custom House officers Clinging dresses, it seems, are slowly but at New Orleans have seized a lot of the surely going out and tied-back dresses are be- curiosities, fresh from a coast town. Some of the pictures, now in the hands of the officers, men drowned when the "Princess Alice" went are upon small cards, representing down were so encumbered by their skirts that tiny birds; the background, the stem or twig upon which the birds rests, and the bill and claws of the bird are painted in colors; but the rest of the picture is made of beautiful feathers, prettily woven.

Fear of Famine in Russin.

A famine next year in Russia is predicted by Russian journals. Last year about oneand marmots, so that the seed has been deficient; and the cattle plague took oil nearly ninety per cent. of the cattle in many places. To these things must be added the extraordinary drought of the past halt year. Then in Russia there are too many holidays (about one hundred in the year); drunkenness also is a widespread vice, whose wastefulness is greatly felt. Most of the land in Russia is under mortgage to bankers, the proprietors are hardly able to pay their interests and the arrears are everywhere about twenty per cent The grain, which is the chief article of export and which furnishes taxes and all supplies, is devoured by parasites while growing, after being gathered, and on railroads.

" Loyal Sous of America."

New York, March 26 .- The Loyal Sons of America will hold a celebration at Medusa, N. Y., on the Fourth of July. There are to be encampment athletic sports and masquerade parades of a patriotic and historic nature Boston, Brooklyn and New York will furnish most of the Sons. The Society was organized which are still missing, and which are sup- in 1871, in this State, by eight schoolboys, posed to have gone down in February's gales, averaging fourteen years of age. At present every State is represented in its juvenile councils. There are wigwams in every city, and in many towns. They have an elaborate system of grips and signals, and perfect discipline. \$50,000; insurance, \$36,289. The two vessels | Candidates for initiation must be young men of American birth, of irreproachable character and not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-five years old. In this city meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month, and now the Society has an aggregate membership of ten thousand boys Its objects are fraternal and patriotic.

The Loyalty Question.

The Globe's ideas about loyalty, like Mr Brown's ideas about liberalism, are peculiar. It seems to think that it is the duty of the Canadians to sacrifice not only their prosperity but their commercial existence for the benefit of the British manufacturers. Canada has never been backward in showing her loyalty to the Motherland and her love for the Queen. The welcome awarded the Princess Louise afforded evidence of the one, and the offer of Canadian troops for foreign service gave proof the house in the ing to demonstrate that which everybody knows to be so. But this is not enough. Accannot be loyal to Great Britain unless they buy English cottons, wear English woollens and use English iron; and they cannot respect the Queen unless they respect her man servant, her maid servant, her ox and her ass.

The Liquor Question.

Missouri has sixteen counties in which there is not a single liquor saloon. Wisconsin pays over \$19,000,000 per annum for liquors, \$2,600,210 for schools.

At the recent special election in Newton, Iowa, to decide the question of license or no license, ordered by the council, the vote stood 172 for license and 319 against. The women of the city, feeling an interest, also resolved to vote in boxss of their own in all the wards.

A Wisconsin father and son went together to a bar-room, there drank together, and together in a wagon started home. While on the way a quarrel arose, in which the father stabbed his sen, threw him out of the wagon and left him to breathe out his life in blood, while he drove on home. Next will be the suicide of the remorseful and tortured father in the poor house or asylum; and all from a liquor store licensed for the public good by a Christian nation that undertakes to teach heathen countries the principles of Christianity and moral obligation. "Physician heal thyself."

Very Poor Running.

New York, March 24 .- The twenty-mile minning race announced for last evening at Gilmore's Garden, and to which some interest attached, as Simpson, Rowell's trainer, had entered as well as some local and Canadian runners, proved a poor affair, both on account of lack of proper arrangement and the slow time made by the contestants. The entries included John Raine and Domi-

nique Verrault, of Canada; Joseph II. Owens, of Virginia; Henry Naylor, of New York -McNulty, of New York, and Norman Taylor, of Vermont. The management of the affair was miserable. No scorers had been provided, no programmes were furaished, and altogether the affair was not a brilliant suc-

The story is easily told. Simpson ran prettily, and most of the way followed close on the heels of Norman Taylor: Verrault had meanwhile dropped out as he was completing two miles; Naylor stopped at seven miles the sermon. His reply was, "If Doctor Hoge | Raine gave out, exhausted or sick, at eight Taylor went on to win the twenty-mile purse, and Owens, after gradually drifting further

-Dr. Von Dollinger, the celebrated leader of the old Catholics, has reached his eightieth birthday. . -The Emperor of Germany has commis-

sioned the artist Leubach to paint a portrait of Prince Bismarck, which will be placed in the Berlin National Gallery. Prince Bismarck has already given his first sitting at Friedrichsruh. -A small boy in Belfast, Me, whose deportment at school had always ranked 100 per cent., came home one day recently with

Sunbeams.

his standing reduced to 98. "What have you being doing, my son?" asked the mother. "Been doing," replied the young hopeful, been doing just as I have all along, only the teacher caught me this time." -The official list of the cardinals to be cre

ated at the next Consistory is as follows: Dr. Hergenwetker of Wurzburg, Dr. Newman of England, Mgr. Desprez, Archbishop or l'onlouse; Mgr. Pie of Poictiers, Mgr. Meglia, Papal Nuncio in Paris; Mgr. Sanguigni, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, and a few Italian prelates. It is believed that through the appointment of the Chaldean Patriarch the questions of the relations between the Vatican and Turkey will be settled.

Fashions.

Snake bracelets coiled about the arms are stylish,

Black velvet neck-bands with silver entbroidery are stylish.

Paneled sides to dresses are very fashionable, and very effective.

Colored silk handkerchiefs are made into bows to trim house dresses. Chinese blue and Chinese greens are found

among the new colours. Jet laces and gimps will be more used than

for several years past. The last dinner cards are in the shape of a

horseshoe handsomely decorated. Handsome sashes are painted on the ends,

instead of embroidered, as formerly. Leather belts are worn with Spanish buck-

les of iron, inlaid with gold and silver. Jeanne d'Arccuirass corsages and paniers are coming in vogue for street wear.

Fashionable Breton lace is simply old with fashioned net with figures darned on it. Reception dresses of cashmere are trimmed

with silk and imported embroideries. Toilet slippers as well as dress boots are trimmed with sprays of artificial flowers.

Black cambries, with bouquets over them of small flowers, will be much worn this spring. The Psyche coiffure is in the highest facour at present as showing the shape of the

hend. Breakfast caps are made of cambric, with embroidered edges, and are finished off with

It appears to be fashionable, at morning lectures for ladies to work at crochet and embroidery. White cashmere, embroidered and plain, is

much used in combination with faille for evening dresses. Green leaves sown with crystal beads and voven into garlands are worn for wreaths by

French blondes. Pockets of light straws are the newest dinner favours. These are to be filled with roses, lilies and violets

Garnet, with all the kindred red of Borleaux, ruby, maroon, cardinal and nacaret is immensely popular.

Among the novelties are found side satchels of Duchess and Brussels point, lined with coloured silk, satin or velvet.

An Important Insurance Case.

[New York Sun.] A man in St. Paul took out a life insurance policy for \$5,000, one of the printed conditions being that the company need pay nothing if he committed suicide. He became insane and killed himself. His widow sued for the \$5,000 on the ground that, being driven to self-slaughter by insanity, a disease, does not constitute a violation of the suicide clause, which can be applied to criminal selfdestruction only. The Minnesota Supreme

Following the Good Example of Montreal.

Court decides for the widow.

THE FANCHON FOLLIES .- The Ottawa Free Press says: "The agent of the Fanchon Folly Company visited Ottawa yesterday with a view to procuring some place-other than the Opera House-in which to exhibit. Finding public opinion dead set against the Fanchons, and in entire unison with that which prompted the Montreal Council, he took his departure vowing vengeacce against all and sundry who had conspired to prevent their performing in the city." We understand that the agent also visited Kingston a few days ago, but got no satisfaction.

Youthful Elopements.

A boy of 13 and a girl of 11 ran away together from South Framingham, Mass, to Lowell. Their escapade was telegraphed to the Lowell police as an elopement, and they were arrested; but the little fellow indignantly repelled any aspersion on his companion, and proved that he had taken her from her home, where she was discontented, to find her a better one. A slightly older pair, aged 17 and 14, really did clope from Cleveland, and were overtaken by the boy's mother and the girl's father. The girl behaved sentimentally, throwing herself on her lover's bosom and declaring that her entwining arms, but not her heart, might be wrenched from him. The boy, however, on feeling the grip of his mother's hand on his shoulder, said, "I guess we'd better go home with 'em, Jennie."

Great Cry-Little Wool.

[Irish Canadian.] The Cobourg Sentinel has the following: " The Irish Canadian gives a list of Irish Catholics in the field for the Local; three Conversatives and one Grit so far. The fact is the Conversative party is the only party in the country willing to do justice to every creed

and kind." Like too many other journals, our respected contemporary, the Cobourg Sentinel, is a good deal of a slave to party. Will that journal say on reconsideration that three Catholic candidates, where the proportion of Catholic candidates on the basis of numbers ought to be fourteen, that two Irish Catholic candidates where the proportion on the basis of population ought to be ten, is a proof of Tory justice to every creed and race? True, the Tories are so much less under the government of religious animosities than the Grits that they will support Catholic nominees at the polls with loyalty; but to give nominations to Ca-

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET,

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Special Notice.

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

Archbishop Bede Vaughan.

The conclusion of Archli hop Vaughan sermon will appear in next week's True Wit-

The E. F. Club.

No doubt the Retorm papers are right when they say that the title of the United Empire Club of Toronto has become a misnomer, The club was established as an offset to the "Canada First" party, and the record of its career was "Empire First." The members were exclusively Conservative, and they were pledged to sustain the unity of the Empire before every consideration of Canada or its interests. But what do we see? We see those very members of the U. E. Club inaugurating a war of tariffs on England, and declaring that "if the Canadian tariff injures British connection, then so much the worse for British connection." This is the language of the Mail! What a change party triumph can work! In opposition it was Empire First; in power it is Canada First, but we think the solution of the true question is —Party above all.

The Tariff.

The papers are full of the Tariff. The Reformers abuse everybody and everything that favours the new Tariff, while the Conserva- But the worst of it is that the Telegram too tives are equally ready to return the compli- often exhibits its antagonism on religious ments. On the question of the Tariff itself the Conservatives have the arguments all their own way. These side issues "British connection," "American interests," etc., are not the questions at issue. The Reformers, too, appear to forget that it was themselves who raised the Tariff from 15 to 171 per cent, and that they were prepared to raise it again were it not for the hostile attitude of the Maritime Provinces. The "readjustment of the certain to drive the Catholics to the other Tariff' was likely to be a part of the Reform | side of the House. At present there are three programme, and if it had been no doubt the | Conservatives and one Reformer, Irish Catho-Reform party would, in all probability, have still been in power. It is, too, somewhat re- be glad to see them all successful. We have markable that the Independent press of the too few representatives as it is, and we country is Protectionist and was, for the most do not care what side of the House part, Protectionist before the elections. It is they sit on so long as our people get the only point on which many Independent in. On the question of Ontario politics, papers gave their support to the Conservatives, before as well as since the 17th September, and whether the fact has any significance or not, it is a fact nevertheless.

Divorce.

A rich man can get a legal divorce in Canada a poor man cannot. If a man has money enough to employ lawyers and to drag a divorce case on for years, he will ultimately find his petition lodged before the Senate, and if his case is good, he can obtain the desired divorce. The poor man, however, possesses no such privilege and he must be contented with not undoing that which God has allied. It will occur to most people that this is one law for the rich and other for the poor. In the Campbell case, now before the Senate, this one-sided system is painfully illustrated. It is bad enough to have divorce under any circumstances, but as it can be practiced in Canada, it would be better to place the question in the hands of competent judges than in the hands of the Senate. But even that would not get over the difficulty of the law as it stands, being one side for the wealthy and the other for the poor. Would it not people have money they can easily get a divorce by going to the United States; and, in reply, we would say-let them. We would then have uniformity of law, and the United

Competitive Examination.

States would have uniformity of divorce.

The opponents of competitive examination have found a hero, and they are making the most or him. Bromhead, the Lieut of Artillery who was at Rorke's Drift, was some time ago plucked in his examination for captain. At Rorke's Drift, however, he proved that an officer who was plucked in an examination on technical subjects, could be brave in action, and could, too, have his wits about him. He city and courage, and because of all this it is alleged that the competitive system is a fail-He defended his little shelter, made breastworks of whatever material he had on hand, and fought as a soldier should. All honor argue from that, that the competitive system man wno passes a brilliant examination not a man who had passed for his company, instead of being plucked, have defended of a man passing an examination make him a as if the members of it were his man-servants 1 . coward, or so dull his brains that he would be unable to throw up a breastwork of trees, biscuits, or cobwebs, in presence of an enemy? Undoubtedly good soldiers sometimes fail in

found in any soldier's knapsack; but competi- an authority which no judge can doubt, we tive examinations give us the guarantee of End that:the keenest intelligence, the rezdiest wit and the most fertile brains, and with such a found the may direct that it may be reconsidered, and dation it ought not to be hard to produce the their subsequent verdict will stand as the best of men, take them all in all.

Salaries.

desirability of cutting down the salaries of the officials who surround the Parliament that Canada should, in these hard times, pay its officials as much as it did when the coungave his Ministers \$7,000 instead of \$4,000 per annum. The deputy heads of departments had their salaries increased from \$2,400 to \$3,200, and the first clerk from \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year. The salaries of everybody were "re-adjusted"-M P.'s from \$600 to \$1,000, and altogether about \$250,000 per an- law, and Chief Justice Dorion put everything num was added to the burdens of the country at a time, it is true, when the country could afford it. Last session Sir John A. Macdonald was in Opposition, and he advocated a reduction-this session he is in power, and he is modestly silent. Can it be that the virtuous "Sir John A," "the man of many parts," advocated one thing when out of office and advocates its antithesis in office? These are the facts, however, and the public can take whatever inference it likes out of them.

"The Beauties" of Protection.

With Redpath's Sugar Refinery preparing to open; the Hudon Cotton Mills making arrangements to extend its business; the that the power of the judge is limited, and the Glass Works on the Workman and Delisle Furm about to commence on a more extended scale; the Williams' Sewing Machine Company enlarging their premises; the Silk Manufacturing Company fitting up new buildings in order to enable them to extend their business; and other rumored enterprises on the eve of starting and a general feeling of buoyancy about business, we are still baudied about the "beauties" of Protection. Free Traders are scouted in Montreal. Speak to the poor of Point St. Charles and they will tell you that they are to have a bon-fire the night the Sugar Refinery opens, and they will tell you, not in jest, but with all the seriousness of a hungry man looking out for his bread and butter, that there are "beauties" in Protection. Tell them that the commodities of lite will be a little dearer; what do they care, so long as they are better paid and get plenty of work. To tell them that most of the necessaries of life will not get dearer, as some of next, according as the judge thought it necesthe Conservative papers are doing, is a mistake, but to tell them that Protection will not benefit them, is to tell them what their senses

The Coming Elections in Ontario.

The Toronto Telegram is likely to drive all the Irish Catholics of Ontario into the arms of the Reformers. It will not let the Archbishop alone. Day after day it insinuates that Archbishop Lynch does as he likes with the Local Reform Government, and, whether it means it or not this is just the kind of argument that is likely to make the Catholics of Ontario vote the Reform ticket to a man. lic institutions, Catholic Bishops, and the encyclical, on religious grounds. If the Telegram could be less of a Witness it would be readable, and the fact of the Witness or Telegram pursuing a certain course, is almost we do not pretend to offer any other advice; but the fact of the Telegram saying that the Archbishop of Toronto is, at present, all powerful, will, we fear, induce too many people to look upon the forthcoming elections in a religious rather than in a political as pect. But, if papers persist in making absurd attacks on Archbishops, what can we expect?

Judge and Jury.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, before Chief Justice Dorion, a man was tried for stealing some hay. After the case was heard, the jury retired and returned with a verdict of "guilty of receiving" the stolen property. The Chief Justice could not receive such a verdict, under the indictment as drawn, and he ordered the jury to retire again, and after some time the jury returned with a verdict of "not guilty." To the surprise of a great many people in court the Judge refused to accept the verdict, and he ordered the jury back to their room again. A little time clapsed and the jury again came out with another verdict of "not guilty," and the bar and public thought that that settled the question. But Chief Justice Dorion be better to make divorce impossible in thought otherwise; and to the amazement of Canada? It will be said, in reply, that if all present, and to the astonishment of the public, the Chief Justice not only refused to accept the verdict, but sent the jury back, only after making another charge against the prisoner. The first verdict was irregular; the second and third were acquittals; the law had been fulfilled in every particular, and yet Chief Justice Dorion, a Judge in a British colony, had the courage to outstep constitutional customs and to virtuously say to a jury: "You must convict." This is going very far. The Jury, and not the Judge, are the supreme power, where juries are employed, and it is an unusual freak in constitutional jurisprudence for a Judge to interfere with an authority higher than his own. If the man was guilty fifty times over, it is for the Jury, and not for the Judge, to decide. Whewas in a tight place; he put himself to work, ther the man in question was guilty or not, we and he was extricated, and saved the little do not pretend to enquire; and more, it is command right gallantly. He showed capa- now almost impossible to say. First we have a verdict of "guilty of receiving;" but "stealing," and not "receiving," was the question, ure. A sergeant with his wits about him and "not guilty" was then twice returned. But would have done just as Lieut. Bromhead did. what do we see! We see a fourth verdict, and this time it is "guilty of stealing." Twice that jury, on its oath, had declared the prisoner "not guilty." Once it had said he was to him for doing his duty like a man, but to | "guilty of receiving," but the Judge should be appeased, and the jury stultifies itself, is a failure is to argue unreasonably. Is a meekly swallowing a thrice told tale, shakes the confidence of the public in trial by Jess a soldier, because he is clever? Would jury, and bows down to the dictates of a Judge who acted with serious resolve. Even from a legal point point Rorke's Drift just as gallantly as it was de- of view it is a question whether the judge fended by Lieut Bromhead? Does the fact had the power to thus order about a jury or his maid-servants. That jury was his master; he was not theirs. The law does not

the evidence, it will be set aside and a new We have frequently drawn attention to the trial granted in the Queen's Bench."

Here we see nothing about sending a jury back a third and a fourth time, but the judgebuildings in Ottawa. It is surely anomalous may direct it (the first verdict) to be reconsidered, or, if the verdict is guilty and contrary to the evidence, he may order a new try was prosperous and money abundant. In trial. This goes on the well known principle 1872 Sir-John A. Mecdonald increased his of English law, which gives the prisoner the own salary-from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and he benefit of the doubt. If the evidence went to prove a man innocent, and the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," then the judge could order a new trial in order to give the prisoner another chance. But the verdict was "not guilty," and that verdict was returned three times, once irregularly and twice according to aside as if he was resolved to get a conviction no matter what the jury said. Again, let us take another authority, "Archibald's Criminal Pleadings." There we find that

"A judge is not bound (unless the jury insist on having it recorded) to receive the first verdict which the jury gives, but may direct them to reconsider it. The verdict which the jury ultimately returns is the true verdict to be re-

corded. The italics are our own, and the ques tion is between the words "the first," "it" and "ultimate." It it was intended that a judge should have the power of sending a jury back several times it would be mentioned, but here we have it distinctly implied word "ultimate" can only mean the second verdict. We do not say that these authorities are law, but we say that they are about the highest authorities known in law, and as such cannot but have weight. No doubt a judge may have the power of sending back a jury as often as Chief-Justice Dorion sent back the jury in the case of yesterday. If he had no such power, we suppose he would not have exercised it; but Judges seldom use this power, and, when they do, they generally find themselves confronted by hostile public opinion. It was so recently in England with Judge Cockburn, and it was so, some time ago, with Judge Brady in Quebec; and we will be very much surprised if it is not so with Chief Justice Dorion in Montreal. If continued, trial by jury would become a farce, and day by to-day we would witness the spectacle of juries stulifying themselves by returning verdicts of "not guilty" one minute and "guilty" the sary to apply the screw.

