

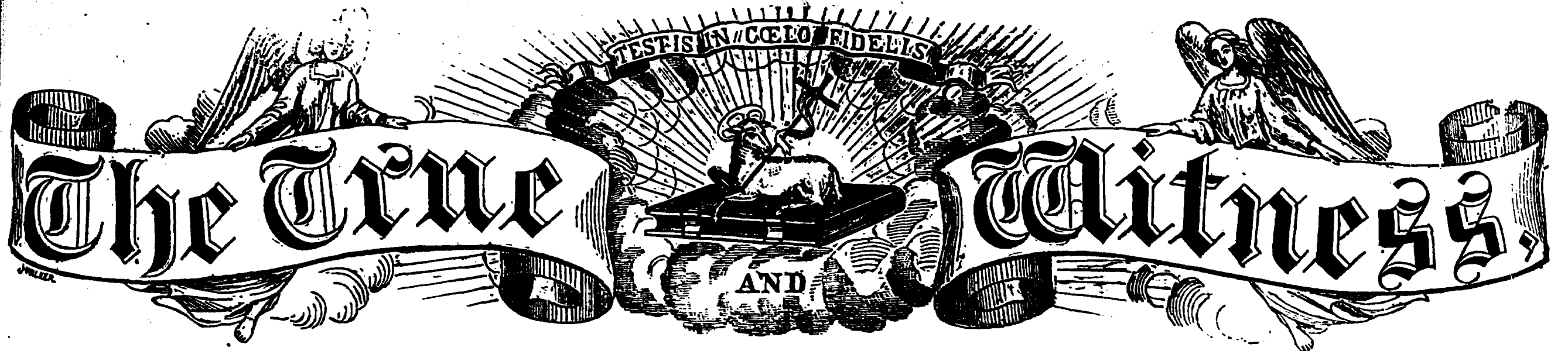
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.—NO. 42.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1877.

TERMS: City Subscribers \$2.50 Country " 2.00 In Advance.

FETE DIEU—TO-MORROW.

To-morrow will be duly observed in all the Catholic Churches in Montreal as the Fete Dieu. The Minerer says that:—

"At St. Joseph's Church, Richmond street, a grand service will be held, and the clergy and congregation will march in procession around the church. During the service a collection will be taken up on behalf of the widows and children of firemen killed at the St. Urbain street fire on the 29th ult. At Caughnawaga the annual pilgrimage will be made by the Indians and the faithful through the village. On Sunday the grand procession of the year will take place through the streets of this city, and other cities and towns of the Province, with more than ordinary rejoicing, that day being as, previously stated, the 50th anniversary of the consecration of the Pope. Streets will be illuminated in the evening."

THE FETE DIEU—ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The societies taking part in the procession of Sunday next will march from the Parish Church of Notre Dame to St. Patrick's, by way of St. James Victoria Square, Radeconde and Logachetiers streets; from St. Patrick's the procession will pass through Alexander, Dorchester and Bleury streets to St. Catherine, along St. Catherine to St. Urbain, by which street the procession will march to Notre Dame street. The procession will set out at half-past eight. All the parishes will assist in the following order:—Sacred Heart, St. Bridget's, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Joseph, St. James and Notre Dame. Following will come the Grand Seminary, Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and the Canopy under which Mgr. Conroy will bear the Holy Sacrament. In rear of the Host will come the Churchwardens and Gentlemen of the Bar, &c., &c., followed by the parishioners of St. Patrick's and St. Anne's. Rev. Mr. Giband, Directeur de la Congregation des Hommes de St. Sulpice, will act as Master of Ceremonies, and has given orders that none of the bands present are to play in the Church.

THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.—EPISCOPAL CIRCULAR.

The following circular letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has been communicated to the press:

SIR,—Have the kindness to insert the following in your journal:

His Excellency Monsignor Conroy, Bishop of Ardash, Delegate Apostolic, will arrive in Montreal at 7 a.m. on Saturday, June 2nd at the wharf of the Montreal and Quebec Steamboat. From there he will proceed to the Parish Church of Notre Dame, where he will sing mass. The morrow he will preside at the solemn procession of the very holy sacrament, and at 7 o'clock in the evening he will sing the Benediction and Te Deum at the Cathedral. On Monday evening, June 4, there will be, from 8 to 10, a reception in the salon of the Episcopal Palace. Gentlemen alone will be admitted.

On Tuesday evening there will be, at the Jesuit's College, an academical soiree. At this assembly an address will be presented to His Excellency in the name of all the Catholic population in the diocese of Montreal.

His Grace the Bishop of Montreal hopes that the Catholics of his cathedral town will make it a duty to illuminate their dwelling on the night of Sunday, 3rd inst.

I have the honor to be, &c., P. LEBLANC, Canon, Pro-Secretary.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE RUSSIANS.

The well known saying of Prince Albert that "Ireland was no more deserving of our sympathy than Poland" will not be soon forgotten by our people. At that time there was little sympathy in England for the gallant Poles, and Mr. Gladstone admitted as much recently in the House of Commons. He said: "We are told that Russia has been guilty of the greatest cruelties in Poland. [Cheers.] I hear honorable members opposite cheering that statement, but no cheers came from that quarter of the House when at the time those cruelties were being committed in Poland remonstrances against those cruelties were moved from this side of the House. [Cheers.] Upon two occasions the conduct of Russia has been denounced in this House."

SWITZERLAND AND THE HOLY FATHER.

The Swiss Catholics have not been behind their co-religionists in expressing attachment to the Holy Father. We learn that the

"Catholic Cantons of Switzerland are making preparations to celebrate the Holy Father's Episcopal Jubilee in a worthy manner. The Swiss Pilgrims who will join the International Pilgrimage were expected to reach Rome about the Feast of Pentecost. Two or three Bishops will accompany them.

"At the Vatican, the Swiss Catholics will exhibit among other presents a frame, on the velvet background of which there is a cross composed of gold and silver watches from the celebrated house of Pattock of Geneva, the founder of which has become as celebrated for his talents as for his sound Catholic principles. Upon every watch there is engraved the arms of the Holy Father, and the picture bears the following inscription:

'Apres les vicissitudes du combat La croix appert le triomphe.'

"On the 3d of June a display of fire works will illuminate the mountains of ancient Helvetia, testifying to the sympathy and veneration of the faithful Swiss for the Holy Father, and from all the churches prayers will ascend to heaven for the preservation and deliverance of the august prisoner of the Vatican."

NEW ENGLAND FREE LOVERS.

Some more of the "right of private judgment" people have been making themselves heard in the States. Really there will be an end to Protestantism unless men are allowed the "right" of interpreting the bible as they please:—

"The New England free lovers have been indulging in another of their disgraceful gatherings in Boston this week. They commenced their Convention Sunday afternoon, and, after holding half a dozen sessions, wound up with a spirited row at an early hour this morning. In defining the purposes of the singular tribe of men and women who participate in these frequent meetings in Boston it is only necessary to say that they openly encourage and defend licentiousness in almost every conceivable form, and the utterances of both sexes at the several sessions on this occasion were worthy only of the most depraved of the human kind. None of the speakers endeavored to define their sentiments in chaste language, but, on the contrary, were disgustingly obscene, the women speakers generally excelling in this respect. One of the latter, in particular, seemed to speak for the education and delight of that portion of the audience given to debauchery, and her remarks appeared to find a hearty response in the minds of many women who listened to her. The Rev. Mr. Hull was more than usually eloquent and enthusiastic in his advocacy of his peculiar views, and the resolutions which were offered by Mr. Heywood surpassed in indecency anything ever before submitted to a public meeting."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CLERICAL ABUSES BILL.

A few days ago a rumour went through the press that Mr. Gladstone had written a letter in favour of the Clerical Abuses Bill. This caused some excitement in Ireland and we learn from the London correspondent of the Freeman the following explanation:—

"I am now in a position to state fully and on the highest authority the facts with regard to the alleged declaration made by Mr. Gladstone as to the Italian Clerical Abuses Bill. It appears Mr. Gladstone received from Signor Mancini a copy of his speech on the bill, and in thanking him for it Mr. Gladstone wrote a short letter. Mr. Gladstone kept no copy of the letter; but he states that it was to the following effect:—That he thought the immunity attached to the Pope could not be claimed by the clergy generally; that a clergyman in England counselling a violation of the law or breach of the peace was liable to prosecution, and that he believed the English law would be good for Italy; that he considered the clause making it penal to disturb the peace of families was objectionable; and that the statement that he had expressed 'that the Italian laws were not sufficiently severe,' was entirely without foundation. Mr. McCarthy Downing and Chevalier O'Clery met Mr. Gladstone by appointment and the above is the result of the interview."

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Germany cannot keep her eyes from off the regenerated form of France. She looks with suspicion upon all her gallant neighbour does. She thinks that France is as subtle as herself, and Germany illustrates the old proverb—suspicion haunts the guilty mind. The Post says:—

"The visit of the German Minister of War to Alsace-Lorraine is now avowed to be for the purpose of planning new concentrations of German troops in immediate proximity to French territory. The old excuse is given, of course, that this is meant as a piece of purely defensive policy, but we fear that it is only too acceptable of less assuring explanations. It is very true that a considerable portion of the French army is so disposed as to be capable of rapid concentration against any enemy advancing on the capital from the new frontier of the German Empire. It cannot be forgotten, however, that France is absolutely destitute of fortresses on her eastern borders since the seizure of Strasburg and Metz by Germany, and it is an obvious and natural measure of precaution that a considerable portion of the army should be so disposed as to make up for the deficiencies of fortified defences. Germany, on the other hand, is in possession of the most tremendous chain of fortresses in Europe between France and Berlin, and long before a French army of invasion had passed Metz the entire forces of the German Empire would have been mobilised and concentrated. At the same time the North German Gazette announced in favourable terms the arrival of Signor Croce at Berlin for the purpose of pressing on the Imperial Government the propriety of aiding a restoration of Nice and Savoy to Italy."

RUSSIAN SOCIALISM.

There can be no doubt but that there is much discontent in Russia. The educated classes are not satisfied with the absorption of the Tsar, and the Socialists are at work among their poorer fellow countrymen. We learn that:—

"Their main doctrine was nihilism as it is called—that is, a belief that all laws, human and divine, are oppressions; that political and social distinctions are evil absurdities, and that the work of destruction should go on till nothing is left but the land equally divided among the common people. It is fully expressed by Tourgueneff, in a speech put into the mouth of a conspirator:—'All, all is as it was wont to be. Only in one thing we have surpassed Europe, Asia, the whole world. Never before have my compatriots been lapped in so

terrible a slumber. All around me sleep—everywhere, in towns, in villages, in carts and sledges, by day or by night, standing or sitting. The merchant sleeps, sleeps the official. The sentry sleeps on his watch, beneath the burning of the sunbeams or in the snowy cold. Slumbers the prisoner in the dock; dozes the judge on the bench. A death-like slumber holds the peasantry. Ploughing and reaping they sleep; sleeping they thresh the corn. Sleeps the father, the mother, the whole household. All slumber! The beater and the beaten both slumber alike. Only the dram-shop slumbers not, never closes its eyes. And grasping a spirit-bottle in its right hand, its brow incumbent at the North Pole, and its feet on the Caucasus, sleeps, with a sleep that knows no waking, our motherland, Holy Russia."

KRUPP'S GUNS.

Herr Krupp exhibited a huge gun at the Philadelphia Exhibition last year. It appears now that this gun has been purchased by the Russian Government. We learn that:—

"It fires a charged steel shell of 1,122 pounds, with an initial velocity of 1,590 feet a second. The Sultan has ordered a companion piece for the defence of Constantinople. When this gun was exhibited in Philadelphia it was the largest breech-loader in the world; but Herr Krupp anxious to prove that cast-steel guns can be manufactured on a scale to vie with the heaviest wrought-iron ordnance, is now finishing at Essen an 80-ton gun. This is about the weight of the great Fraser gun with which the British engineers have been for several months experimenting at Woolwich and Shoeburyness. It falls short of the 100-ton Armstrong guns which are being manufactured for the Italian navy. The Prussian gun-maker is not to be outdone; he is willing to make a 124-ton breech-loader if some nation will give him a chance. According to the London Times, the projectile which such a gun would discharge would weigh about a ton; the charge of powder would be about 500 lbs, and the weight of the gun would be 62 tons. These big guns are enormously expensive. The 80-ton breech-loader costs \$100,000; the 124-ton gun cannot be made for less than \$167,500. Herr Krupp is supplying the Russian Government with a number of 11-inch steel breech-loaders, weighing 27½ tons each."

RUSSIAN AGENTS IN INDIA.

That Russia is determined to move with steady stride towards India no one will for an instant deny. All her policy points in that direction. Captain Banbury in his Ride to Khiva says that the Russian troops in Asia are eager for such an enterprise, and we may be sure that there are Russian agents in India to facilitate the way. A Correspondent writes as follows:—

"We are on the eve of great events. The truth is, war correspondents have been so anxious to send telegrams home that they have drawn upon rumors for facts, and fed the excited British public with the result. The Russians are also pushing forward their outposts with silent but sure persistence. During the week the India House has received a statement from Gen. Lumsden, of the Bengal Army, showing that the Philo-Russian speeches of the Liberal Opposition are having a bad effect upon the native army. A great majority of the troops in the Bengal army are Moslems, and the British Government having encouraged a free native press, the Moslems, both civil and military, can read for themselves translations of the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and the men below the gangway. Should the present war grow and extend as it promises to do, the influence of the Moslems of India may be far greater than it is now. Russia is striving to establish the war as a religious crusade against 'the heathen Turk.' Has Russia counted the millions of Mohammedan disciples? It may be said that native Indian troops are no good against European soldiers. But the Moslem fighting men of India, led by English officers, and doing battle in view of an immediate transfer to paradise as the reward of death in the cause of the Prophet, would represent an awful power should a general European war ever force Great Britain to use it."