Education, The question of religious education in schools may be regarded as one of the great questions of the Christian world. Europe and America and a part of Oceanica are divided into hostile camps, some contending for and others against religious instruction. Catholics to a man are in favor of having the education of their children permeated with a spirit of Christian truth, and they unanimously resist the attempts to secularize education. It is not enough to have mere religious exercises at given hours, but the education of the youth should be founded on Christian doctrine itself. Occasionally, too, Protestants take the same view of the situation. and of late notable instances of the desire of Protestant bishops and Protestant clergymen to encourage the system advocated by Catholics, have come to light in Australia, the United States and in Europe. Protestants are discovering what Catholics have so long advocated—that moral, as well as educational training, is necessary to elevate the mind above its mere sordid surroundings, and that when crime is committed by "educated" men, it is too often " advention received, is "education" without God. remarkable proof of this comes to hand. through the Evangelist, a paper from which the secular idea of education might be expected to flow. It appears that an educated man, who had turned a burglar, was arrested and convicted at Woodstock, Me. This man had been a lawyer, who had fallen into evil ways, and writing of the case the Evangelist

ways, and writing of the case the Evangelist says:—

The public school education of this and of other countries is not directed to moral training. Children are not taught religion, and their best sentiments are not quickened and called into life by the school discipline. And, unfortunately, in too many instances, there is no home training to supply the defects of school instruction. In thousands of homes no religious instruction is given, nor moral training worthy the name is imposed, the voice of prayer is never heard, and nothing whatever is done to impress on the child's mind the solemn truth that he is a responsible being and will be held accountable for his acts. If educated men sometimes fall and become criminals, it is not on account of their education, but in spite of it, and for want of that moral and religious education which teaches respect for truth and honor, for the rights of men and the fear of God. Something should be done to supply this all important defect, or the merciy intellectual education we are giving will prove to be quite as much of a perlins it is or a blessing.

This, from a source whose surroundings are supposed to be hostile to religious education, is an important testimouy in favour of

tion, is an important testimouy in favour of the efficacy of religious instruction in schools and it furnishes the opponents of purely intellectual education with an additional assurance, that even those who have for so long time been in antagonism to them are finding out that education without God is the one of the great sources from which atheism and

Quebec Affairs. "E If it be true that the Hon. Mr. Letellier is dismissed, what then? The Government will have punished one mistake by committing another, that's all | The Conservative party will force the country to believe that they intend to ride rough-shod over everybody and everything; and that is not a wholesome esson to teach people accustomed to constitutional rule. The triumph of the Conservative party in this Province is, we believe, only a matter of time. A Reform Government in Quebec is an accidental Government at best The Province will, we suppose, right itself if left alone, and it is always safer to teach the fice our often expressed anxiety about the people a lesson in patience, than in revolu-tion. Even if the Hon. Mr. Letellier is dis-our Northwest Territory. The original calmissed, the Hon. Mr. Joly still retains the culation was that the buffalo would supply outward semblance of the confidence of the the Indians with food until the Indians bepeople, and, so long as he does, the Dominion House of Commons has no power to interfere with him. At this moment we believe that the Hon. Mr. Joly does not ral pursuits. Meanwhile there would be represent public opinion in the Province of buffalo enough for all their wants Experi-Quebec. If he went to the country we are ence, however, has refuted this theory: the sanguine that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau would buffalo is becoming scarce, the Indians are be returned to power with a handsome man not settling down to pastoral pursuits, and jority. The 1rish Catholics of Quebec and Montreal alone are able to give the Conservative party a majority in the Local House, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the Irish Catnolics stand ready to vote the Conservative ticket, provided they are promised a representative in the Cabinet. We are glad give him the power of coercing them into a to notice that our lively little contemporary verdict, and we doubt if it gives him the in Quebec—the Telegraph—supports our view

succeed. Meanwhile, a Lieutenant-Governor who was highly charged with honour would to dismiss him, but he would have appealed to the Province for its verdict. In that case, true one. It, however, the jury insist on having the first recorded, it must be recorded the the satisfaction of all. But if he But if it be a verdict of guilty and contrary to chooses to be turned out rather than appeal to the people, some sensative men may sayserve him right.

> Personalities in the House of Commons. No one can read the petty personalities used from time to time in the House of Commons without regretting that our M. P.'s do not, in all cases, rise above individual spleen. The country does not send men to Ottawa to fritter away time in noxious flippancy. The people look for serious and calm debate in their legislative halls, and too often they have, instead, trifles light as air, vaporing away the hours. Last night there was an illustration of this. Sir A. J. Smith, the Hon. Mr. Pope and Sir John A. Macdonald had a triangular duel about some papers, and then the following childish efforts at witticism are reported to have been indulged in by Sir A. J. Smith

and Mr. Domville: THE GLENDON PAPERS.

Mr. Domville said he asked the indulgence of Mr. Domville said he asked the industries the House to read the papers in reference to the Glendon, which he held in his hand. It would be as well to give them to the country then. Sir A. J. Smith—Are you the First Minister? Mr. Domville—I will be the First Minister be-

you will.

A. J. Smith-When do you expect to be First Minister?
After this we would not be surprised to hear of the M. P.'s improving the shining hour by playing "Little Bo Peep" or "Fee Faw First Minister?

Good Work. Montreal has set a good example by opposing a certain class of public exhibitions, and it is now for the authorities to continue in the same line. If immoral plays will no longer be allowed to disgrace our city, why should immoral or vicious literature be allowed to poison the mind, or illegal groggeries to gather around them so much of vice and destitution? If the City Fathers are charged with guarding the morality of the Art and Design are encouraged in every way. people, then why not enter upon an effectual campaign against all the shades of aid such institutions now more than ever. demoralization and crime? The Mayor is winning golden opinions already, and if he perseveres in the way he has inaugurated, he will leave behind him a record which will be a credit to himself, and a benefit to the city at large. Let war be declared upon all fountains of wrong-doing, and let that war be prosecuted with a vigor which will prove that our City Fathers are in earnest. There is a field for new life and new energy in our midst, and if the Mayor is the man for the occasion the citizens will have reason to remember him with pride. The pcople would, we believe, rejoice to see the City Fathers exercise their power to the utmost limits in a war on vicious places, and if our police are worth their salt, they should be able to make a change in a short time, if they only get the word.

The Lieut.-Governor. The Quebec Chronicle authoratively tells the public that there is no foundation for the rumour that the Lieut.-Governor of this Province intends to dissolve the Legislature. Accepting this statement as true, we are forced to the conclusion that the Lieut.-Governor is determined to hold his office against all odds. As a Party man this policy. on the part of the Lieut.-Governor, is easily understood, and as there is no honour in politics, we are not at all surprised at his determination to hold on as long as he can. But it will strike the public as somewhat curious that the Lieut.-Governor did not hesitate to dissolve the late Legislature, at a time when there was no such reason for doing so, as at present. He did not hesitate to dissolve the that we must "wait a little longer" for con-Legislature when his party was likely to benefit by it! He did not falter in his resolution when he had a chance of benefiting the Quebec Reformers! A Reformer himself, the Lient.-Governor strained his power in order to attempt the dangerous policy of helping his party. True, the Province sustained him, and by its verdict pronounced him "Not guilty." With that verdict Parliament was right in not interfering. But if the Leiut.-Governor was a highly sensitive man, he would place the question once more in the hands of the electors. If he succeeded, then the House of Commons, and not he, would have been rebuffed if he was defeated he could retire, at least, saying that all was lost but honour.

The "Bully" Anglin.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette writing of the Hon. Mr. Anglin says, that the late speaker "backed up" Sir Albert Smith "in his most bullying manner." In other words, the Hon. Mr. Anglin made a telling hit in last night's debate, and when a political opponent hurts his enemy he is a bully" or an "adventurer" or some other hard citizens who deserves to have every man's hand against him. Men who know the Hon. Mr. Anglin will be amused to hear his name associated with the fraternity who swagger through the world, arms-a-kimbo, the Bill Sykes of parliamentary life, the "bullies" of their day. We suppose it is possible for a Reformer to be as much of a gentleman as a Conservative, although the Reformers sit upon the opposite, and on the great question of the day, the wrong, side of the House of Commons. But the Hon. Mr. Anglin is not only a Reformer, but he is an able one, and calumny must be directed at him in order to weaken the influence he naturally wields out of, as well as in l'arliament. In this country it does not appear to be enough to give a legiti-mate opposition to a man's political views but coarse ribaldry must be indulged in, and offensive phrases are used in the attempt to "kill" the foe. But they fail, and "bully" is more likely to stick to those who use it, than it is to those to whem it is applied.

The Northwest.

The Commissioner of the Mounted Police, in his report to the Secretary of State, justicame self-supporting. It was thought that year by year the Indians would become absorbed or be induced to settle down to pastothe Commissioner thinks that there is danger of serious troubles before long. In his own words, he says that he is "bound to confess " a fear that we are soon to be brought face to face with a danger which may involve "very serious complications; indeed, in some portions of the Territories the danger is already imminent."

Coming from one who must, be acquainted with the situation this news must be calcu-

far better, if possible, to overawe the Indians than to fight them, and it would be much not leave it in the power of the Government cheaper to prevent an outbreak than to suppress it. The experience of all petty wars is that the greatest danger lurks in giving the enemy time. A crushing force employed at once puts to end to trouble, when a small and it is but small interest for the debt h force may be hammering away for years before owes them. Will "C. C." please tel peace is secured. If war is "imminent" as the me if all the appointments Commissioner says; then it is time to be up and doing. But we cannot get it into our heads that there is much danger after all. Canada has enjoyed so much immunity from Indian wars that it is difficult to believe that we are on the eve of one now. However, there is no reason why Canada should not have its little wars as well as Uncle Sam, Cetywayo, Yakoob Khan or any other man.

The Board of Arts.

The School of Art and Design, in connection with the School of Arts and Manufacturers in the Province of Quebec, has just published an interesting and instructive report of its doings. It appears that during the year 978 pupils have attended the night schools connected with the institution, which are now scattered over the Province, in Montreal and Quebec, and at Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Huntingdon, Hochelaga and St. Henri. The lectures are free, and the object is, not to make artists, but to familiarize working men with drawing, by which the promoters hope to cultivate a higher standard of mechanical labor, and a more esthetic execution of works of art. The object is a laudable one, and we regret to hear that the public does not more generously support an institution that is calculated to do so much good. Now that Canada has turned the manufacturers of the world from her door, it is more than ever necessary that our workingmen should be made familiar with the beautiful in art and the chaste in design. If we are to manufacture our own goods, it is to our interest to cultivate a taste for design in our workmen. Skill alone will enable us to work to the front in the struggle for mastery, and it will become the duty of the manufacturers to see that such institutions as the School of It will be to the interest of manufacturers to

"Wait a Little Longer."

Sir John A. Macdonald is, in his little way, marvellous man. He played "trick-o'-theloop" with the Irish Catholics, but yet there are a few, very few, Irish Catholics who be-lieve in him. To the political butterflies who surround him he is the polished "Sir John A," the man who never refuses a favour, and the man who never gives one. We clamour for representation in the Cabinet, but " sir John A." assures the people that representation is coming, only "wait a little longer." Time flies, and the Session is going over, and Irish Catholics are becoming irate, when luckily for "Sir John A." St. Patrick's Day comes, the House is adjourned, the wily politician attends a meeting and smiles deception at the people, and his dupes acquiesce, and he rubs his hands and says "that will induce them to 'wait a little longer." Like father like child-the same policy of waiting may be attempted again in the Province of Quebec. Here too, we think, that the Irish Catholics should have a representative in the Cabinet. We lean towards the Conservatives, but we think that the Conservatives should be more just towards us, and it will be the duty of the Irish Catholics to find out what the Conservatives mean to do before they pledge to support them. If one or other promise us a representative it will be our duty to stand by our friends; if both or neither promise to be our friend then it will be time enough to decide what is to be done. But we are tired of being told by all parties cessions to which we are entitled, and for rights which our numbers and our influence entitles us to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Patrick's Day at St. Laurent College. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

DEAR SIR,-Among the many feasts and holidays, both Canadian and American, observed in our College time, none is hailed with greater eclat than that of Ireland's Patron and Apostle, the glorious St. Patrick. The English-speaking students vied with one another in celebrating the day in a manner becoming them as descendants of the grand old Celtic blood. I could not but admire the St. Patrick's Literary Association, as they marched down the middle aisle of the chapel and approached the holy table to receive from the hands of our beloved prefect the body of Jesus Christ. During the Mass many Irish airs were rendered on the organ by Professor Viau and the "Hail Glorious Apostle" was sung by the students. At 8 o'clock we were again summoned to the Chapel to assist at a solemn High Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. M. A. Mc-Garry, with Revs. J. C. Carrier and J. P. Mannion as deacon and sub-deacon. A eulogy on the great Saint was delivered by the Rev. celebrant. After the services were concluded the Literary Association betook themselves to their meeting room, and there passed the time singing, dancing, &c., until 2 o'clock, when they repaired to a sparious dining hall to partake of a splendid banquet. Suffice it to say that justice was done to the many turkeys and delicacies placed on the tables, as all appetites were sharpened by a long tast. The President, Mr. C. P. Hurley, introduced the tonst master, Mr. Wm. O'Donnell, who proposed each toast by a neat little speech. Responses were made by several of the invited guests, among whom were Fathers Meahan. Carrier, McGarry; Messrs. Mannion, White, Stein, Boyd, Russell, Madore and Rieley. In the evening was represented on the stage an Irish drama entitled "Pike O'Callahan." The different roles were creditably performed by all who took part, but special mention is due to Messrs. Campbell, Martin, Barron, O'Donnell, McGinley and Renney. I must not forget the Masters George and Augustus Tunstall, who had but very little to say, still to boys so young as they are much credit should be given. The pangerist of the evening was the president of the society. This, Mr. Editor, is but a rough outline of the day's proceedings. Only I am a small boy and in low class I would enter into more details, and present you with a more elegant report.

Sir John A. Macdonald.

RICHARD CULLEN.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sir,-In perusing the columns of the Irish Canadian of the 26th, I noticed conspicuous among the literary notes, a letter from Kingston, signed "Catholic Conservative," paying a tribute to Sir John for his polished liberality to the Irish Catholics of Kingston, since his reinstatement. He speaks of the appointments given to Mr. Sharkey, Military College Mr. McBride, Post Office; Mr. McCarthy, their examinations, and the inspiration which power to send them back as often as he did of the situation, and no doubt it is the only with the situation this news must be calcument of the situation, and no doubt it is the only with the situation this news must be calcument. Mr. McBride, Post Office, Mr. McCarthy, somes from the profession of arms may be in "Harrison's Principles of Criminal Law" way by which the Conservative party can lated to set the authorities thinking. It is Portsmouth Post Office, and J. Collins, Letter-

carrier. By the way he forgot to mention the tat office John O'Brien has just received, Government carter." Now, since he has lauded Sir John's liberality will "C. C." please tell me if Sir John has not long before this owed this debt to the Irish Catholics salaries he has just mentioned amount to a decent salary? Will ac C." tell me why Sir John is so dilatory and reluctant in giving the long anticipated position to Dr. Sullivan? Surely, in justice, Sir John knows he owes the Doctor a position for the laborious way in which he canvassed at the last and similar campaigns for the Chieftain. There are lots of more vacancies to be filled by which Sir John's liberality can be tested—such as Postmaster, Surgeon in the Asylum, etc. It will not satisfy Catholics that Sir John is their friend, by giving them the lowest paltry jobs in the city. He must likewise remember that Catholics are just as much entitled to high offices as low ones.
"Catholic Conservative's" letter will not convince me or any other Catholic that Sir John is a friend. In giving John O'Brien the contract for carting military stores he did not break his heart, for the carting is the lowest contract that can be given. As far as the letter carrying is concerned, it amount to nothing—what is \$300 per annum So far as Mr Carter's situation i concerned, what is \$60 per annum "Catholic Conservative's" letter has no effect a all towards making Catholics love Sir John who has sold them hundreds of times. A any rate, Sir John was never known to given decent situation to a Catholic; so that there was no necessity for "Catholic Conservative" delivering an eulogium on Sir John. Possible Catholic Conservative" has a position from Sir John, or anticipates one; if so, I don't blame him to blow off his steam. But recommend him to put on leather spectacles to see through affairs before rushing to have his flashing thoughts glittering in paper. Let Sir John show his liberality, and give one of our people the Postoflice; then, and only then, will I give in that Sir John tastes o liberality. If " Catholic Conservative" wil show me any situation, given by Sir John to a Catholic, worth \$1,000 a year on the first year of office—if he shows me this, then will coincide with the sentiments express by him in the Irish Canadian. Yours truly,

AN INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC. Kingston, March 27, 1879.

St. Joseph's Society, Quebec.

To the Elitor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIR.—At a meeting of the member of the above mentioned Society held in the hall on the evening of the 23rd inst., the fo lowing officers were elected for the ensuing year.

John Carty, President; R. Herd, 1st Vice President; T. Fitzgerald, 2nd Vice-President R. Farrell, Secretary; J. Kennedy, Treasurer Committee of Council.—P.Bennet, M. Griffin P. O'Hara, M. Brislow, P. Brown, J. Howlett Grand Foot Marshal, D. Power, Grand Hors Marshai, M. Lynch.

Among the many Societies which participated in the large and imposing Procession the 17th instant, (St. Patrick's Day) in thi good old City of Quebec, there was none that appeared to more advantage than the St Joseph's Society of Diamond Harbor, The members presented, in line of march, a fine appearance, all having hats of uniform style trimmed with gold lace and surmounted with green and white plumes. Their scarfs were of a bright green, fringed with gold and the name of the Society embossed in gold entwined with shamrocks. The dress of the officer was rich and gorgeous; their green velve capes, on which were the Cross and the shamrock artistically worked in bullion, emblematical of the faith and patriotism of the sens of Erin, drew from the spectators along the route many flattering compliments.

The horse marshals of this Society appe ed well as they rode along the line equippe in their splendid uniforms and bearing snow white plumes in their hats. The grand ma shal, Mr. Michael Lynch, who bestrode a sur erb charger, gaily and richly caparisoned i green and gold, looked the beau ideal of veritable field marshal fully impressed wit the high dignity and responsibility of h office. This young man seemed at home inhi saddle. This Society carried also the hand somest banner of the day in their ranks.

By inserting these few lines, Mr. Editor, i the colums of your valuable journal you w confer a favor upon your friend, &c.

St. Patrick's Academy, Quebec.