THE FLAG OF THE PROPHET.

The "Flag of the Prophet" is likely to play an important part in the present war. We learn that the flag is a dark green, about two yards long and one and a half wide. It is said that the flag was originally a curtain in the bedchamber of Aischa, the favourite wife of Mohammed. A correspondent says that when:—

"Mohammed was on his deathbed and about to take leave of his Generals, who were about to enter upon a new campaign against the heathen, the dying prophet gave them the curtain that overhung his bed as a battle flag, so that the faithful should forever remember that they were doing battle for God and His prophet. In 1673 the same flag waved from the walls of Vienna, and again whenever the cause of Islam had to be defended it was unfurled to rally the faithful and encourage them to deeds of heroism. What, however, is the most important feature of this flag is the belief that any Mussulman who fights and falls under its shadows dies as a martyr, for whom the portals of heaven are opened at once. The unfolding of this time-honored banner took place, with great pomp and ceremony by the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, in person, who handed it to the Scheik-el-Islam in solemn trust. The latter was mounted on a horse literally covered with gold, and, while holding the sacred banner in his hand, he was accompanied by the Sultan, himself also on horseback, with sword in hand, through the principles

streets of Constantinople. Heralds and couriers preceded the two high dignitaries of State, and, pointing to the unfurled banner, loudly proclaiming to the people that the war for the faith had commenced. The same relic—which the Turks regard with the same holy awe as the Israelites of old did the Ark of the Law—was sent under heavy escort to the Danube, there to lead the Turkish hosts to battle for Allah and his prophet."

ANCIENT ATHLETICISM.

Professor Mahaffy has given an interesting review, in Macmillan's Magazine, of Ancient Athleticism. It is interesting just now, because of the O'Leary and Weston performance:—

"The quantity eaten' says Professor Mahaffy 'by athletes, is universally spoken of as far exceeding the quantity eaten by ordinary men, not considering its heavier quality.' It follows, of course, that Greek athletes did not perform very wonderful feats, as feats are considered in modern times. It is probable that their running was very bad, for they made the course only 125 yards long, and were accustomed to cover that distance with their arms going like the sails of a windmill, and shouting as they ran—two actions which a modern trainer would pronounce fatal to speed. Their wrestling was rather fighting, for it was allowable in the wrestler to break his opponent's fingers, and one man made a practice of it: while their jumping was most probably 'standing jumping,' and they carried dumb-bells in their hands. The boxing was really fighting with knuckle-dusters, or with weights carried in the hand and it seems certain that the blows were given downwards or round from the shoulder, as little boys give them, for 'a boxer was not known as a man with his nose broken, but as a man with his ears crushed.' The violent probability is that Tom Sayers would have thrashed any Greek boxer in five minutes, that Captain Webb would have drowned in an hour or two, and that O'Leary would have beaten him in any walk or run, though the speciality of the Greek runners was endurance. The human frame has not degenerated, but improved; and scientific medicine has taught us how to train, though it has not yet taught us all the secrets of endurance known to the lower races. A Turkish hamal lifts weights that would kill an English porter, and a Peruvian would, we imagine, without training, but with coca, outwalk Weston or O'Leary."

THE BLACK SEA.

The Black Sea is not likely to witness any Naval engagements of note during the war. The country along the coast is thus described in the Cornhill Magazine:

On the Black Sea coast the winters are mild; snow falls, perhaps, but hardly lies; all sorts of southern plants thrive in the open air, and the rainfall is so abundant that vegetation is everywhere, even up in the mountains, marvellously profuse. At Poti, the seaport just the month of the Bion which every traveller has for his sins to pass through, the most fever-smitten den in all Asia, one feels in a perpetual vapor bath, and soon becomes too enervated to take the most obvious precautions against the prevailing malarial. Higher up, in the deep valleys of the Ingur and Kodor, rivers which descend from the great chain, the forests are positively tropical in the splendor of their trees and the rank luxuriance of the underwood. If there were a few roads and any enterprise this country might drive a magnificent trade in wood and all sorts of natural productions. This is the general character of the Black Sea coast. But when you cross the watershed at Suram, and enter the basin of the Kur, drawing towards the Caspian, everything changes. The streams are few; the grass is withered on the hillsides; by degrees even the beech woods begin to disappear; and as one gets further and further to the east beyond Tiflis, there is in autumn hardly a trace of vegetation either on plain or hills, except along the courses of the shrunken rivers. In these regions the winter is very severe and the summer heats tremendous. At Alexanderopol, for instance, the great Russian fortress over against Kara, where a large part of her army is always stationed, snow lies till the middle of April, spring lasts only about a fortnight, and during summer the country is parched like any desert."

IRONCLADS AND TORPEDOES.

The war will for the first time develop the duel between the ironclads and the torpedoes. Both are not much more than experiments, and the world will be curious to see which will prove the most disastrous engine of destruction. The Times says:—

"Every one interested in torpedoes is in expectation. Now is the hour of trial for this latest instrument of naval warfare, if it can be so called when it threatens to abolish naval warfare altogether. The shallows of the Black Sea bristle with torpedoes. There are torpedoes at the mouth of every harbour, in the bed of every estuary, at every point of the coast where an ironclad of the enemy might be tempted to approach. The first Russians who came to the Danube brought their torpedoes with them, and by this time the Danube ought to be sown with them. We have yet to learn the effect of this new arm. As yet nothing has been blown up, and some people begin to express themselves incredulous as to the efficiency of the machine. It is also said that the Turks have found a way to make the torpedoes harmless. At the suggestion of Admiral Hobart, divers from Lazistan, the district which supplies a large part of the boatmen of Constantinople, have been employed, to remove some of them. We give this story with all reserve; but whether the Lazis fish up the torpedoes or not we may suspect that these contrivances will often

be found a weak protection against a bold enemy. The other day one was exploded at Odessa in presence of the Emperor. A barge was the intended victim, and was to be shattered into a thousand pieces. We may be sure the experiment was made with every preparation for success; but when the report was heard a column of water arose amid the exclamations of the multitude, while the barge remained precisely as it was before. However, we shall be better informed on the subject. Monitors on one side, siege guns and torpedoes on the other; such are the first experiments of the new war."

BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

The hum of preparation goes on steadily in England. War material is being collected, and all the indications of preparation are furnished by the activity of the authorities. The Correspondent of New York Times in London says:—

"Whether England contemplates the possibility of being dragged into the war at an early date or not, there are all kinds of indications that the authorities are preparing for an emergency. Recruiting is not pressed anywhere, but is going on vigorously. The enlistments in the by-streets near Westminster have been nearly as numerous lately as they were at an early period of the Crimean war. Last week there was a medical inspection of some leading regiments with a view to foreign service, and the report is quite satisfactory. At the Tower thousands of muskets are lying ready packed and waiting shipment. Woolwich Arsenal is as busy as 'double time' can make it. There have been some field operations at Chatham. A sham fight took place in the outlying districts of the garrison, with a view of exercising the troops at the work of attacking and defending fortified positions. Every modern appliance in assault and defence was brought into play. The Queen has reviewed the forces stationed at Aldershot. Eleven thousand troops paraded. There are about 15,000 of all ranks now in camp. The spectators at the review were started by a singular manoeuvre towards the close of the march past. Her Majesty had been prepared for it. Some of the English cavalry regiments have lately been instructed in the art of capturing an enemy's ammunition wagon by flinging lessons over the horses heads and galloping off with them under fire. The wagons of an imaginary foe were captured in dashing style by a lasso party. The coup was made with artistic effect. Some extraordinary practice with torpedoes has been registered at Shoeburyness, and the steamers of several of the Liverpool companies have been measured with a view to calculating their capacity for carrying stores or troops. During the Crimean war the Atlantic steamers rendered a valuable service in that way."

THE COSSACK OF THE DON.

We take the following account from a war correspondent who came across the Cossacks at Galatz.

"Friend Cossack is a little chap; about five feet five, even on his high heels, but at once sturdy and wiry. His weather-beaten face is shrewd, knowing, and merry. His eyes are small, but keen; his mouth large, and between it and his pig nose—rather redder than the rest of his face—is a tuft or wisp of straw-coloured moustache. His long, thick, straight hair matches his moustache in colour, and is cut sheer round by the nape of his neck. He wears a round oilskin peakless shako with aknowing cock to the right to maintain which angle there is a strap. Below the neck the Cossack is all boots and great-coat exteriorly. The great-coat, which is of thick grey blanketing, comes down below his knees; his boots come up to them. He is more armed than any man of his inches in Europe, is our little Cossack friend, and could afford to lose a weapon or two and yet be an averagely dangerous customer. Weapon number one is the long black flagless lance, with its venomous head that seems itching to make daylight through somebody. He carries a carbine slung in an oilcloth cover on his back, the stock downwards. In his belt is a long and well-made revolver in a leather case, and from the belt hangs a curved sword with no guard over its hilt. Through the chinks in his great coat are visible glimpses of a sheepskin undercoat with the hair worn inside (today at noon the thermometer was over 70 in the sun). His whip completes his personal appointments; he wears no spurs. He rides cocked up on a high saddle, with a leathern band strapped over it, a wiry little rat of a pony, with no middle-piece to speak of, with an ewe neck and a gaunt, projecting head, with ragged flanks, loose hocks, limp fetlocks, shilly feet, and a general aspect of knackerism. But the screw is of indomitable gameness and toughness—lives where most other horses would starve—is fresh when most other horses are knocked up—and is fit to carry its rider across Europe as Cossack ponies have done before to-day. The Cossackian Cossacks differ in some respects from the Don Cossacks. They ride larger ponies, they wear bushes of Astrachan fur with a scarlet bushy bag, and their great-coat is black, having their bosom slashed with a respectable for cartridges, while they carry their carbine in a cover of Astrachan fur."

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent as the result of an interview with a prominent Russian diplomat, gives a statement of Russia's intentions in the event of gaining decisive victories; Russia would insist on the independence of Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Roumania, Servia, and Bosnia; and would probably require Turkey to surrender part of her fleet and, above all, the consummation of a treaty placing Constantinople under joint control of all foreign powers, and governed by a body composed of different nationalities. The correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on Turkey was for the two-fold object of gaining the right of way to China, and by operations in freeing the Pan-Slavic States to make Constantinople a free cosmopolitan port.



THE PILGRIMS.

MAY, 1877.

The farewells had been said, Beneath the cold grey cloud, That darkly did enshroud...

"Oh, yes, George, I do. But I cannot help my trouble. When those we love are in danger the measure of our unhappiness is full..."

salutation was almost inaudibly returned, and the flushed countenance and unmoved expression upon the lady's face showed that the visitor was not a welcome one.

as in men, and he would remind them of two he had noticed in them: too great precipitancy in pursuit of material things, and too proud a feeling of independence.

received with a prolonged demonstration of applause. The Rev. Father O'Farrell, after thanking his audience for the magnificent reception accorded to him, at once entered upon the subject of the evening...

THE PAPAL DELEGATE IN QUEBEC.

About 8.30 on Thursday the 24th inst. the special steamer, with His Grace Bishop Conroy on board crossed from South Quebec to the Grand Trunk Wharf.

KATHERINA:

A STORY OF IRISH VALOUR AND CATHOLIC VIRTUE IN THE MAORI WAR.

BY M. W. KIRWAN, Author of "La Compagnie Irlandaise."

CHAPTER III.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, All things below, the saints above, For love is heaven, and heaven is love.—Sporn.

Auckland was the capital of New Zealand when the great Maori King movement was inaugurated on the shores of Lake Taupo in 1857.

The lady resumed moved to stons. Once or twice, indeed, audible sobs stole through the fingers which now covered the tear-streaked countenance, and at last her head rested upon her arm...

There always is the tide of Honipaka. Alas, the Honipaka are divided from me, The only link which connects us, Is the fleecy clouds which drift hither over the summit of the island...

At the conclusion of this reply the Legats was escorted by his Worship the Mayor to his own carriage, the procession in the meantime being formed and started on its way by the marshals of the different societies, under direction of Colonel Amyot, Government Commissioner of Police.

It is understood that it is the intention of the Apostolic Delegate to rent a house in Quebec, and to take up his residence there during his stay in Canada.

THE GLORIES OF IRELAND.

LECTURE BY THE REV. FATHER O'FARRELL. The Mechanics' Hall has seldom been filled by a more intelligent or enthusiastic audience than assembled on Friday evening 24th inst.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS

The Pope received the American pilgrims on the 24th inst. The Archbishop of Philadelphia read an address expressing the devotion and affection of the American Catholics.

[To be Continued.]



THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

All those things which we then declared we now renew and confirm. Never has your voice been silent. You have accounted it to belong to your supreme office to proclaim eternal verities, to smite the errors of the times which threaten to overthrow the natural and supernatural order of things and the very foundation of ecclesiastical and civil power.