The first examination of St. Patrick's Com mercial and Scientific Academy, Quebec, too place on the 28th instant, under the direct supervision of the Rev. Father Henning Among others present were Father Sexton Messrs. Alderman Henchey, Councillor Mc Laughlin, F. Carbray, W. M. McDonald, J. Shea, James Smith, O'Gorman, Mulliss Doran, and a number of gentlemen and lad

friends, and the parents of the pupils. The students who, on examination, we found to possess the most merit, were Master James Howe, M. Haynes, E. McQuillan, Dwyer, S. Donohoe, W. O'Brien, J. Flanagar M. Griffin, F. Carbray, J. Hunt, C. McDons J. Wilson, T. Myles, M. Stevens, and Master O'Malley, Ryan, Haynes, Campbell, Christ Mullins, O'Gorman, Scheiffer and O'Brien.

At the close of the examination, the pupils read an address to the Revd. Father Hen-

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT use Dr. He vey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches having proved their efficacy by a test of man

NEVER FAIL TO KEEP A BOX OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFIT'S or WOLE Lozenges in the house, and when Johnny Mary droops a little, or picks his or her no or has a bad breath, give him or her one, and watch the result. If they have worms, or they will and must come; for the two don they will and must come; for the two don they will and must come; keep company together.

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BEL TER . THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Fami y Liniment. It bring up the wind from the stomach, removes terrible balling which is experienced by sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, out implanting an appetite for strong drink

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTE ING SYRUP is the prescription of one the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for this years with never-failing success, by million of mothers for their children. It relieves child from pain, cures dysentery and district griping in the bowels, and wind colic. giving health to the child, it rests the mol

MAKE A NOTE.—It is claimed by some a full blood black Berkshire must have a f white hairs about his hoofs, white star in forehead, and the tip of his tail white.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

We give the following extracts from the Rev Mr. Roy's lecture on D'Arcy McGee, and, while we cannot hold ourselves responsible for all the Rev. Mr. Roy says, yet he says us in expressing some pleasure at being able to give his views to the public :--

It is not well for a young country to be too proud. The vigorous youth, conscious of his strength, needs to be reminded that all wisdom and all might are not concentrated in him. Canada, in the development of her national character, is never likely to become a braggart : she has too many things which must ever suggest the propriety of modesty. However justly she may boast of her advantages, a comparison with other lands will constantly remind her that she is young, and that youth yet maintain a position of national dependence, and dependence is often synonymous with disappointment and chagrin. Her popudebted to no small extent to a power not always in the most friendly mood. Her territory is vast, it is true; but it is worse than useless to conceal the fact that much of it is uninhabitable. In her political constitution, no startling novelty attracts the dissatisfied of other lands.

Yet the disadvantages are outnumbered by the advantages. Her rugged climate is not all evil. The North is the house of strength. When Charles XII, of Sweden, threatened by a powerful combination of foes, with eight thousand men attacked an entrenched camp of eighty thousand, and took it, his soldiers came from a country as far north as the upper part of Hudson's Bay; and he fought the battle in the end of November on a parallel that cuts the northern extremity of Labrador, and marks the northern limit of the growth of wheat in Europe. When Lazare Moche led his army against the Austrians at Reischoffen and Freischwiller, his men camped out without tents in the snows of the Vosges mountains. If there is any blessing, then, in a rugged constitution, it is ours through the very coldness of our winters. The very difficulties arising from the geographical position of Canada, her history, and her colonial relations, are developing in her people a character at once determined and courteous.

But, prominent amongst her advantages is that of the great names which mould the character of her people. Names of gods and heroes embody ideals toward which nations either rise or sink. The name Apollo pictured to the imagination of the ancient Greek a form of beauty beyond the clouds of Olympus, and kindled on his brow an inspiring light, while the cchoes of the vale of Tempo awoke to heavenly music, and the shapeless marble leaped into forms of loveliness. The name of Juniter roused the warrior to deeds of power; and, at the image it called up, the sacredness of Minerva's temple and the claims of Cassandra's womanhood fall before the Ajax who imitated the power and violence of the Thun-

Just as the imaginary forms of Grecian deities changed their worshippers into embodiments of power and beauty and passion, so do the memories of a country's dead mould the character and destiny of the country's living; and Canadians of to-day are being fashioned by the silent influences of those who have ceased to be men, and have become transformed into a nation's ideals. Canada's national emblem, the beaver, should, if such emblems have any influence on character, makes Canadians patient, peaceful toilers, but the sound of such names as Brock and DeSalaberry forbids them ever so to abandon their souls to mere industrial pursuits that the first approach of enmity shall be the signal for retreat into peaceful solitude.

Of our hallowed names, one that we must never allow to die is that of Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

My duty to-night is somewhat difficult. A Christian minister, removed entirely by circumstances and tastes from all political connections. I have to deal with the character of a politician. A Canadian, I must judge some things from the standpoint of an Irishman. A Protestant, while remaining true to my convictions, and speaking with the frankness which becomes a freeman, I must do justice to a Roman Catholic. But the difficulty is diminished when I remember the character of him from whose life I am to draw the lessons

of the evening.

The records of that life are meagre, and to men beyond our shores his name may recall little that is precious; but to us, in the boyhood of our young nation, there is, in the tale of his deeds, the inspiring "touch of a vanished hand," and the warning " sound of a voice that is still."

He came amongst us suspected, if not suspecting; but he conquered, by the love he learned to bear for us, the esteem of all to whom our country's name is dear: let us listen to his voice, and we may catch some lessons

to help us in our country's progress. First, then, he tells us the value of an educated mother. No one can deny the fact of McGee's literary taste. He wrote much, and he wrote well. His writings evince a very wide acquaintance with general literature. This knowledge dates its origin from a very early period in his life. It was due not merely to natural inclination, but to the bias given undesignedly by the influence of his mother. She was the daughter of a Dublin bookseller: and while she may never have had the advantages of more modern Ladies' Colleges, or Middle Class Examinations, she was, from all that we can learn, deserving of the title, an educated woman. It is recorded upon her tombstone that she had abilities rare and we may, perhaps, be pardoned if we regard this tombstone, at least, as in either sex truthful. Her son leved to think of the days when, on coming in from his errands or his sports, he was greeted by his mother with some familiar quotation from her favorite poet, Burns.

It is not, however, to the influence of educated women that McGee directs us, so much as to that of educated mothers. Whether we derive our talents from our fathers or from our mothers is a question not easily decided. The advocates of the fathers point, as proofs, te Macaulay, Burns, Hugh Millar and John Stewart Mill The defenders of the mothers name Lord Brougham, Sir Walter Scott and the Duke of Wellington. D'Arcy McGee's father held a position in the Irlsh coast-guard service: what that father's intellectual powers were, history has concealed. Of his mother's abilities, however, there is no doubt, We may not be able to settle the question of hereditary influence; but that of the home circle and the daily life is certain. The mother creates an intellectual and religious climate which her family. If her views are those of an uneducated or half-trained superstition, her it that nearly as many of our population came. loving men write very solemn things, while chamber, kneeling as she bowed at her regulations concerning primary instruction.

will become a hindrance to healthful progress. If, with her womanly caution and tendency to faith, there is combined a wide acquaint- The healthfulness of each division is linked ance with facts and a mind trained to group and classify them, and from them gather grand practical principles, her family will rejoice in one of the greatest blessings Heaven can bestow. Such a blessing cannot be given through what are commonly called "accomplishenough in favor of the Irish people to warrant ments." It is well that our daughters should be taught gracefully to ride, or bow, if need be, in the presence of a queen or the daughter of a queen. It is well for them to acquire the skill of voice and hand that cheers our weary hours with the music which Coleridge considers :-

"Sweet as the whispered breeze of evening That plays around the sick man's throbbing temples;"

but such accomplishments are not education. 2nd. Again, the life of McGee teaches us what are the needs of his countrymen, and so, indirectly, some of the needs of our own. It is impossible to think of McGee apart from cannot have the culture of age. The term colony" is scarcely any longer appropriate to her; but both interest and affection bid her talents and moulded his subsequent life. The graceful curve and the brilliant fire-drops of the rocket not merely follow the upward rush of noisy flame, they would not be but lation is spurse, and offers too narrow a field for that noisy rushing that necessarily accomfor the physical and mental energies even of panies what hastens and causes them; and in her own people. Her geographical position the causative linking of past and future in is peculiar and embarrassing, making her in- man's life, the end is wrapped up in the beginning. If we speak, therefore, of what McGee was to us, we must first notice what

Ireland was to him. That land would be interesting, if it were cutirely foreign. Its geographical position renders its climate milder than that of the sister island. Its annual rain-fall exceeds that of England. Its history is full of romance. No Cresar or Tacitus, it is true, has rolled away the mists of her early days, when whiterobed Druids cut, with golden knife, the sacred mistletce, and wove upon their breasts, as a tilisman, the poisonous "serpent's egg." Yet we know that Dane and Norman and Welsh have invaded her shores, baptizing her with that baptism of blood which has so often been the source of greatness to other lands. Her ancient language, written in weird characters. still presents to the antiquarian treatises on law, medicine and history, fiction, poetry and proverbs, as well as translations from the works of European scholars. Her early wealth

must have been considerable; for more golden remnants of her ancient days are found in the British Museum than any other portion of northern Europe. She gave Iona her Columba. She taught the Anglo-Saxons letters. She converted the Helvetii to Christianity. She has furnished, in the annals of eloquence and war, names that will live in the grateful memory of the world. She has had a strange power to assimilate to herself her very conquerors. There are men in Ireland to-day whose names and physical features indicate their foreign origin, yet they are amongst the proudest sons of modern Erin. In 1367, the "Statute of Kilkenny" was passed, to prevent this assimilation; but it was in vain. Sternly has she fought for her ancient faiths. It was so when she was heathen: it is so now. The Patrick she now reveres so much had been in his grave for nearly a hundred years before the cause he sought to advance became fully established.

The same tenacity of faith is seen in the adherents of that form of Christianity which is adopted by three-fifths of the Irish people. The misguided attempts of former generations to convert the Irish to Protestantism by legislative enactment are the secret of most of the troubles she has both caused and suffered.

One historian, not D'Arcy McGee, who, if he said such a thing, might be considered prejudiced, says: "The insane attempt to force the religion, language and habits of England upon the Irish led to perpetual resistance | Maddened by defeat, and rejecting the prudent and to repeated combinations with foreign advice of such men as Bishop Hughes, he provers; and this again led to a systematic wrote wildly and madly against England devastation of life and property that would be have disgraced even Oriental despotism." It poems, dedicates the remainder of his days to his genial spirit, and by fur-reaching wisdom, is true, much of this was retaliation for similar proscriptions and cruelties and thefts on the part of the Roman Catholics themselves : but it was a poor recommendation of a religion which proclaimed itself a reform, when its advocates unblushingly took bribes, when cast off mistresses were placed upon the Irish pension list and when, to quote from Aubrey: "Nothing was considered to be too gross or too flagrant in order to obtain titles, emoluments and advantages" It a Roman Catholic tenant raised on his farm more than one-third beyond what was necessary to pay his rent, the first Protestant spy might sue him for the the first Protestant spy might sue him for the lease. If a Catholic owned a horse worth more than five pounds, any Protestant might take it away. Shall I tell you how more than 1,400,000 acres of land, comprising a territory larger than Prince Edward's Island, were, prior to 1641, taken from the Irish, and given to Englishmen, and to such Irish as assisted them, till the Catholics did not own one-sixth what their grandfathers had possessed? Need I say that a terrible slaughter of Protestants was the result? Shall I tell you of the 40.000 Irish who were driven to seek in Spain a shelter denied them at home? Shall I state how Protestants, violating an article in the "Treaty of Limerick," adopted such a theological oath as drove Catholic peers and commoners from the Irish parliament? Was not an act passed to fine Catholics for not attending Protestant places of worship, to prevent Catholics from becoming, without license, tutors in families, to deprive them of the means of educating their children at home or abroad, or of being guardians of their own children or those of others, to banish their prelates and priests, and hang them if they returned? I know that the Roman Catholics practised couelty too; for I have spoken with woman who watched at the distance of two miles the burning of the Scullabogue barn, and knew that her first husband was in the flames; but, on the other hand, the English hunted the peasantry like wild bensts, and gave up the homes of whole districts to the unrestrained license of a brutal soldiery. Much of what I have now said I have gathered from the writings of D'Arcy McGee himself: but some of the darker shades have been taken from accounts written by the pens of Englishmen; and I am sure I need not enlarge on deeds that wrung from Swift his terrible utterances of pity and indignation,—deeds that, in the opinion of Lord Clarendon, subjected poor Ireland to sufferings " never surpassed but by those of the Jews in their destruction by Titus,"—deeds against which Protestant bishops protested, and which Hallam believes were little less repugnant to justice than would have been the extermination of the Catholics

by the sword. If these things happened in a foreign land, Algiers or Cuba or Bulgaria, they would arouse in us a wide-spread sympathy and indignation; and they may explain, and the knowledge of them is needed to explain,—even if they do not excuse, much that took place in the early life of McGee. But, to us, Ireland is not a foreign land. I do not know what amount of respect to pay to a census that stamps as Scotch or Irish or English a child whose genealogy can be traced through three: modifies the mental and spiritual health of generations of Canadians, as the last Canadian census does; but, such as it is, we gather from

up with the welfare of every other; and Canada, for her own sake, cannot be careless about Ireland. We, too, are bound, like Ireland, to the larger island. We, too, have the grand division of religious belief which marks Ireland; and the lessons appropriate to the one are not less so to the other. It becomes us to ask :- " What does Ireland need, to make her people happy and prosperous?"

To this question, the course of D'Arcy McGee presents an answer. He tells us that Ireland need not cease to be British. The best, the noblest, the brightest, the most useful days of McGee were when he lived, for the third and last time, under the British flag. His countrymen are safer and freer under that flag than they could be elsewhere, now that England knows and regrets the faults of a former day. The time for petty nations is passing away, and Ireland could not long

stand alone. 3rd. Again, D'Arcy McGec is an illustration of the early follies of greatness. The fame of some men rises like the moon at its fulness round and glowing, and moves along the starlit sky, or away behind the rifted clouds, onward to its setting. The lives of others at first resemble the wayward flashing of the Aurora. Now, it darts with silent swiftness where you least expected it, and dies where you watched its streams flitting. Now, grown steady after its waywardness, it spreads the heavens with an enduring glow of roseate hue. Its ruddy pendants hang from a crown far up in the zenith; and in the centre there shines, perhaps, a single star. Amongst the latter class may be placed that Swedish King. Charles XII., with the fame of whose deeds the world once rang. In his early life, he seemed given to folly. What seemed sports and amusements gave foundation to the report that he was on the dark side of the line that separates great wits from madness; but the world knew not that his sports were only his means of training, until it rashly opened the casket that contained the genius, when it started back affrighted at the massive form it had unwittingly released.

McGce's early life may be regarded as foolish or heroic, according to our standpoint. Judged from the standpoint of motive, it was noble: from that of a calm observer of the relation of means to ends, it will, I fear, be assigned to that exuberance of spirit which needs the softening effects of age to tame it

into wisdom. He was born at Carlingford, in the County of Louth, on the 13th of April, 1825. At eight years of age, he moved, with his parents, James to Wexford, "up in the South." There he lost his mother. There he supplemented his school training by the study of history, unconsciously fitting himself for a statesman's post. He added to history poetry; and he gradually developed into a poet himself. cocious boy, without experience or matured judgment, in the city of Giles. Emerson, Brownson, Channing, Bancroft, Prescott, Longfellow, Lovell, and Holmes, addressing a crowd on the 4th of July, on a subject that was sufficient to puzzle the heads of matured statesmen,—the repeal of the Irish union with England. He became an editor. He lectured. He recrossed the Atlantic. He "fired the national heart." With Duffy, Davis, Mitchell and Rielly, he edited the Nation, the organ of the "War Party." Men of rare gifts were they all; but they differed from the wiser counsels of O'Connell, and tell into troublous times. McGee married and went to stir up strife in Scotland. A reward was offered for his apprehension. He fled from his home and

the task suggests the wildness of his hate and | tions and councils of his adopted home. the folly of his ambition. He was, however, but twenty-eight years of age when a change took place in his whole spirit, and the altered nurpose indicates the wisdom that lay beneath the violence of his youthful passions. Appropriate to this change is the poem entitled The Celt's Consolation."

pare? Some wiser, some richer, are found in the world, But their souls are as red as the flag they un-furled!

With swords by their sides, some harnessed to shame; But the breeze of success cannot hide their black

name. Nor the diamonded brow shield the guilty abhorred. When their pride topples down in the brenth of

O'er the waters of Time, in the chronicler's bark, As we sail by the Ages, some brilliant, some dark, We behold how the empire of blood is o'erthrown And we see its black bastions all round us be-

IV.

If we may not be free, let us try to be frank, Let us fight life's long battle with well-ordered rank; rank; If we may not be great, let us try to be good, And long for no laurels besprinkled with blood!'

In one of the public buildings of a Canadian city, a statuette of McGee stood, some years ago, beside a bust of Wm. Lyon McKenzie. The contrast was great. The former Canadian rebel appears to have been a man of immense force, but the former Irish one exhibits a noble grandeur not found in McKenzie. Notwithstanding the appearance of power in the head of the latter, the features indicate the presence of qualities we group under the name "littleness." Nothing could better show the superiority of McGee to all littleness than the generous sentiment pervading the final stanza of the poem just quoted. Nature had made him great. His head was large, his brain weighing, it is said, after death, 59 oz, 1 oz less than that of Cuvier, whose brain is said to have been the largest of any of the noted men of modern times. Not only was his head large, but the qualities of his mind were harmonious; and the natural powers developed by circumstances, made him one of the greatost of the list of great men of which Canada can just'y boast.

He was a natural orater. Though somewhat lacking in fineness of erganization, his words flowed with graceful smoothness. His wit, not always free from slight indelicacy, was, nevertheless, polished and keen; and in his political campaigns no one knew better than he haw to use it effectually. Many yet remember how, at the time when he was where. Irishmen so love to be, in opposition, and "agin the Government;" he made the house roar till it became disgusted with itself. It is remarkable that one who in social life and in his public speeches could exhibit such bursts of fun-has written so few poems which forsake the general tone of seriousness that pervades the whole. It is a curious fact that many fun

natural timidity, instead of being a safe-guard, will become a hindrance to healthful progress. If, with her womanly caution and tendency can safely be indifferent to any other part. A playful humor manifests itself, however, in the verses entitled "Donna Violetta," a poem on a lady who married her husband's groomsman, because the groom himself is late for the wedding. At times, the verses are sad and plaintive; at others, they are stirring as a war cry. A good specimen of the latter is the one called "The Buttle of Clontarf."

"The fierce Vikinger now
On the dreadful Odin call;
And the gods of battle bow
From Valhalla's cloudy hall,
And bend them over the dim 'feast of shells;'
But, like drops of tempest rain,
The innumerable slain
Of the traitor and the Dane
Strew the delis.

Clontarf! a sea of blood
Rushes purple from the shore,
And the billows, rising flood
Is repelled by waves of gore
That fling a sanguine blush o'er the tide,
We have drawn the sacred sword
Of green Erin and the Lord
And have crushed the sea-king's horde
In their pride,

VI. Rise, ruler of the North!
Terrific Odin rise!
Let thy stormy laughter, forth
Burst in thunder from the skies,
Prepare, for heroes slain, harp and shell!
For we crowd thy feast to-night
With the flower of Ocean's might,
Who, in burning Freedom's sight,
Blasted, fell!

VII. There-lie the trampled Dane,
And the traitor prince's band,
Who could brook a foreign chain
On the green Milesian land
Where immortal beauty reigns evermore;
And the surf is bloody red
Where the proud barbarian bled,
Or, with terror winged, fled
From our shore.