The full meaning of this declaration of the Bishops will not be understood unless we bear in mind that they were speaking of their doctrinal acts of Pius the Ninth during his pontificate, of which the definition of the Immaculate Conception, the cyclical, and the syllabus, were the most prominent and the most recent.

THE COMMISSION OF 1867.

The address from which this passage was taken was prepared as follows. Nothing can more clearly show how consciously present to the mind of the Bishops at that time was the infallibility of their head. A general meeting of Bishops was convened at the Altieri Palace, to draw up an address in reply to the allocution of the Holy Father.

WHAT IT DID.

To this no objection as to the subject-matter was made; but it was urged that the draft address already contained expressions stronger than the decree of the Council of Florence, which only implicitly contains the infallibility of the head of the Church as the teacher of all Christians.

THE DOCTRINE OF INFALLIBILITY.

It may not be out of place to give you an outline of the question of the infallibility—its origin, its climax, and its determination. But in writing the story of the Vatican Council it will be more fitting simply to trace the history of the question than to treat it theologically.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUBILEE GIFT.—The Munich Central Catholic Committee have sent eighty chests of presents to the Pope as a jubilee gift.

CATHOLIC MEMBERS.—By the conversion of Mr. Biggar, member for Cavan, of the 102 seats now filled in Ireland, 51, or half of them, are Catholics, a circumstance unknown for about two centuries.

PILGRIMS.—The Pope has received 6,000 German pilgrims including 6 bishops; he said: God sometimes raises up Attalus to awaken nations; Germany has at present her Attalus.

A CONVERSION.—Baron von Weihe, a member of the Court of the King of Hanover, and at present residing with Count Buquoy at Graz (Bohemia), has been received into the Catholic Church, and was confirmed on April 25, by Bishop Jirsik.

SPAIN AND THE HOLY SEE.—The two branches of the Spanish Legislature have passed resolutions expressive of their great satisfaction at the fact of the King's Government continuing to maintain good relations with the Holy See.

THE BELGIAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.—The Catholics of Ghent and of Brussels have respectively addressed petitions to the King of the Belgians praying his Majesty to claim the execution of the guarantees for the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff.

PERSIA AND THE HOLY SEE.—The Presse of Vienna publishes a telegram from Constantinople stating that the Catholics of Persia are making great preparations to celebrate worthily the Episcopal Jubilee of the Sovereign Pontiff.

BRAZIL.—The Univers learns by a letter from the Bishop of Rio Janeiro that the Catholics of Brazil, who number 11,000,000, are organizing a pilgrimage to Rome on a national scale.

OFFERINGS FROM THE DIOCESE OF ARMAGH.—On Monday, April 30, Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, presented to his Holiness the sum of £511 sterling, being a faithful offering from the Archbishop, clergy and laity of the diocese of Armagh, in Ireland.

A BISHOP COADJUTOR FOR BALTIMORE.—Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., ratifying the proposition of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, has been pleased to name the Rt. Rev. James Gibbons present Bishop of Richmond, to be Bishop Coadjutor of the Archbishop of Baltimore, cum jure Successionis.

EPISCOPAL PRIVILEGES.—Rev. J. Giorda, S.J., of the Jesuit missions in the Rocky Mountains, is invested by the Holy See with the power of administering Confirmation. When previous to 1791 Very Rev. John Carroll was the Superior of the missions in the colonies, he had the same power.

THE BISHOP OF VERSAILLES.—Mgr. Jean Pierre Mabile, Bishop of Versailles, is at the point of death. He seems to have come to Rome to see the Holy Father and to die. After his interview with the Pope he was removed to the house of the Pate Bene Fratelli, and having received all the rites of the Church calmly awaited the final summons.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.—His Eminence Cardinal Luigi Vannicelli Casali, Cardinal Priest of S. Prassede, Prodatario of His Holiness, and Archbishop of Ferrara, died in the Palace of the Dataria, in Rome, on the morning of the 21st of April. His death was most edifying.

Mr. Hutton, that very promising young member of the Ritualistic party, the hope of Canon Liddon and Canon King, who, after having published a pamphlet to prove the unassailable position of the Ritualists straightway confessed that it was untenable, and left it for the Roman Catholic Church, has within the last few days received the minor orders at the hands of Bishop Ullathorne.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JAMES SYNAN.—Much regret was felt in Limerick the week before last at the receipt of the sad news of the death of the Very Rev. James Synan, V. F., and P. P., Shanagolden, county Limerick. The deceased, who was brother to the junior member for Limerick County, Mr. Edward Synan, was most popular with his clerical brethren, and not less so with the laity of the city, to whom his many acts of unostentatious charity during his administration of St. Michael's parish had especially endeared him.

WHERE PIUS IX. SLEEPS.—Pius IX. sleeps in one of the smallest of the 11,000 rooms at his command. A narrow, humble bed, without curtains or drapery—something similar to those used in seminaries for school boys—a sofa, two or three common chairs and a writing table, are all the articles of furniture; few and simple enough for a Capuchin.

DEFEAT OF THE "CLERICAL ABUSES BILL."—We are happy to announce that according to a dispatch from Rome the abominable Clerical Abuses Bill was defeated. The dispatch says:—"The amendment to the first clause in the clerical abuses bill was adopted in the Senate after an exciting debate by a vote of 14 to 93; but after the remaining clauses were passed the whole bill was put on its final passage and rejected—yeas, 92; nays, 103."

A NEW PROVINCIAL OF THE JESUITS.—Rev. Robert W. Brady, S. J., Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Boston, has been appointed Provincial of the Society of Jesus for the Province of Maryland, which comprises the eastern portion of the United States, and his official residence will hereafter be at Loyola College, in Baltimore. The Rev. William H. Dunne, S. J., who has been Father Brady's assistant, now takes his place in charge of St. Mary's Church, Boston, and the Rev. Michael Byrne, S. J., formerly of Boston College, is appointed to the same church.

CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—Mr. James Burke, barrister-at-law gave a lecture on Monday evening at the Rotunda, Dublin, in connexion with the Catholic Union of Ireland, on "Sheil." The lecturer described the career of Sheil, his education by Jesuit Fathers, his labours in the House of Commons, and his career in the House of Commons. Sketches were also given of the gifted ecclesiastics and laymen whose talents proved so valuable in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation.