Such ever be the doom Of the traitor and the slave— Be their dark unhonored tomb 'Neath the falchions of the brave, Who, fired with Freedom's soul, clasp the brands
O goddess thrice divine!
Be our isle again the shrine,
And renew the soul of Brian
Through the land.

Of prose, McGee is said to have published fourteen volumes. One of these works, his History of Ireland, was written amid the pressure of his parliamentary duties in Canada.

Seeing that the time had come, while the clash of battle in the South sounded a note of warning, to bind the provinces into one great northern power, he determined to link his McGee and her who had been Dorcas Morgan, name with the fate of the wisest and noblest feat of statesmanship with which it had ever been possible for him to be associated. One thing only gave him anxiety. Long and carnestly did he plead against it. His speeches, delivered at the time, show that all his knowledge, all his wit, and all his heart, were em-From Wexford, at the age of seventeen, he started for America, and found himself, a precreed. To overcome this, he incurred a hatred that lingers in some quarters to this day. To banish this, and to blend all in one Canadian character, he pleaded as only he could plead, with the last public utterances of his life. Perish the heart that, by selfishness or in revenge, should ever arouse the sectarian spirit of evil which McGee believed to be the most terrible danger of our common country!

Am I wrong in saying that in McGee, we had one whom almost any nation might be proud to number amongst its great men? Let the past make answer.

Before he had been one year in Montreal amidst bitter opposition, he became a member of Parliament. In 1862 he became President of the Executive Council. About 1865 he rehis young wife in the disguise of a priest, ceived the gift of a furnished house. He became Minister of Agriculture and Emigration. the destruction of England the difficulty of he won for himself a high place in the affec-

4th. Finally, his life exhibits the grandeur of sacrifice. In this, there are two features, self-mastery and self-devotion. There are recorded of McGee two incidents that should never be forgotten. One happened in his political life. He refused a position on the Privy Council of the New Dominion which ho had helped to found. Some say he did this to make way for a friend. Others say that it was to prevent complication in the new government. It is supposed, too, that he was convinced that his sphere was oratory, not administration, and that he could best serve the country on the floor of the House. To appreciate this act, we must remember what he did for the land whose honors he modestly declined. One of man's most painful duties is the retraction of wrong. It is difficult to say to those whom you have misled? "I have been mistaken, and have done you and others a wrong," especially when danger threatens the candid confession. Yet this is just what McGee did. On the very sod on which his violent tirades against England were uttered, amidst the very men he had excited to hatred and violence, he confessed that there was one spot where Irish Catholics had justice and respect in a higher degree than anywhere else, and that spot was under the flag he had so often abused. In doing this, he again aroused against himself a storm of indignation, another drop in the great flood of wrath that was yet to carry him away. But after doing and daring and suffering, to uphold justice and truth, and to found a free and happy home for his countrymen, he left to others the highest honors he deserved to wear. Canada is not Rome, and her Cabinet is not Thebes; but the spirit of Cincinnatus and Epaminondas moved the heart of the Canadian statesmen. Let no narrow jealousy and no cold indifference rob him of the praise which

is so justly his due. But the self-mastery of McGee pales before the light of his self-devotion. There is a wondrous power in blood. Christianity owes its existence to it. Nations feel that gold cannot outweigh it; and all great nations have had their martyrs. Curtius leaps into the abyss; its closing jaws press together, like the spirit of one man, the thousand patriot hearts of Rome. We, too, have had our Curtius. We, too, look back upon our martyred dead. Amongst us, worth was not valued, and usefulness became an object of pitiless envy and hate. From the hall where listening admiration wondered at his silvery words of loving counsel, through the friendly silence of the quiet moon,

—tacitæ per amica silentia lunæ

McGee walked homeward on that memorable 7th of April, 1868. "Good-night," said he to s friend, as they parted, "or rather, goodmorning: and a beautiful morning it is." But he hears dreaded steps behind him; and, just as the beating heart was about to find shelter within the friendly door, the fatal shot of a cowardly assassin scattered on the street the brains of one of the purest patriots that ever died for hearth and home.

widow.

evening prayer. The young wife of less than a year had sought his hiding place, in the North, in 1848, and had feared lest the parting that then took place would be forever. watched his wild love of country as it drove him to the verge of principles subversive, not of governments alone, but of Christianity itself. She saw the change in his mode of seeking his country's good, while his love for native land burned as brightly as ever. She saw many of his countrymen, forgetting that love may be strong and deep, even when its firsts transports have subsided, turn from him in bitter hatred, while the London press praised him, and the English Govern-ment followed his advice, That wife lived to see his steps dogged by a fellow-countryman and co-religionist, - to see his lodging made a target for ball-practice by a namesake of a man for whom he had penned one of his sweetest poems. She lived to see him who had consecrated his powers of song and speech and story to the good of Irishmen and Catholics brought home a murdered corpse, slain by the hand of an Irishman and a Catholic; and it was more than poor humanity could bear. In the spirit of a de-

Forgetting, in the large charity of a com-mon Christian hope, all denominational peculiarities, let us step, with silent tread and voice subdued, into the chamber of death, and there let us adore the love of that power which gently took the immortal home, and left the mortal form and framework to tell of the spirit's last, secret seeking after God!

parting Casar, she covered up her face and

McGee is gone; yet his work still lives. Difficulties surround it; yet it lives. Consciousness of national existence in Canada is rising. Determination to be a people is growing. Literature is extending. In it, French and English exert a happy rivalry. Commerce is increasing. Population is spreading.

Even a poet laurente has not thought i beneath him to sing of "the north that i true," a queen and empress has entrusted to us the keeping of a daughter. But, when Canada has firmly established her national integrity, when iron bands bind the oceans that lave her eastern and her western shores, when the tide of immigration covers her western fields, when now cities rise where now the prairie flowers bloom, and the hum and clatter of her factories wake the echoes of her northern hills, let her never forget that her fields and streams, her liberties and her very name, have cost her the blood of her most cloquent defender!

Green be the grass that grows above hi head, and fragrant the flowers that deck his tomb; and when the sunshine of the world's new "beautiful morning" shall break, bright may he stand amongst the living ones; and may his good works, like attendant angels, follow in his train! I know not how I can better close this

lecture on McGee than by repeating his poem on "The Farther Shore," a poem evidently written in view of some landscape, and whose closing lines, though penned in 1862, remind us of the circumstances of his untimely death. How fair, when morning dawns and waters

glow. Shines the far land by night concealed no more; Ghally we feel how blest it were to go And dwell forever on that Farther Shore. Nothing contents us-nothing rich or fair Wears the bright, gladsome hue that once

wore; Sadness is in our sky and in our str; But smiles appear upon the Farther Shore. Noon beams aloft! the distant land draws near The way seems narrower to venture o'er; Yet hourly grows the scene less green and clear More equal seem the near and Further Shore. Eve pale and paler fades into the durk :

We watch the toller resting on his oar, Uniovely to our eyes that dim bark, A funeral shape lost in that Further Shore. Night nestles down! oh! happy sleep and night The winds are hushed, the waters cense to roar: Let us depart by the stars' gentle light, And wake to-morrow on the Farther Shore."

Anderson Caught Cheating

Mrs. Anderson, the pedestrian, has concluded a long walk in Chicago. Her undertaking was to go 2,064 quarter miles in 2,064 consecutive ten-minute periods. A lynx-eyed but claims that the track was eight inches too the men with their claymeres.

The Distovativ Cry. (Toronto Telegram.)

The British Government has frankly conceded the right of Canada to arrange its tariff to suit itself-a right which it had already conceded to an Australian colony. If Canada is disloyal to Great Britain, Great Britain is a party to the disloyalty, for it has declared its willingness that the Canadians should do in regard to commercial matters as they thought best. And this is precisely what the Canadians are doing. The amusing feature in the case is the fuss the Globe is making about Canada's disloyalty. It is only a few short years ago since the Globe was threatening all kind of things if Lord Duserin did not do as the Grits desired him to in the matter of the Pacific Scandal. It insulted Her Majesty's representative, and held out threats of independence. This was done for a party purpose, of course, just as its howl about loyalty is being raised for a party purpose now. But it shows to what queer straits the party organs are sometimes driven in order to make a point, or what they seem to think is a point.

CATHOLICS AND SO-CALLED OLD CATHOLICS.-At the election of the Parish Council at Porrentruy, Switzerland, on Sunday week, the Roman) Catholic list of candidates was passed by a large majority. Out of 537 votes the Old Catholic party (so-called, received only

The Port Glasgow town bell, which has for more than a generation afforded scope for sarcastic reference to the small wits of a large neighborhood, was on the 8th instant found to be cracked beyond dispute, a rent fully six inches long appearing in its side.

An ingenious dairyman near Millbare has trained a cow so that she walks up to the patent milking : machine herself, and turns the crank of that invention herself until her tents are entirely emptied. He is now hard at work trying to complete her education at the pump. handle.

An Englishman returned from a week's gunning in the gameless woods of an Eastern state, and when asked to show his game, rumarked that all he had shot was "a big howl the biggest howl he ever saw!" It took him a long time to convince his friend that he hadn't killed the editor of the New York

An excellent innovation has been introduced into the training schools for schoolmasters in Belgium. By a royal decree there is instituted in each of them an elementary course of constitutional and administrative law, comprising the primary history of the It would be wrong here to forget the strange, political institutions of the country, the study sad departure of the wife his murder made a of the constitution and the laws supple-Mrs. McGee was round dead in her monting it, and the study of the laws and ed on the reestablishment of the Irish Par-

Army Notes. Upwards of 700 officers have volunteered

for service at the Cape. MONUMENTS. — A subscription has been raised at Aldershot town for a monumental tablet in Trinity Church, Aldershot, to the officers and men of the 24th Regiment who

fell at Borke's Drift on the 28th of January. RECRUITING .- Reports of recruiting in the home district continue, it is stated, most satisfactory, the men coming in so fast that the Horse Guards have raised the standard of height. Similar reports have been re-

ceived from the other military districts. THE VICTORIA CROSS -Her Majesty has herself expressed a desire that the services of Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead at Rorke's Drift may be fittingly recognized. They are to receive the Victoria Cross, and will both be made C. B.'s, and granted their brevet majority.

THE ZULUS AS PEDESTRIANS .- Every one who has any knowledge of savage and warlike tribes like the Zulus must know their marvellous capacity for undergoing fatigue, for supporting long fasts, and for making long and rapid marches. Indeed, it is a notorious fact that a Zulu warrior, fully equiped, can travel at the rate of from eight to eight and a half miles per hour, and that for four or five consecutive hours.

In the House of Commons Colonel Stanley said the Volunteer Force was in a satisfactory condition, and numbered, including the staff, 203,213 men. The estimate for the volunteers this year exceeded that of last year by £37,500. It was not intended to give effect this year to the recommendation that the clothing of the force should be assimilated to the uniform of the regular army, nor was it intended to make at present any further experiments with the heavy guns, as we had already a weapon superior to what was possessed by any other power.

AN INCIDENT OF WAR .- The following is an extract from a private letter from Maritzburg, descriptive of the disastrous encounter with the Zulus on January 22: "An old man (owner of some of the waggons) concealed himself among the packages in one of his waggons and saw the fight. He describes the desperate way our men fought back to back till they were assezaied. He says that a sailor drew his cutlass, rushed among the Zulus, and killed five before a man crept behind him and stabbed him."

THE ZULU WAR WILL PROBABLY LAST TWO YEARS.—Military men—or, at any rate, many of them-say that they believe the Zulu war will last for at least two years, and contend that we shall find it a most difficult matter to undertake the offensive, even with the additional force which will shortly be at our disposal. In a letter from Dr. Chute, he states that King Cetywayo had at least 80,000 men under arms, and that when they were finished there were plenty more to draw reinforcements from. There was, of course, a good deal of alarm in the colony, but Col. Pearson's latest victory may have had the effect of renewing the confidence of the natives in our military power.

Considerable comment has been raised on the plucky way in which the Zulus seized the bayonets of our soldiers in the now famous hand-to-hand struggle; but it appears that so long as you have men courageous enough to face bayonets, these are not such deadly arms of defence as has been imagined. Apart from one argument that, after heavy firing, the barrel of a rifle gets so hot that no soldier can grasp it sufficiently well, a dissector of history has discovered that at the battle of Killicerankie the sword and shield proved a master for the bayonet. Says a paragraph in the Eundau Times :- "All England stared at the notion hat the Guards could not withstand the charge of Dundee's Highlanders, yet the explanation is simple enough. The line of the Guarde was broken by the inequalities of the ground in the gorge of the Garry and the feeble musketry of the day completely failed to stop the rush of the Highlanders, who came down like an avalanche. The line was broken, and the battle resolved inself into a series of duels. As the Highlanders came on reporter detected her in three different naps | with target and claymore, the Guards tried to of about an hour each, and found that the step them with the bayonet; but the classgeorer often credited her with laps that she men caught the point of that weapon in their did not make. She confesses the fraud, targets, cast the whole as de, and cut down

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD. Directions for Planting Vines.

The conditions necessary to the successful cultivation of the vine in the open air, are:-Good drainage.

Direct sunshine, especially in the early norning and fresh air.

Avoid low lying, hot or damp situations and do not train against walls, or in places where the air does not freely circulate.

No other preparation of the soil is necessary than is ordinarily used for crops of corn or grain. Manure may be used to encourage the growth of young vines, but be very spuring of manure when they are bearing fruit.

When handling a quantity of vines, first lay the vines side by side in a slanting position, in a trench, then cover them with moist earth to keep them fresh till planted. When taken from the trench cut back each branch to two eyes. Place them in a vessel of water that has been exposed to the sun for 24 hours, carry the vines from this to the place of planting in a pail of water of the same tem-

Plant in rows ten feet apart, which should run nearly in the direction of from N. E. to S. W., diverging when necessary, in the directions E. and W. rather than N. and S. In these rows plant the vines five feet apart, dig holes 2 feet deep and 2 feet in diameter.

Throw in a little good surface earth and fift up this hole gradually with fine surface earth, continually shaking the vine and drawing up with the hand every root whose shoulder shows above the earth, spreading out all the roots in a horizontal position, and continually shaking the vine that the earth may settle among the smallest fibres and roots. Fill the hole completely, then cover the surface to a diameter about 3 feet, with a mulch of manure, straw chips or shavings-anything that will hold moisture—to keep the roots always moist.

Keep this mulch well broken and permeable during the summer, hoeing it in and renewing it with fresh material when neces-

Do not allow any manure to come in direct contact with the vines or the roots.

MANZIES & GALLAGHER Proprietors. BEACONSFIELD, near Point Claire, P. Q.

Speaking of an Irish national festival at Liverpool, Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., said, looking at the present condition of Irish politics, the greatest want among Irishmen was constructive organization. If Ireland had not played a larger part in the world's history, it was largely owing to the apathy of Irishmen. In every political struggle they should aim at making English people understand that, beyond everything else, they insist-

HOME READING.

Keep Your Troubles Sacred. A woman who had been a worthy wife for forty years, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace, gave the following sensible and impressive advice to a married pair of her acquaintance. The advice is so good and so well suited to all married people, as well as to those who intend to enter on the married state, that we here publish it.

"Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your married life and your heart. Let no father or mother, sister or brother, ever presume to come between you two, or to share the joys or sorrows that belong to you two alone. With God's help build your quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confident of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no, never, speak of it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Review and renew your vow. It will do you good, and thereby your souls will grow to-gether, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly

Househole Hints.

CUP PUDDING.

Three eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of flour, about half a pint of milk; butter some small basins, fill them half full, and bake half an hour in a quick oven.

ITALÍAN PEDDING.

Put a layer of preserves at the bottom of the dish; make a custard of the yolks of three eggs to fill up the dish, and bake it : when cooled off, beat up the whites and put on the top, and

DAKING POWDER DISCUIT.

To one quart of flour add two tempoonfuls (heaping full) of baking powder, sifting both together; then rub in one teaspoonful of but-ter and a pinch of salt; add sufficient water or sweet milk to make a very soft dough; cut out and bake in a quick oven.

LEMON PIE.

One grated lemon, two and one-half cups of boiling water, one half cup of cold water, one and one half cups of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Put the cornstarch in the cold water and stir in the boiling water. This makes two pies. Bake with undercrusts. Beat the whites of three eggs for frosting.

Slices of toasted bread dipped in milk or wine and fried in honey are excellent. Then, instead of calling them "fried bread," they are torejes, an excellent Spanish delicacy. Please understand there is neither butter nor lard. Simply melt the honey in a pan, and, when it is very hot, put in the bread, which is served hot also after becoming nicely allow it to dissolve in the mouth.

APPLE FLOAT.

One pint of good, stewed apples, which are free from lumps; whites of three eggs, well beaten; four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Beat the apples, eggs, and sugar together until stiff enough to stand alone. Make a soft, boiled custard; flavor with vanilla; pour into a deep dish, and pile the float on

WASHING AND DRYING DISHES.

Do not have flannel or woolen dish-rags, as they retain the grease, and so keep putting it on instead of taking it off. Old towels are the best for this purpose, and they should be washed and boiled as regularly as the napkins and towels themselves. Fine china should never be put into hot water, as it spoils the

SULPHUR FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Dorset, England, writes to the London Times that after two cases of malignant diphtheria, out of some nine or ten he had been called plaster. upon to attend, had proved fatal, the mother of a sick child showed him an extract from an American paper concerning a practitioner who used sulphur to cure the disease. Accordingly he used milk of sulphur for infants, and flour of sulphur for older children and adults. brought to a creamy consistence with glyce rine. Dose ; a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day, swallowed slowly, and application of the same to the nostrils with a sponge. Result: he did not lose a case there or elsewhere, and he succeeded in saving life when the infection had almost blocked the throat.

Scientific Reliance on Soap.

It is worth while for people to learn that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin-head or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be dessicated, and be berne like thistle-seeds, everywhere, and, like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. A water temperature of 120 deg. boils them to death, and soap chemically poisons them. Here sanitary and microscopic science come together. Spores thrive in low ground, and under low conditions of life. For redemption fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Fight typhus, small-pox, yellow fever and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health.

To Clean Cooking Utensils.

Musty coffee pots and tea pots may be cleaned and sweetened by putting a good quantity of wood-ashes into them and filling up with cold water. Set on the stove to heat gradually till the water boils. Let it boil a short time then set aside to cool, when the inside should be faithfully washed and scrubbed in hot soap-suds, using a small brush that every spot may be reached; then scald two or three times, and wipe till well dried. It must be a desperate case if the vessels are not found perfectly sweet and clean if this advice is strictly followed. Pots and pans or plates. that have been used for baking or grown rancid, may be cleansed in the same way. Put the plate into a pan with wood-ashes and cold water, and proceed as above stated. If no wood-ashes can be had, take soda. If cooks would clean their plates and baking dishes after this fashion after using, they wood keep sweet all the time.

To Destroy Insects on House Plants. The most effectual remedy for green fly is fumigation with tobacco. Soft-wooded plants, such as salvias, heliotropes, etc., will not bear smoking without injury to the leaves, and for these a weak solution of tobacco is quite as effectual. Steep some tobacco in water and sprinkle the plant with the solution, and afterwards syringe with clean A little turpentine diluted with water (one part to sixteen) will destroy the mealy bus. Alcohol applied with a camel's hair brush will kill any insect it touches.

White hellebore (to be obtained at the drug store) is infallible. It can be put in water and applied through a watering pot; or put in two or three thicknesses of gauze, and shake the powder over and under the plants while they are wet. Red-spider is a very small insect, first appearing on the under sides of the leaves, and, though difficult to see, its effects are quickly noticeable by the browned appearance of the leaves. The mark.

The mark made by this new pencil-ink mark. plants frequently, and you will not be troubled with red-spider. To kill white worms in flower pots, take common lime, dissolve it and pour the liquid on the soil. It does not hurt the plants at all.

What is to Be Done.

1. Child two years old has an attack of croup at night. Doctor at a distance. What is

to be done? The child should be immediately undressed. and put in a warm bath. Then give an emetic, composed of one part of antimony wine to two of ipecac. The dose is a teaspoonful. If the antimony is not at hand, give warm water, mustard, and water, or any other simple emetic; dry the child, and wrap it carefully in a warm blanket

2. The hired girl sprains her ankle vio-

lently. First bathe in clod water, then put the white of an eggina saucer, stir with a piece of the past. alum the size of a walnut, until it is a thick jelly; place a portion of it on a piece of lint or tow large enough to cover the sprain, chang-ing it as often as it feels warm or dry; the limb is to be kept in a horizontal position by placing it on a chair.

3. Bees swarm, and the man who hives them gets severely stung in the face.

The sting of a bee is hollow and barbed, and as it contains the poison, the first thing to be done is to remove it. The parts stung should then be bathed in warm water, and a little amuonia be rubbed on them. 4. Some ones nose bleeds and cannot be

stopped.

Take a plug of lint, moisten, dip in equal parts of powdered alum and gum arabic, and insert in the nose. Bathe the forehead in cold water.

5. Child cats a piece of bread on which arsenic has been placed for killing rats. Give plenty of warm water, new milk in large quantities, gruel, linseed tea; foment the bowels. Scrape iron-rust off anything, mix with warm water and give in large draughts frequently. Never give large draughts of fluid until those given before have been vomited, because the stomach will not contract properly if filled, and the object is to get rid of the poison as quickly as possible.

6. Young lady sits in a draught, and comes home with a bad sore throat.

Wrap flannel around the throat, keep out of draughts and sudden changes of atmosphere, and every half hour take a pinch of chloride of potash, place it on the tongue, and

7. Nurse suffers from whitlow on her fin-

Place the whitlow in water as hot as can be borne, then positice with linseed meal, taking care to mix a little grease with the poultice, to prevent it from growing hard. Bathe and poultice morning and evening.

8. Child falls backward against a tub of

scalding water, and is scalded.
Carefully undress the child, lay it on a bed, on its breast, as the back is scalded, be sure all draughes are excluded, and dust over the parts scalded bi-carbonate of soda, laying muslin over it, then make a tent by placing two boxes with a board over them in the bed. to prevent the covering from pressing on the scald; cover up warmly.

8. Mower cuts driver's leg as he is thrown from scat.

Put a tight bandage around the limb, above the cut, slip a cork under it, in the direction Mr. John S. Wiles, a surgeon of Thorncombe, of a line drawn from the inner part of the knee to a little outside of the groin. Draw the edges of the cut together with a sticking

10. Child has a bad carache.

Dip a plug of wool in olive oil, warm it, and place it in the car. Wrap up the head and keep out of draughts.

11. Youth goes to skate; falls through the ice; brought home insensble.

Strip the body, and rub it dry; then rub it with a warm blanket, and place it in a warm bed, in a warm room. Cleanse away froth and mucus from the nose and mouth. Apply warm bottles, bricks, etc., to the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. Rub the surface of the body with the hand incased in a warm, dry worsted sock. To restore breathing, close the nostrils and breathe steadily into the mouth; inflate the lungs until the breast be raised a little, then set the nostrils free, and press gently on the chest until signs of life appear. Then give a warm drink and put to bed. Do not give up hope for at least three hours after the accident.

12. Child gets sand in his eye. Place your forefinger on the cheek bone, having the child before you. Then draw up your finger, and you will probably be able to remove it; but it you cannot get at the sand this way, repeat the operation while you have a knitting needle laid against the eye-lids; this will turn the lid inside out, and then the sand may be removed with a silk handker-chief. Bathe in cold water, and exclude the light for a day.

A New Variety of Turkey.

A variety of turkey is found in Honduras which though probably too delicate to resist the hardships of an English winter, might be introduced into Ireland. The bird is inferior in size to the common turkey, but its plumage is magnificent, its flesh is excellent, and it would make a splendid addition to the poultry farm of those countries where the North American turkey, from which our or-dinary stock is derived, would probably not day's work?—Glaziers.

Substitute for Ink.

For a long time scientific men have been experimenting with a view to find something which will serve as a reliable substitute for ink, and which will be free from some of the objectionable features which are inseparable from the best writing fluids, such as liability to blot, to spill, to evaporate, and to fade. Something has been wanted, easy of application, difficult to erase or alter, permanent in color, and solid rather than fluid. A leading scientific paper said, some time ago, that such an invention would be a great desideratum, and that it hoped that some of the men who were experimenting in that direction would be successful. Still it expressed its doubts.

But the statement is now made that Dr. Jacobsen, a chemist of Berlin, hus succeeded in making a solid ink which answers all these requirements, and even more; for in addition to its other advantages, the writing ahead, came to the unpertubed manager of it makes is capable of being copied with the wheel, and asked why they stopped. "Too more facility than that made by the ordinary copying ink, most of which is too thick and gummy to use with comfort. The "copying ink pencil," as it is called, is a cyl-Plants treated with these remedies must be inder principally composed of some product bed.

syringed with clear water immediately there of the distillation of coal tar. It is compressed and baked like graphite for pencil leads, which indeed it strongly resembles in appearance. It fits into a pencil handle with screw point, which holds it firmly. It runs over the paper as easily as a pencil lead, and its mark does not yield to the crasing influences of india rubber as readily as does that of graphite. Indeed it is about as much

> somewhat resembles that of a tolerably hard month. crayon, of a grayish violet color. In this condition it may be rubbed hard without yielding. If moistened, it loses its gray, as its crayonish appearance, and become a rich aniline violet ink mark.

If a moistened sheet of copying paper is pressed on the mark made by the ink pencil, a perfect copy is transferred in violet, and the original writing is left violet also. As many as three copies may be taken, if done with considerable care, and the copying paper moistened to just the right degree. If this invention should prove to be all that is claimed for it, it will soon make its mark on the world's business, perhaps to such an extent that the old fashioned split-nibbed pen, and the ever-upsetting ink pot, may be banished from the counting-room and the editorial desk, and take their places with the tinder-box, the snuffers, and other relics of

Poor Girls.

The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught how to work. There are thousands of them. They have been taught to despise labor, and to depend upon others for a living and are perfectly helpless. The most forlorn and miserable woman on earth belongs to this class. It belongs to women to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition; they do them a great wrong to neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this treatment.

Wit and Mumor. (From Punch.)

The child was evidently lost-cried bitterly -could not tell us where its parents lived or whether she was an orphan, or what her father was-or where she went to school.-Enter intelligent policeman. Policeman (in a friendly whisper); "Where does your mother get her gin, my dear?" (And the mystery was solved).

DUBBING A DUKE .- In the Globe of February 17th there appeared an account of a fire at Badminton—where by the way, there must be some valuable china which is genuinely good Minton—when his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was conspicuous as a distinguished extinguisher. It having been reported in the neighborhood that the ducal pluck was to be suitable—or sootably—rewarded a local poet has sent us the following inspirtation:

The Duke is to be—so it seems they propose— Of a new Class of Order the starter; They re zoing to make him a knight of the Hose, As well as a Knight of the Garter.

(From Fun).

A Cheshire clergyman who is very fond of fowl had a favourite cock he called Robinson, because he Crew so.

Queer Substitute for Melted Butter .- Some economical persons pour melted gutta-percha on their soles.

Which is the easiest method of making a thin man fat?—Throw him from a height, and he's sure to come down plump.

It appears to be, "in the cternal fitness of things," that all bankruptcy laws should be failures, that a professional trustee should not be trusty, and the liquidation mean a melting

(From Judy.)

Motto from a Mack-Auction-Be content with your lot.

"I know a bank."—Yes, and so do a good many others; and they wish they had never made its acquaintance. FELLOW FEELING .- "I can sympathise with

that there Sir Bartle Frere," said Mrs. Stumps, when she heard of the South African difficulty. "I can sympathise with him. On washin' days, specially, I knows what it is to have a trouble with the blacks—drat em! THEORY.—A well-known periodical, devoted

to the interests of the fair sex, tells its readers during the cold weather that they should keep their mouth shut. Is not this a little unreasonable? Perhaps the contemporary will explain how it is to be done-especially when a fellow-sufferer goes by with a new bonnet

Benevolent Gentleman: "Blind! Why, my good man, you seem to have the use of your eyes." Beggar (rather taken aback):

IS FLOUR BY ANY OFFER NAME AS WHEAT? flour case are committed for trial." Supposing their bread is none too high. It is too often they are found guilty, of what will it be? heavy, with a cold clammy touch and taste, Plaster-of-Pariscide, or what?

New VERMIN KILLER .-- An American lady has recently introduced a strange personal decoration. She has live beetles fastened to her dress with chains of gold! It has been suggested that living cockroaches would form a lively edging for garments. Cockchafers would be suitable placed on the buzzom, and gnats give a natty appearance to a bonnet." Fettered earwigs, hung in chains would make appropriate car-ornaments, and would be very killing."

A social man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

What class of men is it they must always have their glass" before they can begin a not be amiss to have this subject one of the "I have a theory about the dead language,

professor. "That they were killed by being studied too hard." An illiterate farmer wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote as follows to the secretary: "Enter me also for

said a new student, "What is it?" asked the

a jackass." And they entered him. A little girl, walking one day with her mother in a graveyard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sin-

"I think, my dear," said Mrs. Higgins, at Saratoga, "that I will escort Clara to the ball this evening. Everybody will say, 'How like she is to her mother at her age.'" "Yes," replied her husband; but it is barely possible that they may say, 'See how she will look when she is of her mother's age."

During a dense fog a Missouri steamboat took landing. A traveller, anxious to go ahead, came to the unpertubed manager of much fog; can't see the river." "But you build fences along either side of the highway can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied passing through his farm any more than built the urbane pilet, "but until the biler busts we a roof over its entire length? ain't going that way." The passenger went to

MAGRICULTURAL. 11 1990

Kitchen and Market Garden.

Cold Frame Plants, i. e., those that were wintered in frames, should go out as early as the soil can be worked. Cabbages, Cauli-flowers and Lettuce, are the plants thus treated. They should be well hardened by opening the frames every day when it does not freeze; gardeners near New York City take off the sashes altogether early this

Early Cabbages and Cauliflowers .- the early crop is from the plans thus treated. The ground should be heavily manured-75 tons of stable manure to the acre is not unusual, or part manure, and enough guano to make the whole equal to the above heavy manuring. The ground is marked out in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, and the plants set every 16 in-Lettuce from the Frames is set a foot apart in

rows between the Cabbages and Cauliflowers. Sowing in Hot-beds, Frames, or Window Boxes, should be done about 6 weeks before plants can be set out. Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuce and Tomatoes are first sown, Egg Plants and Peppers a month later. Sow in boxes as directed last month, and if the best plants are desired, transplant as soon as they have made two leaves besides

at least an inch apart—two inches is better. Hardening Plants .- As the time approaches for setting plants in the open ground, they should be exposed freely, at first during the day, and later when the weather will allow, by night also. In hot-beds and frames, this may be done by removing the sashes. In

the seed-leaves, into other boxes of good soil,

window boxes, set them out doors. Sowing Seeds .- Those which may be sown in the open ground as soon as that can be made ready, are of northern origin, and will grow when the temperature is from 45°-up wards. These are designated as

Hardy Vegetebles .- The principal are, Beet Cabbage, Carrot, Cress, Cauliflower, Celery, Endive, Lettuce, Parslev, Parsnip, Onions, Peas, Radish, Turnip and Spinach.

Tender _egetables, not to be sown until the soil is well warmed, or at corn planting time, are: Beans-Snap and Pole, Cucumber, Corn, Melons, Okra, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato, Watermelon

Asparagus.- Rake off the litter from the beds and carefully fork in the fine manure. Rhubarb .- Make new beds by dividing the old roots so that each portion has a bud. Set

3 or 4 ft. apart each way, manuring the hills very heavily. Early Sowing in drills 12 to 15 inches apart should be made of Beet, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Parsnip, Spinach, Radish and Turnip Radish seeds may be sown with Beets, as they will mature and come off before they are in the way. Early Potatoes should be planted and early Peas sown.

What Kinds to Sow .- We have usually given, this month, our choice of varieties in these Notes; we now give in another place a full account of Mr. Henderson's trials of new and old kinds which will be of great aid in making selections of varieties.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Old Lawns will need a top-dressing and a sprinkling of seed in places where the grass is poor. If manure is applied, let it be so thoroughly decomposed that no weed-seeds remain alive. Ashes, guano, nitrate of soda and fine bone, are all good manures for lawns and bring in no weeds.

New Lawns should be made as early as the ground is in good condition, to have the grass well established before hot weather. For light soils, Redtop, for stony ones, Blue-grass, with perhaps a little White Clover, is in our experience preferable to mixed seeds. Four to six bushels to the acre are needed to make

a good velvety turt. be laid on large lawns along the edges of roads and beds.

Ornamental Trees .- Plant when the soil is in condition; evergreens may wait a month or more. Where old trees interfere, branches may be removed, but they never should be pruned in such a manner as to change their natural shape.

Shrubs may be transplanted, and pruned, taking care to preserve their natural habit. Miscelluneous .- Repair roads and paths . . Uncover beds of bulbs Lift and divide large clumps of percnnials.... Sow seeds of

hardy flowers.

About the House and Farm. GOOD BREAD .- Good bread is one of the chief forces in our modern civilization, on its domestic side at least. The growing sale of all kinds of patent yeasts and yeast powders shows that the fine art of making sweet and "Oh, or, I ain't got the right board—mine's wholesome bread by the use of good domestic peaf and Dumb."

Wholesome bread by the use of good domestic yeast is on the decline. Farmers, wives as a rule may make as good bread as their sisters The men connected with the plaster of paris | in our towns, but the average excellence of and the eating of it ceases to be a delight and an awakening of pleasant emotions. Good bread, that which is light and sweet and wholesome will put every member of the family, and every guest, in the best of humor. inspiring pleasant conversation and make the dinner hour one of the brightest and happiest of the day. Cold, heavy bread sends a chill over the hearts of all, smothers conversation, adds to rather than lifts burdens from hearts already sufficiently weighted, tends to moroseness, low spirits and poor digestion. The essentials of good bread are good flour, good yeast, a skilled cook and a good baking oven, all of which are easily, readily and cheaply procured, save the skilled cook, who is more seldom found than she ought to be. It might features of our agricultural meetings, and it might have a place in the frequent meeting of the granges.

A Professor in the Agricultural College at Amherst, Massachusetts, claims that apples at seventy-five cents a barrel is a more profit-able crop than corn at sixty cents a bushel. We doubt it. What do you farmers say to this proposition?

NUBBINS AND ORTS .- There are about 10,-000,000 dairy cows in the United States. Their average yield is not at present over 135 pounds annually. Butter-making cows in Massachusetts average 175 pounds. Franklin county does not come up to this average, its record being from 150 to 165. There is annually made in Franklin county 1,300,000 pounds of butter, of which more than half is consumed at home, an average of 23 pounds for every man, woman and child.

There is dawn of reason among the Hadley, Mass., farmers. They advocate the removal of highway and other useless and not highly ornamental fences. Why should a farmer build fences along either side of the highway, passing through his farm any more than build

The number of square feet in an acre is 53,560. In order to have this area the piece

that the two multipled together will produce the above number. Thus, an acre of land might be 43,560 feet long by 1 foot broad; 21,780 feet long by 2 feet broad; and so on. If the acres of land is to be exactly square, each side

must be as nearly as possible 208 feet 51 inches. The nearest you can come to an exactly square acre with an even number of feet in the side is to make it 220 feet long by 198 broad.

of land must be of such a length and breadth

For spring pruning, now is the time, as the wounds will dry over and not "bleed" when the flow of sap is well started. The true way is to cover every stump left on the tree with a light coating of grafting wax. Every ounce of sap lost from a tree through these unprotected wounds is a loss of vitality and fruit producing power. Trees need pruning, but it should be done with care.

If the highway surveyors, and public spirited citizens generally, will just give a little attention to the matter of keeping the water out of the roads and in the gutter during the scason of melting snows, they can save many dollars for better service next June. A few minutes at such times will often save a day's work in summer. Let every man preach a brief practical sermon to his neighbors at such times, from that excellent text, "Show thyself a man"

The Farm.

Red clover hay safely housed and well cured is the best article for sheep. With a supply of this, and an occasional sprinkling of corn, sheep will keep as fat and as well as on good pasture.

To make hens lay the whole year, give each hen half an ounce of fresh meat every day, and mix a small amount of red pepper with their food in the winter. Give them plenty of grain, water, gravel and lime, and allow no cocks to run with them.

No investment pays so well as money ju-

feeding quality, late maturity, and coarse flesh, in connection with a large proportion of offal and cheap pieces in the carcase, when reaching its final destination at the slaughter

The Assizes in Ireland. [Nation.]

The assize intelligence of the week is of a favourable character. In Fermanagh there were seven trivial cases for trial, and in Armagh eight not more serious. In the South Riding of Tipperary the judge congratulated the grand jury upon the peaceful state of the county as evidenced both by the calendar and the police reports. In the Queen's County the ten cases for trial-all of which were "of the ordinary description"fully represented the crime committed since last assizes. Limerick county furnishes only nine cases, none of which were serious; and in Limerick city there were but seven of a similar character. But we need not go through the entire list, which includes Monaghan, Kilkenny, Roscommon, Sligo and Westmeath. The last-named county alone gave occasion for judicial lamentation. There are, it appears, two farms in the district "for which it is impossible to produre tenants in consequence of terror," while there are several persons under the protection of the

La Sauvage se de Lorette!

Turfing is best for small plots, and should miles of Quebec, stands a little Indian village, where a few red men rear their families in a civilized manner; squads of boys, with bows and arrows, quickly surround any carriage, and offer to show their skill by shooting at pieces of money, which they coax the visitor to place in sticks and ram into the earth. An Indian squaw is a study. Seated on a pile of stones by the highway and near the church. surrounded by heaps of baskets and ornaments of beads, which she offers for sale, mumbling meanwhile between her toothless gums an old clay pipe, her stiff long hair capped by a well battered tall hat, discarded by some white man, she puffs away the smoke, and watches with her dark sharp eyes for customers. She wraps her ornamented petticoat and blanket about her body and shoulders, and displays her moccasins upon her feet. She loois a model of patience. Then there is the Indian Church, and a little way off the noted falls of Lorette, rattling down the rocks, by the foot of the mouldering, slippery steps, which the traveller is lucky to reach in safety. But the Indians are passing away. "Lo" will soon live only in history. Just thus do diseases disappear before Dr. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED Pills. They cannot coexist.

> Some Tarout.-The best cure we know of for sore throat is a gargle of Pain-Killer and water -it acts like magic.