THE FAMINE AND CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.—From the China papers it appears that the famine in the northern provinces continues, and the mortality is very great. "The distress in Shantung," says the Colonial Empire, "has we hear reached such a pitch that the unfortunate people are throwing themselves down wells and poisoning themselves with arsenic, unable any longer to bear their sufferings. At Tai-nan Fu they are bringing their children to the Catholic Bishop, saying that if he will not take them into his orphanage they will kill them. From Tung-chow Fu we hear that a good deal of grain is coming into the provinces through the small rivers, but the people who are famishing are those who have no money to buy it. The Bishop above referred to is distributing over a 100 dols. a day to the poor, but has quite exhausted his resources."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Society for the preservation of the Irish language is making satisfactory progress in Ireland.

THE DEPRESSION IN THE LINEN TRADE.—It is supposed that there are at present 70,000 spindles silent in the Belfast linen trade district.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—A marriage took place at Tullamore recently of a couple whose united ages amount to nearly 160 years.

THE CALLAN TRIALS.—Rev. R. O'Keefe is renewing some of his suspended actions, as a motion has been made for a suit against Dr. Ryan, of Callan for slander, who was mixed up in the affair.

FIRE IN DUBLIN.—New York, May 17.—A Herald's cable says a terrible fire was raging on the night of the 16th inst., in Dublin. A bonded warehouse, containing 200,000 gallons of whiskey, was burning.

THE BUTT TESTIMONIAL.—A few weeks ago the Archbishop of Cashel sent a remittance of nearly £800, from the dioceses of Cashel and Emly, towards the Butt testimonial; while this week the adjoining diocese of Killaloe sends £218. The tribute is assuming goodly and hopeful proportions.

TOWN CLERK OF DUBLIN.—Mr. W. J. Henry, the town clerk of Dublin has, it was stated on Saturday, given the necessary security required by the Municipal Council, and will, therefore, resume the personal discharge of the duties of his office.—Daily Express.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—On Saturday, the remains of an old woman, more than one hundred years of age, were interred at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Killeenau. She was married about the year 1793, and her tales of the "rising," &c., were often listened to with great interest.

THE POTATO ROT IN DOWN AND ARMAGH.—The potato disease has assumed extensive proportions in Down and Armagh. In one farm in the county Armagh no less than three acres of potatoes will have to be replanted. This sad state of affairs has been produced by the recent protracted wet weather.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY DOWN.—A few days ago a farm of land, situated at Drumgath, near Rathfriland, was put up for auction by Mr. John Toman, and realised the extraordinary sum of £80 per acre. The farm contained over seven acres, and was bought by Mrs. Mary Moore.—Correspondent of Ulster Examiner.

At a meeting of the Irish National Hunt Steeplechase Committee, the Marquis of Drogheda's motion has been carried, by which in future no one will be permitted to ride as a "gentleman rider" at any race meeting held under the Irish National Hunt rules unless he has been duly proposed, balloted for, and elected a gentleman rider for the current year.

THE WAR PANIC IN BELFAST.—The alarming expectations which have been raised by the outbreak of the war in the East, coupled with the closing of the Danube, have caused something like a panic in the grain trade in this town. We learn that recently there was a further advance in the price of flour of £2 per ton, which is altogether an increase for the past three weeks of £5 10s per ton.

THE HOME RULE CONFEDERATION.—A meeting of the executive of the Home Rule Confederation, presided over by Mr. Butt, M. P., has decided that the convention of the Confederation for the present year shall be held at Liverpool on the 2nd Monday in August. A special report on the conduct of those English and Scotch members of Parliament who, having pledged themselves to support Mr. Butt's Home Rule motion, abstained from doing so, or voted against it, is to be presented; as also, in view of the possibility of a general election, a scheme of electoral organisation and a statement of the strength of the Irish vote in Great Britain.

THE IRISH PEDESTRIAN.—On Wednesday, says the Cork Herald of the 12th inst., Mr. Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, arrived in this city from Clonakilty, after a brief sojourn with his friends there. At Clonakilty, and again at Bandon, presentations were made to him by his admiring countrymen, and on his arrival here an immense crowd met him at the terminus of the Cork and Bandon Railway, and escorted him into the city in an open carriage, provided by a committee appointed at a meeting held early in the day in the Mayor's office to raise a fund for presenting him with a testimonial. Last night Alderman Keller presented Mr. O'Leary an address, at the Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the citizens.

PARNELL ON KEOGH.—In the House of Commons recently Sir C. O'Loughlin brought in a bill which proposed that Irish barristers should be allowed to practice in England, and English barristers in Ireland. Mr. Parnell opposed the bill as an anti-Home Rule proposition, and gave an eloquent exposition of the degeneracy of the Irish bar since the Union, laying special stress on the treachery and bribery of Keogh. The member for Meath handled Mr. ex-Patriot Keogh with gloves, and mauled his reputation severely. The Attorney-General for Ireland, as in duty bound, stood up for Judge Keogh, but in a half-hearted and ineffectual way, and we commend Mr. Parnell highly for enlightening the House so effectively on the manner in which legal appointments in Ireland are made, as exemplified by the story of Keogh's treachery. The bill was withdrawn.

OBSTRUCTION TO IRISH MEASURES IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—Another obstruction of an Irish measure by English members is to be added to the long list of such performances supplied by the records of the present session. On Wednesday night the Irish Voters Bill was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Biggar. The provisions of the bill are most fair and reasonable. They would go merely to assimilate the Irish law to the English in some points relating to the elective franchise. So far as the Irish vote is concerned, Mr. Biggar's motion was carried by a considerable majority; but then came in the British obstructives and swamped the vote of Ireland. There were twenty-four Irish members, including tellers, for the bill, and only eighteen, including tellers, against. So many as seventy-five English members were found to support the measure, but the British majority went the other way, and the bill was thrown out. That makes only the 112th Irish motion defeated in the present parliament by British obstructives!

THE ATTENDANCE OF IRISH M. P.'S IN PARLIAMENT.—The great fault, however, of the Irish members is the indifference with which they attend the House of Commons. I supposed there would be fully sixty Irish Liberals in the House this afternoon, but during the six weeks Parliament has been in session there has not been an average attendance in London of more than fourteen or fifteen Irish Liberal representatives, whilst the average attendance in the House has not exceeded eight or ten. Except Mr. Biggar, Mr. Parnell, Captain Nolan, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Shiel, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Butt, and one or two more, there is no attempt on the part of the Irish legislators systematically to discharge their duties. Many of them come over for special divisions, and then return to Ireland, utterly indifferent as to the course of business. Home Rulers will never gain the Parliamentary influence they aspire to unless they give a more diligent attention to the duties of their office.—London correspondent of Newcastle Chronicle.

GENERAL NEWS.

PILGRIMAGE.—The Revd. ladies of the Sorel Hospital Quebec, have decided upon a pilgrimage at an early day to La Bonne Ste. Anne.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—The number receiving relief and employed on relief works in the famine stricken districts of India is increasing to an alarming extent.