Coughs AND Colds-If taken in time are easily cured, if allowed to continue will result in incurable consumption. Allen's Lung Balsam has the confidence and support of the medical faculty, and is recommended by all who are acquainted with its virtues.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND STRUCT OF HYPOPHOS-PRITES will specdily and certainly arrest the depressing influence of disease upon the nerves and muscles. It restores the appetite and induces a disposit, on to take on healthy flesh. It causes the primation of living blood, strengthening the action of both Heart and Lungs. It sustains the system under trying circumstances, and causes the healthy development of all the organs necessary to our existence.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around its ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civit. Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadnechis street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

The Beaconsfield Vineyard.

BEACONSFIELD, | Near Pointe Claire, P.Q. The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay.

Instructions for planting, care and training will be sent on application, and the method may be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway. Price of the vines, 50 cents each.

PREMIUMS

The True Witness

For 1879.

PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholic of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

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

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 subscribers, at \$1 cach, without other Premiums. A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

A PRIZE FUREVERT SUBSCRIBER.

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

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

2nd -A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO No investment pays so well as money judiciously spent upon the farm in reasonable improvements. Draining wet land will pay from fifty to one hundred per cent on the cost every year. Good stock pays vastly better than poor; good fences, neat lawns, well selected fruit trees, all pay large profits, as well as adding to comfort and self-respect.

Small bones in animals are an indication of good feeding quality, early maturity, and superior, fine-grained fiesh; while coarse, large bones, with prominent joints and angular projections of the skeleton, indicates poor feeding quality, late maturity, and coarse flesh, in connection with a large proportion of SHOW THE PREMIUMS

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES. Read and Carefully Note the Following Items

Read and Carefully Note the Following items

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

Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices, 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 3rd. Send the names as fast as obtained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as soon as carned and ordered, 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we offer Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be need carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

TABLE OF PREMIUNS. For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition.

NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES. \$ 5.00 16 3.50 0.25 60.50 1.50 1.25 3.00 " 15—Canada Club Skate.
" 10—New Lawlor Sewing Machine.
" 17—" The Voice" (1 year).
" 18—History of the Catholic Church Magazine.
" 19—Donahue's Magazine.
" 20—Princess Lever Clock.
" 21—Snider Breechloading Rifie."
" 22—Double Barrel Fowling Piece. 50.00 100 0.25 1 3.50 10 2.00 6 3.00 10 50.00 100 " 22-Double Barrel Fowlin 50.00 100

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J.

Solier & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for
which see advertisement in another column.
If you desire any book on this list, we will send
it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each
subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require 8 subcribers.

LIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 Oralg St.

INPERIAL PRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, AMR. JOHN HURNS:—
DEAR SIR.—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be inwant of such also, the BROLLER, which I am' much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire appropation.

Respectfully yours,

12-23-g. PRONINGE OF OUR PEC.

12-28-g'
PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. QUPERIOR COURT

No. 917... Dame Mary Larnay, of the Town of Lachine in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Charles McNally, of the same place, laborer, duly authorized a ester en justice,

> .. versus/ The said Charles McNally,

Same and the same of the Plaintiff

y count out he speck that it is negrify Defendant. An action en separation de biens, for separation of property has been instituted in this cause, this day.

Montreal, 4th March, 1879.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

First an-

ACENTS: READ THIS We will pay Archies Salary of \$100 per month and expenses for \$100 a larged commission, to sell our new and wonderful intentions. We mean what we say, Sample free 2 Address. SHERMAN & Co. Markiall/Mich. TOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B.C. II. ADVOCATE, 140 St. JAMES STREET,

Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce Montreal, May 20, 78-ly 9-g Montreal, May 20, 78-ly PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING SPANIES COUNTY OF Address TREAL NOVELLECO MONITED P.Q. 20-L,

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-ddress STINSON & GO., Portland, Maine 4-g LOOK HERE! Money can be made in spare hours, around among your neighbors, working for samples, free, Box 1758, Mon-

SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer.
Do 1st Read 1st Reader. 2nd " Young Ladles' Reader.

Speller Speller and Definer. Catechism of Sacred History; Illustrated Bible History. English Grammar. Brown's First Lines of English Grammar. Do Institutes "

Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. with analysis Metropolitan do Stepping Stone to do

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

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

Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic. Packards' Complete Course of Business Training.

Dо do with Key for Teachers and

Private Studnts. Sadiler's New Book Keeping Blanks Day Book

Journal Cash Book Ledger

National Pocket Dictionary Do Large

Worcester's Primary do Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary.

Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary.

Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers. Introduction to English History.

History of England for the young. do for the advanced Classes. Fredet's Modern History.

Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada.

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

New Primary do. New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography.

Loyell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. aments of Astronon Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament.

Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Bound and set to Music. Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual o

Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature. Botany-How Plants Grow. Paterson's Familiar Science-School Edition.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy-Part I. Parker's Natural Philosophy-Part II. Parker's Complete Philosophy. Hill's Elements of do. Louage's Moral

Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth. Balmes' Elements of Logic. Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies. Fasquell's Introductory French Course,

Complete Course. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French. Magill's French Prose.

Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers. Sadlier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers. Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International System of Penmanship in 15 numbers.

New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scrib-ner's System of Penmanship. Primary Course in seven numbers.

Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with
Oblique Lines indicating the Slant of
Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keeping.

Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping.

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

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 Notre Dame Street,

FREE We will furnish employment to all out of work. Samples and instructions free. Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal, Que.

DAME PHILOMENE LEBLANC HAS, THIS DAY, sued, at Montreal, her husband, ALFRED FLEURANT, of Montreal, merchant, for separation of property.

Montreal, 15th February, 1879. LONGPRE & DAVID, Plaintiff's Attorney.

No More Sleepless Nights

BY USING HAWKES' HYPNOTIC:

Employed with success in case sof Wakefulness, Neuralgia, Rheamatism;
Toothache, Migraine,
Asthma, Nervousness,
and all other Maladies or Accidents which prevent sleep.

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

SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itrestores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds fish and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE,

Belleville. Ont. Belleville, Ont.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! FOR THE MILLION, AT

EDWARD STUART'S,

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get

cheap, stylish and serviccable Hats.

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

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

Circulars, THE EVENING Bill Heads OFFICE.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md



OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET. (2nd Door from McGILL), Montreal.

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



DIOSMA.

Nervous Debility, Weak and Impaired Power,

and all Kidney Diseases

POSITIVELY CURED BY ITS USE.

Has been used in the practice of an eminent physician for over Twenty Years with success. PRICE - 81.40 per package. Six packages, 85.00. Advice-Gratis. Address:

H. MANCEL MALOY, M.D., No. 205 East Fourteenth St., New York City.

Country People !

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

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Good Overcost, for	.84.50.
Good Overcoat, Beaver for	.86.00.
Good Overcoat, Nap for	
Good Overcont, Diagonal	
ULSTERS.	
Heavy Nap Ulster for	.85.25.
Heavy Fur Nap Ulster for	
Heavy Twilled Serge Nap Ulster	
Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster	
SUITS.	

I. A. BEAUVAIS.

190-st. Joseph street-190\$66 a week in your own town. The Address HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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

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

See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying Piano or Ordan. Headmy latest Wan Circular. Lovest prices ever given Organs Cir cular. Lowest prices ever given Organs Adress DANIEL F. BEATY, Washing

50 CARDS Chromo, Lace, &c. with name, post-paid 13 cts. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassau, 23-13 ins.

FUN -ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS Richest thing out. If you want to have fun, buy them—50 for 20 cents; 20 for 10 cents STEVENS & CO., P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Que-bec.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.



FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 29 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-28 ly

PHELAN,

MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to.

Nos. 299 & 301 William Street, MONTREAL. July 22. DORAN, UNDERTAKER CABINET MAKER,

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

The Loretto Convent

Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great adrantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

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

Address,

LADY SUPERIOR,

Lindsay Ont Consider.

Lindsay, Ont., Canada. 1-tf. DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Out.

DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS This Establishment, under the distinguished

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its purity.

COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

Board and Tultion, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.) \$130.

For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBIAS,

51-g. Director.

Italian Warehouse.



STATUARY,

SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street, Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

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

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

perature has no effect. PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4-g

For Sale.

PLANING,

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

Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal. 53-L LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES AND

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

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal.

T. J. Doherty, B.C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L. 87.tf Province of Quebec, and District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, No. 729. Dame Lucie Robert dite Lamouche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Auguste Bous-quet, merchant, of the same place, duly authorquet, merchant, or the ized a ester en justice, Plaintiff:

The said Auguste Bousquet, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause, the 15th February instant. ROY & BOUTILLIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, February 17th, 1879. DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE LAW FORMS, &c.,

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST," 761 CRAIG ST., West of Victoria Square.

Great as the Debt is, \$1 From Every Catholic Would Pay'it."-Edward Purcell's Part Fully Explained-How the Great Obligation was Swelled-The Aged Clergyman's Gratitude for Aid.

CINCINNATI. March 20.

The following is published here to-day: To my Friends and the Public:

I deem it my duty to make known to the very large number of persons to whom I happen to be more or less known in Europe and in the United States, that in the 80th year of my age and the forty-fifth year of my episcopate I am burdened with a heavy debt which am unable to liquidate. This debt, as all who know me are aware, was not contracted by waste, high living or extravagance. It is my only consolation that my conscience bears me this testimony, and it is acknowledged by Catholics and Protestants, as well as by citizens of every and no religion.

It is asked how I came to owe so much. must answer frankly. I was born of poor parents, who had to stint themselves to give me an education, the best their means allowed or the town afforded, to attain the position in life for which I was conscrated, if God so pleased before I was born. I felt that my only chance was to come to America and study for the priesthood. When I succeeded in this regard I neither sought nor expected to be rich. Food and raiment was all I received, and with these, if I may presume to say so, like St. Paul, I was perfectly contented. I was sent to Paris by he venerable and saintly Dubois, First Superior of Mount St. Mary Seminary, and afterwards Bishop of New York. On my return as priest I continued to teach as well as I could in that time-honored school of the priesthood until I was made Bishop and sent to Cincinnati. In this new sphere, as in my earlier life, I began so poor that I had to borrow \$300 for my travelling expenses to my see for myself and two or three students and domestics. Then I had soon to contract debts for the many wants of a new diocese. For this debt I had to pay interest and this interest growing yearly now makes according to the report of the trustees appointed to examine the accounts and liabilities of the diocese, more than half of the indebtedness of the diocese. Of the debt contracted by the financial agent of the diocese, I think it can be safely said that not more than \$500,000 was money deposited with him. The rest is the result of compound interest.

As a proof of this I will state one of many facts that have come to light. Yesterday a creditor called with a claim of \$1,100. presenting it he admitted that \$800 of the amount was interest, and expressed his readiness to accept for it \$300, the original deposit. The claims of hundreds are of the same nature. The indebtedness of the diocese in equity does not amount to more than a million of dollars, to place it at its highest figure. In accounting for the money loaned or deposited with the financial agent of the diocese the trustees and others have overlooked one very large item of expenses. Until 1852 no general collection was ever taken up in this diocese for the support of the diocesan seminary. For twenty years, therefore, the burden of educating priests fell upon my financial agent. He supported the seminary without asking aid from the diocese. When it was located in Brown County, upon the farm now occupied by the Ursuline Community, he paid the salaries of the professors during many years, and fed, clothed, an educatedd the seminarians. He paid all expenses during the same long period of ecclesiastical students at Mount St. Mary, Emmittsburg, in France, and in Rome. In twenty years all these expenses, which in justice the whole diocese should have borne, amounted to a vast sum. In my various voyages to Europe I had the interests of religion in my mind, especially in looking for priests for our missions—German, Irish, and of other phic apparatus, &c, all of which required large expenditures of the diocesan resources. which, exclusive of sums spent in the building of the Orphan Asylum at Cumminsville. of churches and the Cathedral, and other buildings, for the support of seminarians for so many years, for schools for which 1 had to go heavily in debt, finally swamped

My brother, the very Rev. Edward Purcell, ordained a priest in 1838, seeing me overwhelmed by all these labors and responsibilities, generously helped me to bear these burdens. But they were too heavy for one who had no kind of mercantile or financial training to fit him for the hard work he assumed, and to which for forty years, there was no one else to devote himself. Bis life was one of immense labor and no reward, but the consciousness of serving God, the Church and his brethren to the extent of his ability. Taking no recreation, no respite from toil or any rest, his self-sacrificing spirit any one who knows him can tell; and he never put one dollar of the money of the Church or of the people to his own personal account or credit. The official report of the trustees, while it shows an enormous debt of \$3,600,000, has emphatically declared that not the slightest stain rests upon the honesty of my brother, who was intrusted with the financial affairs of the diocese. They repeat the conviction which all who know him hold, that kind-heartedness and an excessive trust in the honesty of others who borrowed from him, united with the payment of compound interest, have alone been the cause of my financial calamity. Still I honestly one my three thousand creditors. The debt is large; it has crushed me with its weight. Of my forty-five years in the episcopacy this is the darkest, most painful, and sorrowful hour. When the storm broke upon me I should have sunk into my grave had I not been strengthened by the remembrance of my duty as a bishop of God's church, and had I not been sustained by the generous sympathy which thousands of Catholics and Protestants alike have shown me in my dis-

The Catholic bishops of the country have made me their debtor forever by their offer of assistance. Though unworthy of so much universal kindness, still I rejoice over it because it gives me the hope of meeting my obligations. It cheers me that the charity of so many has been stirred by the misforrtunes of an old missionary bishop whose race is nearly

After this truthful and faithful expose of facts, I appeal to all Catholics and others who feel for others' woes to help me out of my embarrassments; to relieve the poor and toiling creditors who lent me their money to build churches, to educate youth, and to perform sundry works of charity, religion, and benevolence; and merit the assistance of Almighty God that such good works may never fail. Great as the debt is, a dollar from every one would soon cancel it. The charity that has been so fervently manifested on all him the Government was actuated only by a sides, is now my strong reliance to wipe desire to promote public welfare. out any disgrace that may attach to the deposits of poor people. God bless, God re- was defeated.

ward a hundred fold the kind hearts that have consoled a poor insolvent debtor, and God enrich with all temporal blessings all those who are ready to welcome him or his representatives with generous hands. They have created for me a new debt, greater than even my large debt of doilars; a debt of gratitude that I can never pay. For this universal sympathy, unexpected and unmerited, I give all that I have: the last prayers of my old age and the last masses of my long priestly life.

† J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Several of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell have cancelled all or a part of their an army. In some recently published articles, claims against him. On Tucsday one gentleman, who had \$1,100 oa deposit with him, and had drawn \$800 in compound interest on it, remitted \$800 of his claim, and accepted a due bill for \$300 as the present amount of the Archbishop's indebtedness to him. The parish priest of Piqua, Ohio, held a claim of \$1,000 against the Archbishop. He has can-ceptionally favorable circumstances. celled the claim and sent it to the assignee. Another gentleman did the same thing with hisclaim of a precisely similar amount.

About 200 of the wealthiest and most influen-

tial Cathulics of the Cathedral congregation met in its basement on Tuesday evening and organized a "Pebt Association." Father Holley called the meeting to order, and Andrew Ward, a rich lawyer, took the chair. It was announced that the object of the meeting wa to form an association for the purpose of co lecting moneys to be expended in assisting liquidate the debts of Archbishop Purce Various plans of action were proposed, and was finally agreed to admit all to membersh who would bind themselves to contribute t cents and upward every month to the defund. A committee of fifty, headed by Reub R. Springer, the wealthiest Catholic America, was appointed to formally organi the association. Subsequently a working committee of seven was selected from t larger committee to report at the next me ing a board of officers and a constitution as a code of by-laws. The most needy of t creditors will be the first to be paid. Oth churches are expected to follow this examp at once.

St. Patrick's Day at Sherbracke.

The Irish citizens of this flourishing litt city have reason to feel proud of the succe which attended their sixth annual conce held in St. Patrick's Hall on the 17th insta Although the society relied this year entire on the talent of their members, the conc was in every respect the most successful a most numerously attended of any yet giv by them. The hall was so densely pack that a large number were obliged to tu away disappointed, being unable to effect

entrance. The President and guests entered to t soul-stirring air of "St. Patrick's Day," play on the organ, flute and cornet by Messrs. Bi derick, Shea and Noble. After a few w chosen words of welcome by the Preside Mr. Wm. Murray, the programme was open with "The harp that once through Tar halls," which was tastefully sung by Mess Doherty, Shea and Malone, Mr. Broderick pu siding at the organ. "The Prince's Day one of Moore's noblest melodies, was mag ficently rendered by Mr. John Doherty, esp cially the beautiful line:

Contempt on the minion who calls you dis-loyat." Messrs. Broderick and Noble gave a fine selection of Irish airs on the cornet and organ, and Mr. W. J. Shea sang the "Ministrel Boy." To a great many the event of the evening was the masterly rendering by J. S. Broderick of Emmet's dying speech, preceded by a short sketch of that brave patriot's career by H. W. Mulvena, and followed by Moore's lament for

Emmet, "O Breathe not his Name," touchingly sung by Mr. John Doherty. nationalities—and defraying the expenses of usual happy manner. He congratulated the a library of at least 16,000 volumes, a philoso- Society on the new feature introduced into the entertainment by the production of Emmet's speech and the sketch of his coreer. He drew attention to the fact, that a large numnone but Irish Catholics had ever been discontented with the manner in which Ireland had been governed. He had often heard this covertly insinuated, but never had before an opportunity to repudiate it. He appealed to the martyrdom of Emmet, and the patriotisim of Grattan, Curran, Flood, Davis and others, all staunch Protestants, to prove the falseness

of that insinuation. The second part of the programme was proceeded with, Mr. Shea winning a well-deserved encore to his flute solo. "The Dear Little Shamrock" and "Eileen Alanna," were music on the cornet and organ. Messrs. Doherty and Shea took down the house with their comic songs. The "Low Backed Car," given by Mr. Doherty in his most inimitable manner, caused much merriment and applause, and drew forth vociferous encores. The entertainment was closed by singing "God Save the Queen," in which the audience joined.

THE ZULULAND WAR DEBATE. Defent of the Vote of Censure.

London, March 25 .- The Marquis of Lansdowne, on introducing his motion, spoke of the annexation of the Trans-Vaal as the original cause of the trouble with the Zulus. Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, concurred in the expression of regret that the ultimatum of the Zulu king, which precipitated the war, was presented without authority from the Home Government; but said the annexation of the Trans-Vaal, far from precipitating war, to which the natives had been incited by their successes over the Dutch, had undoubtedly postponed it. If the ultimatum had been submitted to the Government, it might

have been modified. Government would not

be bound by its exact terms in any future re-

lations with Cetawayo. The recall of Sir

Bartle Frere would be a punishment and de-

gradation, for one fault, of an eminent man,

who had brought the South American colonies

into complete and unprecedented harmony with the Home Government and with each Stanley Kimberly and the Duke of Somer-

sett attacked Frere, and advised his recall.

The Earl of Cardigan spoke in support of the Government. Lord Salisbury said he did not think Frere would forget the interests of the country by

during the present crisis. Lord Beaconsfield stated that Frere had been placed in office principally to carry out a policy of confederation, such as had been successful in Canada, and which was more opposed to the annexation, a tendency to which Lord Beaconsfield emphatically repudiated, than the other policy. In retaining

Lord Granville supported the motion and Church, or any injury that may arise to Lord Carnarvon defended Frere. The House the faith through the "mismanagement of the then divided, and Lord Lonsdowne's motion

Ration for German Soldiers.

Bread forms one the most important parts of the ration of the German soldier. In time of peace, while he receives only five and onequarter ounces of uncooked meat daily, the private soldier is supplied day by day with one pound and nine ounces of bread; when fighting for the Fatherland every officer and man with the mobilized army is entitled to a free ration of over two pounds of bread, and field bakery trains and steam ovens for providing the large amount of bread required form a recognized part of the equipment of however, the Allgemeine Militar-Zeitung strongly advocates the abolition of all such travelling bakeries, insisting that fresh bread is not necessary for the sustenance of men on

THE TARIFF. Modifications in Duties.

OTTAWA, March 26 .- The following changes in the tariff were announced this afternoon by the Finance Minister :-

ew		ponnee-
ខេណ		ment.
ras	Paratine candles, per lb 5e	4e
ol-	sperm and other candles not fallow	20 p.c
to	Bablict metal	20 100
eII.	Buttons of all kinds 25 pe	20 p.c
lit	Checked and striped shirt-	•
nip	ing 2e p yd and 15 p e	
	Cotton duck or canvas and	
en	sall twine	
ebt	sail twine	ic
en	Other dried fruit	le
in	Hats, caps and bonnets, 25 p c	20 p.c
ize	Hatters' plush of silk or cotton 10 p c	
ing	Canada Plates and Sheet	•••••
the	Iron12! p c	175 p.c
et-	Iron and Steel Wire15 pe	171 p.c 25 p.c
_	All Iron Castings25 p e	20 P c
ind	Canada Plates and Sheet Iron	17) p c
he	Rolled Beams and Chan-	112 17 (
ıer	nels, Angle and T Iron. 15 p c	171 p.c
ple	Fron Bridge and Structural	
	Iron, Safes and Doors for	
	Wire Works Skates and	
	Locks of all kinds30 p.c	
	Lead Pipe	2) p c
tle ,	Lend Shot25 pc	25 p.c
ess	Iron, Safes and Doors for Safes and Vaults	
ert, '	ther	25 p
nt.	Pine Organs and sets or	27 17
ely	parts of sets of Reeds for Cabinet Organs25 p c	
ert	Cabinet Organs25 p c	
ind	Paper Panel Colors ground In Oll	10 p
ren	in Oil	20 p
ked	White and Red Lead, dry. 5 pc	20 p
	Paper Hangings201 p c	30 p
urn	Lend Pencils25 p.c	20 j
an	Rolled Silver	••••
	ting for boots and shoes	
the	and gloves	
red	and gloves	25 p
ro-	Wines to pay 3 cents addi- tional for each degree of	
ell	strength over 26 per cent	
nt,	of proof spirits, instead	
ed	of proof spirits, instead of 6 cents for every five	
ra's	Cologne Water and et, per	
	gallon	0 \$1.90
Brs.	2001 200	., and 20 p c
rc-	Steel ingots, bars, colls and sheets, railway bars and tish plates to pay 10	,
y,"	and sheets, railway bars	
ni-	and fish plates to pay 10 per cent on and after	
pe-	per cent on and after	
-	January 1st, 1881	
dis-	per 1b and 35 per cent.	
(1.5°	instead of only 35 per	
	cent	

Several other important articles have also been added to the free list. FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Felt for boots and shoes and glove linings.

Spring Walking Costumes. The street dress must be dark, short, and At this stage of the proceedings, the Pre-sident called upon Mayor Clark for a few re-sident called upon Mayor Clark for a few remarks, who favored the audience with a witty thoroughfare. The present styles of dress and appropriate speech; and brought His adapt themselves to every requirement of in Honor Judge Doberty to his feet to reply and out-door life, and the best styles can there-The honorable Judge acquitted himself in his fore be relied upon for a certain degree of permanence. The "Mathilde" waiking skirt, for example, is more fashionable to-day than when first issued, and will be good for a year to come. The "Griselda" walking skirt is another excellent design for walking dresses, ber of people labor under the impression that and either of these may be used for spring costumes with entire certainty that they will not be likely at present to lose their populerity. With these skirts which require but a moderate amount of material, and are exactly adapted to the all-wool materials or the pretty mixed fabrics of silk and wool, may be employed the "Clementine" or " basques, the "Melanie" or the "Balsamo." The "Melainie" is pretty and youthful, very stylish for a combination of silk and wool, or wool and velvet.

The "princess" walking costume is a still excellent model, and forms a charming design sweetly sung by Mr. Malone. Messrs. Bro-kerick and Noble discoursed some sweet tion with a long jacket or fichu draped and knotted at the back. Ladies who wish it can revive for house wear the French waist, with its belt and simple skirt, trimmed with two or three narrow flounces, and cut so as to clear the ground. This is really a pretty dress, in delicate striped or checked ginghams for medium-sized slender women and very convenient for wear with aprons of silk or mus-

Charming spring suits are in preparation in gray and fawn shades and small designs which quite cover the surface. They are made short with a draped polonaise, or deep, close basque and trimmed skirt, the flounces being kilt-plaited or triple box-plaited and spaced between. The sleeves are demi-long and filled in with fine plaitings of crepe lisse, and the garniture consists of a combination of blue and wine-coloured ribbons, arranged with more or less profusion. Nothing can be more picturesque to a street costume thau the straight mantelet, knotted in front, to complete a dress which is of one solid colour, or of two shades of the same colour, with hat to

match. The fashionable shade of the season for these complete costumes is no longer the pale mastic, but a deeper shade verging to coffee-colour, and fawn is also considered very

distinguished.

These useful outdoor garments will hold their own for travelling and riding cloaks, and are being made in a larger variety of materials than when first introduced. In addition to the improved waterproof cloakings in dark gray, navy-blue, brown and black, ulsters are made in long-haired mastic cloths of different shades and furred upon the inside, so that they are suitable for the coldest weather, and as the warm weather approaches resigning his duty to inexperienced hands will re-appear in mohair, alpaca, and in summer silk and in all the gray shades of linen.

More dressy garments partake still of the dolman shape, although they are cut very close to the form, and remind one very much of the "visite" of twenty years ago, of which they might be called a graceful modification. Unless the garmentis cut in the same material as the dress, there is little variety in colour or fabric. The soft camel's-hair cloth has superseded the drap d'ete, and the trimming of rich passementerie and crimped fringe, which falls from the upper side, and has no apparent heading, is the most used and decidedly the most graceful of textures.

and the second of the second of the second

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harassing, obstinate, and consumption-breeding malady -catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralgia, lame back, reheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be affected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used in-wardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, excoriated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions, it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by Northrop & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce

Weekly Review of Trade-Wholesale

general duliness, very little business having been done during the week. Loans were slightly tighter at 7 per cent on call, and between 7 and 8 per cent on time. A small business was done in Sterling Exchange at 1002 for round amounts between banks, and 1000 to 1000 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York were steady at between par and & per cent premium. At New York, Sterling Exchange closed at \$4.86 for sixty-day bills, and \$4.88! on demand.

day bills, and \$4.88\! on demand.

During the week past, the Stock market has shown considerable fluctuations and irregularity. Bank of Montreal advanced somewhat, but closed the week only I per cent stronger. Commerce was \(\) per cent stronger, Merchants' \(\) per cent, and Consolidated \(\) per cent. People's was steady. Dominion Telegraph Co. was \(\) per cent weaker, \(\) Moisons' I per cent, whilst Toronto had \(\) per cent less bid. Exchange Bank, Montreal Telegraph and Richelieu \(\) Ontario Navigation Companies remained steady at about the same rates as last week. Jacques Cartier Bank and City Gas Co. slowed exactly the same and City Gas Co. showed exactly the same

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of Canadlan stocks in Montreal on the dates mentioned:—

March	20, 1879.	Marci	ı 27, 1879. (
Buyers	. Sellers.	Buyers	. Sellers.
Bank of Montreat. 13/	1373	1371	138}
Ontario Bank			11.
Consolidated Bk 46	465	465	467
Banque du Peuple. 48	51 [47 🖁	51
Molsons Bank 75	77]	74	761
Bank of Toronto115	115	1115	115
Jacques Cartier 32	::1	:523	31
Merchants' Bank 80	893	80¥	81
Quebec Bank			
Banque Nationale	2:		اند
Union Bank	55	•••	55
lik. of Commerce100	1001	1032	104
Dominion Bank	• •		• • •
Maritime Bank		:4)	2.5
Exchange Bank 50	60	50	50
Ville Marlo Bank. 51	57	• • •	GO .
Federal Bank100	100}	93	.::.
Montreal Tel. Co 1031	104)	103	103]
Dominion Tol. Co 60	617	50	ev.i
Rich. & O. Nav. Co. 401	41;	.40	417
City Pass. R'y Co	751	74}	80
City Gas Co109	1093	100	1 09}
FLOUR -There has	been life	tle dem	and for

FLOUR.—There has been little demand for flour during the week, and the market consequently has been flat, notwithstanding the existence of a small jobbing trade. The receipts by rail during the week were 9,22 barrels; shipments, 3,144 barrels. Owing to the slight enquiry the following quotations represent more the prices of holders than buyers:

Superior Extra	34	70	Ø	4 75	
Extra Superfine	. 4	50	0	4 55	i
Fancy	4	30	Ø	4 85	
Spring Extra	4	$22\frac{1}{4}$	Ø	4 25	
Superfine	3	95	Ø	4 00	
Strong Bakers	. 4	35	Ø	4 60	
Fine	. 3	40	Ø	8 60	
Middlings	. 4	CO	Ø	8 15	
Pollards	. 2	60	Ø		
Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs)	. 2	10		2 20	
City langs (delivered)	. 2	25	0	2 30	į
Circle 227 277 Panalula					_

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Receipts, by rail during the week, 19,997 bushels; shipments, 19,893 bushels. The market still remained inactive. There was no movement to note in other grains. Corn, eats, barley and pease were all nominal at the

old rates.

PRODUCE:—Butter. — Receipts, by rail, 1,004 kegs; shipments, 556 kegs. Business is very quiet. New is arriving in small parcels, and is bought for city trade at from 17c to 20c. Cheese—Inactive; a slight retail trade at 7je to 8je; receipts, 3,8tl boxes; shipments, 9,422 boxes. Lard—Canada pails are selling at 9je; Chicago pails at 10c. Fork—Quiet, with a fair retail business at \$18.75 to \$16 for new mess; receipts, 76 barrels; shipments, 187 barrels. Other kinds of produce are nominal at the following prices: Oatmeat, (Ontario) \$1; Cornmeat, (klin-dried yellow) \$2.90; Hams, 10c; Bacon, 9c; Ashes, Pots, \$3.90 to \$.95; and Seeds, Timothy, \$1.60 to 1.70 per 45 lbs; clover, 8jc to 7c per 1b.

GROCERIES.—There is a little better trade

GROCERIES.—There is a little better trade coming in from the country. The city retail trade is buying pretty steadily now. There is more doing in sugars in the city.

TEAS.—The demand for teas is principally for the cheap grades, ranging from 25c to 30c, and comprising Japans, Young Hysons, and Blacks. The prices are:—Young Hysons, 23c to 25c; Black Teas, 25c to 30c for common; 35c to 67c for best; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 32c; common, 22c to 25c; Japans, low grades, 21c to 24c; incdium, 20c to 38c; fine, 40c to 47c; choicest, 48c to 54c.

40c to 47c; choicest, 48c to 51c.

COFFEES.—The better grades are still in good demand. Prices at present are unchanged, but are soon expected to be dearer on account of the extra duty of 10 per cent on coffees imported from the United States—heretofore the principal source of importation. The prices are:—Java and Mocha, 25c to 32c; Singapore, 21c to 21c; Maricaibo, 20c to 22 c; Rio, 18c to 18c.

SUGARS.—Yellow sugars are now selling at nearly the full cost of impertation, whilst granulated is still offered at last week's quotations. Prices:—Dry crushed, 101c to 101c; cut loaf, 101c to 101c; Granulated, 9c to 91c; Extra "C," 81c to 101c; American yellow, 7c to 81c; Fair yellow, 61c to 71c; Raw, 7c to 71c; Scotch, refleed, 7c to 81c.

To to 8 c.

FRUITS.—The market is still dull, notwithstanding the advance in the tariff. Holders are inclined to sell Malaga fruit at old prices. Valencias are rather dearer, and are now held at from 6 c to 6 c. The quotations are:—Raisins—Valencias, 6c to 6 c; Layers, \$1.50 to 1.55; Loose Muscatels, \$1.60 to 1.70; London Layers, \$1.90 to 2.00; Extra Black Crown, 3.75 to 4.00; Sultanas, new, \$2.00 to 0.50; Sultanas, old, 4.75 to 5.50; Currants, old, \$2.50 to 3.00; currants, new, \$1.25 to 5.75. Figs, small boxes, 11c to 11 to per 15; Malaga figs (in boxes and mats), 5 to 6c per 1b. Prunes, 4 c to 5c. Almonds, soft shell, 15c to 16c per 1b. Filberts, Sicily, 8 to 9c; do Naples, 8 to 7 c. Walnuts, Grenoble, 11c to 12c; do Bordeaux, 7 to 8 c.

RICE.—Rice is dearer in England, but no

RICE -Rice is dearer in England, but no change has taken place here as yet. Medium, \$1 25 to 4.30; best, \$4.371 to 4.50; Sago, \$0.00 to 5.75; Taploca, \$7.75 to 9.00.

SPIGES.—There is no change to report this week; a light business still continues. Prices:—Pepper—Black, 0c to 0½c; White, 19c to 20c; Allspice, 15c to 10c; Cloves, 40c to 45c; Cassia, 17c to 20c; Ginger—Jamaica, bleached, 23c to 25c; do unbleached, 21c to 22c; Maco, 75c to 00c.

TOBACCOS.—There is no alteration in the price of tobaccos:—Black chowing, 32c to 38c; Bright smoking, all kinds, from 30c to 55c.

smoking, all kinds, from 30c to 55c.

FISH—Stocks are very low, and the demand has almost ceased. There are no Herrings nor Codish on the market, the prices of which are nominal. Other fish remain the same. Prices of all kinds are unaltered:—Labrador herrings, No. 1 (per barrel of 200 lbs.), \$5.25 to 5.50; Salmon, No. 1, \$15.00; do No. 2, \$14.00; do No 3, 13; Mackgrei, from \$4.50 to 8.00, according to grade and quality; Green Cod, No 1, \$0.75 to 7.00; white fish, per barrel of 100 lbs.

\$3.874 to 4.00; Trout, 100 lbs. barrels, \$3.75 to 4.00; American dry cod, per quintal, 114 lbs., \$4.00 to

4.25.
SALT—In a retail way, there has been a st ady demand; in other respects there has been no change. Coarse, 60c to 65cpor bag, according to quantity; factory-filled, 55c to 1.10.
OILS—are a little firmer. Cod oil and seal oil are the chief kinds affected by the tariff, the duty being 20c. There is no other special change to note. Boiled Linseed, 61c to 62c; Olive Oil, 95c to \$1.00; Petroleum, small lois, 17c to 18c; by carlond, 10je; Cod, 42jc to 45c; Steam Refined Seal, 45c to 49c; Pale Seal, 42jc to 45c; Straw Seal, 85c to 49c.

WOOL.—Business dull at 28c to 25c for Canada pulled, and 18ic for Greasy Cape.

HIDES.—There is no change either in the market, or in prices. Green butchers' \$5.00 for No. 2, and \$4.00 for No. 3. Calf skins, 9c to 64c per lb. Sheep skins, 80c each.

LEATHER.—A small speculative business is being done on the strength of the present low prices. Manufacturers are cutting comparatively little, but are buying in anticipation of an advance in prices. Stocks of all kinds are sufficiently large for all probable requirements. Some dealers report business very quict, owing to the small demand. Prices are still in buyers favor.

1-	Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1 0 21 0 23	- 1
Ц	Do Do. No. 2 0 18 0 20	П
5	Buffalo. No. 1	ij
_	Do. No. 2 0 16 0 17	-[
N,	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 22 0 24	- 1
	Waxed Upper light & medium 0 32 0 35	Į
	Do. do. heavy 0 39 0 34	- 1
	Grained Upper 0 30 0 36	-1
	Splits, large 0 23 0 28	-1
•	Do small 0 20 0 25	-1
	Calfskin 0 40 0 65	-1
	Sheepskin Linings 0 20 0 25	- [
	Harness	- 1
	Rough Logther 0.22	- 1

Compared with last week, business in the wholesale branches of trade has shown little signs of improvement. The dry goods, hardware, and boot and shee departments have exhibited the most activity—if such it may be called. The stir caused by the announcement of the tariff has now subsided, and a general quietness prevails. The financial market has apparently sympathized with the general duliness, very little business having

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A fuir business has been done during the past week, and some manufacturers have sufficient orders in hand to keep them busy for several weeks to come. Prices are firm, and are expected to be slightly higher for fine goods. An improvement in business is expected to take place at an early date.

small compass. FURS.—The usual spring trade is being done.

I'rices are unchanged.		l١
Beaver, full clear pelt per lb	\$ 1 25 to 1 75	Hi
Bear, large prime		Ιi
Skunk		li
Winter Muskrat		ı
Fall "	0 08 to 0 10	1
Coon	0 25 to 0 60	ĺ
Red Fox	1 00 to 1 to	ij
Cross Fox	2 00 to 3 00	Ιī
Martin Pale (Canada)		1
Mink, Western Canada	0 60 to 1 00	ŀı
Mink, East, Can., prime small		I÷
	1 00 to 1 75	Ŀ
Otter, dark prime	5 00 to 8 00 4 00 to 7 00	١č
Fisher, " "	1 10 10 1 00	ł`

In the smallness of the Liverpool shipments for February was occasioned by the recent strike, and february was occasioned by the recent united State ports. The smallness of the tree than at last report. The business of the week has been principally in Soda Ash. Stocks are so bare that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining prompt shipment. On the Tyne, the advance in Soda Crystals and Bicarbonate has been smart. Recently 1,000 barrels of Soda Crystal has been sold at £3 ls net for prompt shipment, and Bicarbonate has been sold at £9 per ton nett. Bicaching Powder is fairly steady, and hard to buy under £5. The smallness of the Liverpool shipments for February was occasioned by the recent strike, and fewer arrivals may be expected at United State ports." The local trade, which has been unsettled by the tariff, and its recent modications, has not yet got straightened up. Business during the week has been moderate in amount. There have been several sales effected of goods to arrive at the opening of navigation, but the prices have been kept quiet. There has been a considerable advance in the prices of Sal Soda and Bi Carbonate of Soda. Large lots may still be obtained at inside quotations, whilst small quantities cannot be bought under outside figures:—Sal Soda (per 100 lbs.), \$1.20 to 1.30; Caustic, \$2.67 to 2.70; Soda Ash, \$1.75; Alum, \$1.40 to 1.75; Bicarb Soda (per keg of 112 lbs.), \$7.75 to 8.10.

The St. Gabriel Cattle Market.

The St. Gabriel Cattle Market.

The market to-day was extremely dull at between \$3.50 and 4.59 per 100 lbs live weight The supply consisted of only two carloads of cattle. Mr. Wm. Head, of Montreal, sold two steers and a helfer to Mr. Russell for \$132 the lot, or at 4]c; two cows to Edward Charters for \$86 or 4c; two do, weighing 1,100 each, to James Hall for \$70; two do to Jesoph Laviolette for \$15; a cow and steer to Peter Henderson for \$125; and 28 live logs of good quality for 5c. Mr. J. K. Wilder sold four head of cattle for \$156, or about 4c. M. Olivide Laduis sold six head at between 4c and 4]c. Mr. Frank Shields sold one carload of cattle to Mr. R. J. Hopper at an average price of ic.