EXCURSION.—The St. Thomas Branch of the Independent Catholic Union have arranged for an excursion across Lake Erie to Painesville, Ohio, by the Steamer Saginaw, on Tuesday, June 5th.

SMUGGLING FROM CANADA.—The Herald's Washington special says the detectives have unearthed a system of smuggling from Canada implicating leading Dominion merchants, railroad baggage masters and Government officials.

IMPEACHMENT OF AN EX-GRAND VIZIER.—Among other items it is announced that the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies has demanded the impeachment of Mahmood Pasha, the weak and unpopular Grand Vizier under Abdul Aziz, who was dismissed just a year ago.

THE SHAKO.—The present most uncomfortable and unshakable worn by the infantry is doomed, and will shortly be replaced by a neat-looking felt helmet. Orders have been given to the Royal Clothing Factory to arrange for the immediate supply of 200,000 of these helmets.—Whitehall Review.

RUSSIAN PATRIOTISM.—A great number of Russian ladies in St. Petersburg have pledged themselves mutually neither to wear silks nor satin nor costly ornaments, nor to give balls, nor to indulge in other luxuries during the present war, but to devote the money which they would otherwise have spent upon such objects to the nursing of sick and wounded of their country.

MURDER AT RAWDON.—The results of the investigation into the death of the man Fruchette, of Rawdon, points conclusively to murder by means of poison, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of the guilty parties. The case appears to be a repetition of the old story of a faithless wife and her paramour leagued against an unsuspecting husband.

LA VENDETTA.—A Rome despatch says Signor Rizzio, Chief Inspector of Police at Lercara, showed much firmness against brigands at the time of the capture of the English subject, Mr. Rose. On the night of the 15th inst., Signor Rizzio's house was destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder; himself, his wife and two sons escaped alive, though severely burnt. The house had been secretly undermined.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF QUITO.—The Panama Star and Herald of May 2d, states that an autopsy has shown the Archbishop died not die from poison in the wine used on Good Friday, but from effusion of the blood on the brain. The lamented prelate, whose sudden death has cast a gloom over the City of Quito, was a native of that place. He was consecrated in 1855, and since his promotion, had by his piety, humility, and mildness, endeared himself to the clergy and laity of his charge. Among either class he probably had not an enemy.

The wars of this century have been the most bloody and costly since the palmy days of Rome and Greece. For its ten great bloody periods, viz: the Napoleonic, Grecian, Crimean, Italian, Danish, Austrian (1866), Brazilian, Abyssinian and Franco-German wars—leaving out minor expeditions and skirmishes—the figures foot up 38,987,800,000 dollars expended, and 11,708,000 men destroyed from 1800 to 1871. Two-thirds of this aggregate outlay of men and money are to be charged on the ledger to Napoleon I. up to his closing battle fought at Waterloo.

THE PORTS AND GREECE.—Complications seem to be arising between the Porte and the Government of the Hellenes in consequence of a harsh reply sent by the former to the representations of the latter respecting the release of Turkish brigands at Janina and their entry into Greece. The Greek Cabinet will also send a Note to the Divan demanding the amelioration of the condition of the Greek Provinces of Turkey. Notwithstanding these ugly rumours, however, the Greek Minister at Vienna has given a most decided assurance to the Austrian Cabinet that his Government will hold entirely aloof from the present struggle.

EASTERN WAR.—The Russians renewed their attack on Kars on Tuesday and Wednesday, but no definite particulars have been received. The Russians are now concentrating troops for an assault upon Ezerum. A Persian camp has been formed upon the frontier, for the defence of Persian neutrality. A delegation of Sofias waited on the Turkish Chamber of Deputies Thursday, and demanded the resignation of the ministry. The delegation was so threatening and untruthful that it is thought some of the ministers will take the warning, and resign. The statement of a government official gives an entirely different account of the delegation, its aim and object.

GERMAN TROOPS IN LORRAINE.—The Deutsche Reichs Correspondenz states that the arrangements hinted at by Field Marshal Count von Moltke in his speech to the Reichstag, respecting the equalising the German and French military forces in the district near the confines, have been sanctioned by the Emperor and will be immediately carried into effect. They have for their object chiefly to increase the garrison of Alsace-Lorraine by four infantry and three cavalry regiments, so as to bring it up to a strength of sixteen regiments of infantry and ten of cavalry, by about 60,000 men. The German forces at present in Alsace-Lorraine consist of the fifteen army corps [which has eight infantry regiments and six cavalry], and also two Bavarian infantry regiments stationed at Metz, two ditto belonging to the fourteenth corps (Baden) and a dragon regiment from this same corps. When the strength of the Alsatian army is raised, there will be a sufficient number of cavalry regiments (besides those regularly attached to the several divisions) remaining to admit of the formation of a special cavalry division.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.—PROGRAMME OF THE NEW MINISTRY.—The Times' Paris correspondent says the following is the programme of the new Cabinet recently appointed:—"Prefects are instructed to support by every means, as official candidates, all who did not sign the manifesto of the Left, and did not vote for the order of May the 18th. They have been informed that the defeat of any official candidates will lead to their fall. In arrondissement where Bonapartist candidates were defeated by a few votes at the last election, prefects are instructed to support them as official candidates. In all other arrondissements prefects have been instructed to support any anti-Republican candidate if he has a chance of success. Afterwards, if, as it is hoped, the majority of the Chamber is favorable to the government, the two Chambers will be convoked in Congress, and will have to vote six or seven years' prolongation of President MacMahon's power. Some maintain that this Congress would be called upon at the same time to grant the President the right of appointing his successor in certain eventualities. It is possible this is thought of, but improbable that it will be obtained, even if the majority is anti-Republican, for neither Legitimists nor Bonapartists will consent to this clause, the origin and aim of which they suspect. The whole administration is going to be modified as much as possible, and especially as to magistracy, Justices of the Peace and all agents dependent on Government."

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

A SENSITIVE PLANT.—There is a plant in Texas so sensitive that when a traveller comes within five yards of the spot where it is, it closes its petals.

A WONDERFUL SPOUTING WELL.—According to the Miner, the town of Wilcox, Pa., possesses a remarkable curiosity in the shape of a spouting gas well. It says:—"There is an immense reservoir of gas in the hole, together with a seemingly endless supply of water, and there is evidently a gigantic and never-ceasing struggle between the two elements for the mastery. For a few moments the gas will throw the water to the height of one or two hundred feet, followed (by igniting the gas) by a volume of fire. Then the water will run back into the hole."