The Montreal Horse Market.

During the past week the horse trade has been comparatively dull. The supplies have been large, it is true, but the number of buyers on the market has been small. The shipments of horses to the United States have shown a steady declared for the buyers of the state horses to the United States have shown a steady decline for the past few weeks, the number this week being only 118 horses, costing \$11,814.00. Some flee animals were amongst this number, but they were generally of an ordinary class. The prices of the better kinds ranged from \$57 to \$55 each, although some exceeded the latter figure. The principal consignments were made to the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York.

In the local trade, business has also been dull, very few sales being reported during the week.

Commercial Items.

-The Bank of England rate of discount is now 21 per cent. -The fish trade with Cuba is very animated at Halifax.

-The Hudson River is now clear of icc opposite the city of Albany.

—Germany has sold £100,000 worth of silver on the London market at 50j.

—The latest triumph in French chemistry is the extract of color from red cabbage. -Four hundred and forty miles of railway are to be built in Minnesota this year. The New York Elevated Railway now conveys an average of 92,000 passengers daily.

-The Dominion Rolling Mills, of Hamilton, Ont., are to open on May 1st with 200 employees. —An American firm is about to establish a truit and vegetable cannery in St. Catharines, Out.

-The Amprior lumber mills are to do an immense sawing business during this spring and summer. —It is said that a New York sugar refining firm is considering the erection of a refinery in Montreal.

-The firm of Joseph France & Co., metal drinking."

workers, of Newcastle, Eng., has failed; liabilities, £80,000.

—The inhabitants of Arthur Township, Ont.; have voted a \$10,000 bonus to the Arthur Junction Railway.

tion Railway.

The barques "Medford" and "George E. Corbett" are loading apples at Annapolis, for Glasgow and London.

The clitzens of Detroit are not pleased with the location of the new tunnel, which will be ten miles below that city.

The s.s. "South Tyne" will leave London on the 16th, and will be the first of the Temperley line to arrive in Montreal.

The stocks of suggetin Great Beliate are cost.

The stocks of sugar in Great Britain are estimated at 123,700 tons, against 174,000 tons in 1878, and 101,800 tons in 1877.

—It is stated that the gross earnings of the Eric Railway for the first half of the current fiscal year will exceed \$8,000,000.

The Maine Beet Sugar Company at Portland has just finished refining the 190,000 lbs. of sugar which it manufactured ast autumn.

—A new line of freight steamships is to run between New York and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and will be known as the "Red Cross Line." The coal crop of Fova Scotia in 1878 amounted to 770,603 tons, against 757,496 in 1877, and 700,646 in 1876. The sales reached 695,511 tons.

Two hundred miles of railroad were built in Pennsylvania in 1878, and the Philadelphia Press says that this number will be exceeded in 1879. The Illinois Central Railway are to run a fast train from New Orleans, with vegetables for the Northern markets, at a speed of 850 miles in 36 hours.

—The level crossings on the New York Elevated Railway are to be abolished in order to avoid collisions, such as that which recently took place.

—The Montreal Corn Exchange has forwarded to Ottawa a petition against the Coleau Bridge, similar in tone to that recently sent by the Board of Trade.

-The receipts of sugar at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore since the commencement of the year were 135,322 tons; shipments, 133,926 tons.

—If a certain license bill passes the Texas Legislature, the Pullman Palace Car Company will have to pay \$101,000 per annum for license to run its cars in that State.

—A seat on the Now York Stock Exchange was recently sold for seven thousand dollars. A similar position in Montreal has sold for two thousand seven hundred dollars. The 5 per cent Gold Bonds of the Quebes Government have been placed on the regular list of the New York Stock Exchange, being the first foreign loan so honored.

-The United States Commissioner of Agriculture computes that there were in the Union on January 1st, 1879, 24,708,100 live hogs, against \$2,262,500 in 1878, and 28,077,100 in 1877.

—According to the Cincinnati Enquirer, the wheat crop in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be bounteous, but there is a very poor prospect

be bounteous, but there is a very poor prospect for peaches and apples.

—A German dealer in bird trimmings for ladies' hats has received a consignment of 30,00 dead humming birds, 80,000 corpses of aquatic birds and 800,000 pairs of wings.

—The woods near Piedmont, Arkansas, are full of pigeons, which are being hunted and shipped to the Eastern markets at the rate of between 700 and 1,000 dozen pigeons per day.

—The reference of I. L. Englehart & Co., of

—The refinery of J. L. Englehart & Co. of Petrolia, Ont, is shipping 3,000 barrels of refined coal oil to Germany; 2,000 barrels to England, and 20,000 cans to Brazil, China, Japan and Italy.

The revised calculation of what the bell-punch liquor law will yield to the Connecticut treasury makes it \$1,027,728. The proposed tax is 2c on each glass of spirits, and ic on each glass of hear.

The International Exhibition, at Sydney, New South Wales, will be formally opened dur-ing the first week in September. A space of 30,000 square feet has been reserved for American —It is stated that Mr. Dusian's project for building a sugar refinery at Hailfax will be com-menced at an early date, Montreal men contri-buting two-thirds, and English people the re-mainder of the capital.

—And now it is the New York merchants who are complaining of discriminating freight rates. They allege that the merchants of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston have lower freights then then.

—The Hudson Tunnel Company is seeking legislation to take what land it needs in New York for the new railway tunnel from the New Jersey shore to the metropolis. The capital of the company is \$10,000,000. than they.

—The first shipment of 100 tons of iron from the Madoc Mines was made the other day, over the North Hastings and Grand Trunk Railways to Buffalo, N.Y.

—A German firm is about erect a large woolen mill at Lan-chow-fu, China. This town has been selected on account of the contiguous abundance of raw material.

of raw material.

—The rates of discount at the principal cities of Europe (given respectively in the open market and for banks) are as follows:—London, 11, 21; Paris, 2, 8; Berlin, 2, 4; Frankfort, 21, 4; Hamburg, 11,—; Amsterdam, 31, 31; Brussels, 23, 3; Vienna, 31, 4, 41; St. Petersburg, 41, 6. -The Consolidated Virginia Mine in Nevada

has raised during the last six years 682,885 tons of ore, yielding \$28,000,000 of gold and \$34,000,000 of silver, and has paid out \$41,000,000 in dividends. The California mine, in the same region, raised in the last four years 488,244 tons of ore, yielding \$21,500,000 of silver, and has paid out \$30,000,000 in dividends.

—The corn crop of the United States increased from 996 millions of bushels in 1893 to 1,342 millions in 1877; wheat, during the same time, from 224 to 894 millions; cats, from 255 to 406 millions; and barley, from 23 to 34 millions. Ryc, on the other hand, decreased from 23 to 21 millions. lions of bushels, and buckwheat from 20 to 10

millions.

—The receipts of produce in Montreal last week were:—Flour, 8,875 barrels; Osts, 5,805 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Meal, (ost and corn) 464 barrels; Ashes, pearls, 194 barrels; Butter, 1,212 kegs; Cheese, 525 boxes; Tallow, 158 barrels; Leather, 1,152 rolls; Dressed Hogs, 18; Whiskey, 340 hogsheads; Tobacco, 96 packages; Meats, 21 barrels.

Suggestive.

It is a somewhat suggestive coincidence that a Russian force of 20,000 is marching toward Merv, a strategic point commanding Afghanistan, at the moment that Yakoob Khan is rather singularly keeping the Viceroy of India waiting for an answer to his proposals to negotiate. The pacific professions of the Russian Government may be well enough, so far as they go; but they cannot be absolutely trustworthy so long as distant and ambitious military commanders create difficult situations and then act upon their own responsibility. Kauffman and not the Czm controls Russia's policy in Central Asia.

Polygamy.

Ann Eliza Young has written an open letter to Mrs. Hayes, in which she says that woman suffrage in Utah is a delusion and a snare; that the wives of Mormons are never happy, excepting only the woman who happens to be the favorite; that many of them nevertheless urge their husbands to get new wives, so as to have their misery spread over as wide a territory as possible; and that, finally, the daughter of Brigham Young, who recently visited Washington, is a deliberate falsifier. Mrs. Youngs is terrible in earnest in her war polygamy, and she conducts it with an ability which deserves a good deal of encouragement.

Long Life.

be one Miguel Selis, living at Bogata, in the Republic of San Salvador. Dr. Louis Hernandez writes to the New Pesther Journal the following particulars; -" His name figures in the the list subscribers to the Franciscan Convent of San Sebastian in 1712. He can still work; his skin is like parchment, his hair plentiful, but snow-white, and rolled about his head turban-fashion. His eyes are full of fire. He answered every question in the clearest manner, and accounted for his astonishing longevity in these words: I have never to my recollection eaten more than once a day.

Commission, to enter the monastery of the The first and fifteenth of each month I fast

Grand Chartreuse. An uncle of the young rigourously from all food, but drink a great novice, the Russian General Nicolai, to whom quantity of water. I always cat my food cold. Schamyl, the celebrated leader of the Circus-I have never committed the least excess in sians, surrendered, has been a monk in this

W. Warren writes from Manitoba to the Palmerston Telegraph :- " I warn all men of families not to start before the first of June, as the roads are impassable until then, and the weather is not certain; but after that the

roads are good, the weather fine, and the nights warm. If persons come to Winnipeg and cannot get out of it, it will cost them a deal. A small room rents for ten or twelve worth about two bushels of cats for feeding dollars a month. Wood costs from six to purposes, will buy ten per cent cheaper in June than in April. Young men could get along in Nothing clings with more tenacity to the April or May.

A Gun that Shoots a Ball Fifteen, Miles. There is a big gun in India-or a gun which long ago was thought to be big-and which on a memorable occasion some years back was fired with a heavy charge. It is made pleasant as cream, and still more generally supposed in the neighborhood that the ball is flying yet. The new Krupp gun, which is to be tried next Saturday at Meppen, in Westphalia, may not rival this, but it will certainly surpass all other guns. This gun is 32 feet long, and weighs 72 tons. Its charge is 385 pounds of prismatic powder, and it is to throw a chilled iron shell of 1,660 pounds. It is asserted that this monstrous cannon, if set to an angle of 43° to the horizon, will throw a ball a distance of fifteen miles. The material is steel, and the piece is heavier by sixteen tons than the heaviest Krupp guns heretofore made.

The 'Varsity Race.

LONDON, March 31.—Both Oxford and Cambridge crews in their exercise to-day upon the river displayed qualities which render the result of the race far more uncertain than was expected a few days ago. The Oxfords in frequent spurts rowed up to 38 strokes a minute. Cambridge men did not exceed 36 strokes, but they manifested remarkably satisfactory staying power. Their practice is fine; there is none of the "hang" at the beginning of the stroke which, in former years, has been so perceptible in Cambridge rowing. The swing of their bodies is even, and experts say they will have, under the coaching of Mr. Rhodes, practically brought about a new style of rowing, which is sound in principle and pleasing to the eye. In this new stroke the feather is higher than usual, and there is no feathering under the water. The betting continues to be in favor of Cam-

Westward, The Westward flow of population in the States continues apparently unabated. Reasoning on the basis of experience, it has been assumed that with the return of brighter prospects the movements from the older States to the newer States and Territories would decline. Such movements, on a large scale, have almost uniformly been among the consequences of hard times; on the return of prosperity they have as uniformly returned to their normal proportions. Their continuance now must therefore be accepted as proof, either that the signs of improvement which are discernible in the world of business have not been recognized by the migrating classes, or that as a result of exceptional circumstances the forces in operation have acquired a momentum not easily checked.

The Afghans.

The Afghans are not a cleanly people; in this they present a striking contrast to the Hindoos, who are, perhaps, the most cleanly race on the earth. The climate of Afghanistan is cold in winter, and perhaps the wild life, which is so much the fate of all, may have something to do with it. They have such an abhorrence of water that they never bring it in contact with their bodies. Being Mohammedans, they are bound to do certain ablutions by their faith, but they find substitutes which are allowed instead of the water. There is one tribe who are said to get three new garments only in their lifetime, the garment being in each case a blanket. The first is given at birth, the second when they are married, and the third when they die. Each blanket is understood to have been ceaselessly worn till events entitle the wearer to a new one.

A Secret Worth Knowing by House-keepers.

[Springfield, Mass., Republican.] A sort of trade-secret among upholsterers, it is said, is this recipe for ridding furniture of moths :- A set of furniture that seemed to be alive with the larve, and from which hundreds of these pests had been picked and brushed, was set in a room by itself. Three gallons of benzine were purchased, at 30 cents a gallon, retail. Using a small watering pot, with a fine rose-sprinkler, the whole upholstery was saturated through and through with the benzine. Result:—Every moth, larva and egg was killed. The benzine dried out in a few hours, and its entire odor disappeared in three or four days. Not the slightest harm happened to the varnish, or wood, or fabric, or hair-stuffing. That wes months ago, and not a sign of a moth has since appeared. The carpets were also well sprinkled all round the sides of the room, with equally good effect. For furs, flannels-indeed all the woollen articles containing moths-benzine is most valuable. Put them in a box, sprinkle them with benzine, close the box tightly, and in a day or two the pests will be exterminated, and the benzine will all evaporate on opening. In using benzine great care should be taken that no fire is near by, as the stuff, in fluid or vapor form, is very inflammable.

The Death of William the Conqueror. How strange was the ending of the eventful life of William the Conqueror! In the midst of his wars and triumphs, death laid his hand on him. Lying on his death-bed, visions came before him of the churches and religious houses he had swept from before his conquering tread, and he gave large sums of money to repair, as far as might be, the ill he had done. One morning as the bell rang out the sweet Hour of Prime he said, raising his hand:

"I commend myself to that Blessed Lady Mary, the Mother of God, that she may reconcile me to he r most dear Son Jesus Christ. And then he died.

In an instant, the body which had erewhile been so mighty was stripped, not only of jewels, but of clothes. Every thing the room contained was seized on and carried away, and The oldest man in the world is claimed to | the corpse thrown on the floor. After a time some poor monks, so many of whose brethren had been ruthlessly treated by William, took the poor body, and buried it.

Whilst the religious Order in France are threatened with expulsion, young men of the most distinguished families are enrolling themselves among their members. Thus Alphonse de Bouillerie, son of a former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has just entered the novitiete of the Jesuits at Angers. famous retreat for many yours.

General Farm Notes.

G Farmers are like fowls; heither will getfull crop without industry.

GET THE BEST.—There is more profit in a small herd of stock liberally fed than in a large herd poorly cared for.

BARDEY CATS. It is stated in the Michigan Homestead hat one bushel of barley is.

Nothing clings with more tenacity to the memory of the child than the bitter struggle it had with its mother when she administered to it the first dose of Castor Oll. But now mothers and children will rejoice to hear that this nauseque, yet splendid medicine, has been any circumstances to try a bottle of Scott & Browne's Palatable Castor Oil, and you will never use any other cathartic medicine-Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Special Notice.

We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living pianists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which, for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be unapproached by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by the artists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great planist, Madame Rive-King, says "the Weber Piano is the finest instrument I ever placed my fingers on." The Centennial judges say "they were the finest Planos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in dutles adds so much to their price. Soid wholesale at the New York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

EDMOND LAFLAMME, aforesaid, of said city St. Henry, painter.

An action en separation de biens has been in-tituted in this case by said plaintiff.

ED. COUILLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal 5th March, 1879



Number of Purchasers served during week ending March 20th, 1879. 4,139
Same week last year. 9.933 Increase.....

ACE CURTAINS!

LACE CURTAINS!

Our assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains is now complete in all the newest designs.

Muslin Curtains, 55c set.
Good useful Muslin Curtains, 80c set.
Curtain Muslins, from 5ca yard.
See our full pieces of Curtain Muslins, 12 yards
for 95c, sufficient to make two pairs.

Useful Lace Curtains, 80c set.
Very good Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, \$1,10.
Good lace Curtains, new designs, 3 yards long, only \$1.50 a set.
Splendid Lace Curtains, \$1,75 set.
Extra fine 3; yds. long Lace Curtains, only \$2.30 a set
Splendid Birlped Lace Curtains, new designs, 4 yds. long, \$2.90 a set

S. CARBLEY'S CORSETS.

A lot of good quality woven Corsets to be sold at 500 per pair. A lot of fine quality Glove-fitting Corsets, made of fine Cantille, to be sold at 75c per pair. A lot of superior quality Corsets, made of fine Cantille, with 100 bones, to be sold at 85c

WITH THE SPOON BUSK.

Strong Cantille Corsets, with the Spoon Busk, broad whalebones, and handsomely em-broidered in white, for \$1.10 per pair.

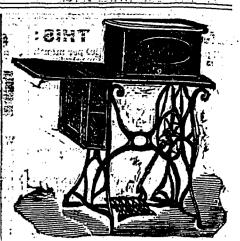
A NEW CORSET.

A superior White Jean Corset, with an improved elastic side supporter, double busk, richly embroidered and trimmed with white lace, for \$1.38 per pair.

CORSET ATTACHMENTS.

Just received, the new Corset Attachments, which addes must see to appreciate.

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.



THE GENUINE CANADA SINCER.

> HOWE & LAWLOR Sewing Machines.

MANUFACTURED BY J. D. LAWLOR,

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

Weber Pianofortes.

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

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

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

Piano known to us."

1TALIAN OPERA CO., NEW YORK.—"The tone of the Weber Pianos is so pure and prolonged, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is elastic, they have great strength, and stand remarkably long in time. We not only commend them in the highest degree, but think them the best Planos in the world."

THERESA CARIENO.—"My use of the Weber Pianos, at over one hundred concerts, proves how highly I esteem them. They have a tone and touch which meets every requirement of the most exacting artists, and I am not surprised that every great musician prefers them." JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Piano I ever placed my fingers on."

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

NILSSON.—I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments. KELLOGG.—For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the concert room and my own house.

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

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

PATTI.—I have used the Planos of every cele-brated maker, but give yours the preference over all others. STRAUSS.—Your Planos astonish me. I have never yet seen any planos which equal yours.

WEHLI.—Madame Parepa called your Planos the finest in the United States. I fully endorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

MILLS.—Among the many excellent pianos made in the city, the Weber ranks foremest.

For descriptive Catalogue apply personally or by letter to the Canadian Agency. NEW YORK PIANO CO. 183 St. James st., Montreal.



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

ANDTO SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS

COMMUNITIES: We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and

Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candle-

ticks, Ostensarias, Ciborias, Chalices, Censorss,

Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver

Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of

VASES, STATUES, ROSARIES (In Coral, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Amber, Cocoa,

Jet. Garnet, &c.) PURE HEESWAX, BEESWAX CANDLES, PARAFFINE, ALTAR WINES, &c., &c.

Having ourselves carfully selected our goods n Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders at very low prices. Those visiting the City respectfully invited.

Correspondence solicited. Prompt attention to all enquiries or orders. A. C. SENECAL & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers. No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Mentreal.

FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, Ont.

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



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

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

LARMONTH & SONS, 33 COLLEGE SIBELT, MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Dame JOSEPHINE TESSIER dit LAVIGNE, of the city of St. Henry, District of Montreal, wife of Edmond Latlamme, painter, of the same place, duly authorised a ester en justice in this case,



WEEKLY TEST.

AT OLD PRICES!

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE MANU-FACTURERS.

LACE CURTAINS.

S. CARSLEY,