ENCOUNTERS WITH BEARS AT GREENLAND.—When the Dundee sealing vessel Interpid was beset in the ice at the Greenland sea lighting, three of the crew set off to visit the Peterhead sealer Perseverance, which was six miles distant. After walking about two miles they were pursued by a large female bear and one of her cubs. The men were considerably alarmed, as they were only armed with their sealing clubs. There was no course left open but to make for the Perseverance with all haste. They ran at full speed, but the bears were soon close upon them. The men then began to strip themselves of their clothing, piece by piece, and as the bear stopped and tore up every piece before they resumed their pursuit, the men succeeded in reaching to within two miles of the ship, when they were almost bereft of their clothing. One of them then tied his cravat to the end of his club, and waved it as a signal of danger to the crew of the Perseverance, several of whom set out armed with guns, and came upon the three men just in time to save them from being killed, as they were entirely exhausted. The bears were shot.

SOCIAL LIONS.—A native of Ukamnga asserted that in the next village to that in which he lived the people were on most friendly terms with the lions which used to walk in and about the village without attempting to injure any one. On great occasions they were treated to honey, goats, sheep, and ugali, and sometimes at these afternoon drums as many as two hundred lions assembled. Each lion was known to the people by name, and to those they resented when called. And when one died the inhabitants of the village mourned for him as for one of themselves. This village was reported to be situated on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and very distant from Jumah Merikani's house; and he also told me that the friendship between the natives and lions were commonly spoken of, but he had never been present at one of the gatherings. The Mkanaga, however, asserted that he had often witnessed this friendly intercourse between man and beast, and brought several of his tribesmen to testify to the truth of his statement. Certainly if this be true, our most famous lion-tamers have yet something to learn from the natives of Africa.—Across Africa.

A WEALTHY COUNTRY.—All intelligent travellers who have visited Brazil speak in the most glowing terms of the country. Prof. Agassiz regarded it as the most productive and interesting country on the globe, and the one in which it is easiest to obtain a livelihood. Some who have sailed up the Amazon declare that a vessel can be loaded with Brazil nuts at the expense of only a few pence per bushel. These constitute a valuable article of commerce, while the oil extracted from them is very desirable. All the tropical fruits are produced in Brazil almost without cultivation. The soil in many parts of the country will produce twenty successive crops of cotton, tobacco, or sugar cane without application of manure. No country in the world approaches the land of Don Pedro in the variety of its forest productions. Prof. Agassiz states that he saw one hundred and seventeen different kinds of valuable wood that were cut from a piece of land not half a mile square. They represented almost every variety of colour, and many of them are capable of receiving a high polish. One tree furnishes wax that is used for candles; another a pitch that is used for food, and still another yields a juice which is used in the place of intoxicating liquor. There is a single variety of palm from which the natives obtain food, drink, clothing, bedding, cordage, fishing tackle, medicine and material they manufacture into dwellings, weapons, harpoons, and musical instruments. Doubtless the day is not far distant when the valuable wood of Brazil will be used for various useful and ornamental purposes.

LIGHT-EMITTING FLOWERS.—The power of emitting light has been found to be possessed by several flowers. The daughter of the great Swedish naturalist, Linnæus, was wont to amuse herself in the summer twilight by setting fire to the inflammable atmosphere which surrounds the essential oil glands of the *Faxinilla*. One sultry summer morning, when sitting in the garden, she was very much surprised to notice the flowers of a group of nasturtiums emitting luminous radiations; and she observed the same thing occur on several subsequent evenings in June and July, 1762. The same phenomenon had also been observed by several naturalists, but almost exclusively in connection with yellow or orange-coloured flowers, such as the sunflower, the marigold, poppies, and the orange lily. The following account of interesting observations of some of these luminous flowers is given by Dr. Phipson. "The Swedish naturalist, Professor Haggren, perceived, one evening, a faint flash of light dart repeatedly from a marigold. Surprised at such an uncommon appearance, he resolved to examine it with attention; and to be assured that it was no deception, he placed a man near him, with orders to make a signal when he observed the light. They both saw it constantly at the same moment. The light was most brilliant upon marigolds of an orange or flame colour, but scarcely visible upon the pale ones. The flash was frequently seen on the same flower two or three times in quick succession, but more commonly at intervals of several minutes. When several flowers, in the same place, emitted this light together, it could be seen at a considerable distance. This phenomenon was remarked in July and August at sunset, and for half an hour when the sky was clear; but after a rainy day, or when the air was loaded with vapours, nothing of it was to be seen. On the 18th of June, 1857, about ten o'clock in the evening, M. Fries the well-known Swedish botanist, whilst walking along in the Botanic Gardens at Upsal, remarked a group of poppies (*Papaver orientale*), in which three or four flowers emitted little flashes of light. Forewarned as he was by a knowledge that such things had been observed by others, he could not help believing that he was suffering from an optical illusion. However, the flashes continued showing themselves, from time to time, during three-quarters of an hour. M. Fries was thus forced to believe that what he saw was real. The next day, observing the same phenomenon to recur at about the same hour, he conducted to the place a person entirely ignorant that such a manifestation of light had ever been witnessed in the vegetable world, and without relating anything concerning it, he brought his companion before the group of poppies. The latter observer was soon in raptures of astonishment and admiration. Many other persons were then led to the same spot, some of whom immediately remarked that the flowers were throwing out flame." It is chiefly in the summer months that the emission of light from flowers is seen, and generally during twilight. It is said, however, that flashes have also been noticed in the morning, just before sunrise. The light emitted is always most brilliant before a thunderstorm.



## The True Witness

AND

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, May 30.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1877.

Wednesday 30th.—St. Felix, Pope and Martyr. St. Felix was a Roman by birth and succeeded St. Dionysius in the Government of the Church in 269. He was the 28th in succession from St. Peter. He governed the Church for five years. Battle of Three Rocks, County Wexford 1790. Seven hundred houses burned in Quebec, 1876. Thursday 31st.—Corpus Christi. HOLIDAY OF OBLIGATION.  
St. Ferdinand III. King of Castile, and Leon. St. Ferdinand was born about 1199. He succeeded to the crown of Castile by right of his mother, in the eighteenth year of his age.  
June 1st.—St. Justin Martyr. St. Justin was brought up in the errors of Paganism. He was a "Platonic philosopher," but meeting a Christian by chance, became converted. He is rendered illustrious by his *Apologies*, the first of which he addressed to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and the Senate about the year 150.  
Gold discovered in California, 1848.  
Saturday 2nd SS Marcellinus, Peter and Erosimes, Martyrs.  
Sunday 3rd.—Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi.  
St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, Virgin. This pious Saint was descended from one of the most illustrious families in Europe. She was born in Florence in 1566, and died in 1607.  
Lord Edward Fitzgerald died of his wounds, 1798.  
Monday 4th.—St. Francis Carraccioli, Confessor. Born in 1563 in Italy—died 1668.  
War declared by the United States against Mexico, 1844.  
Tuesday 5th.—St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany. Born in Devonshire, England, about 680—died 755.

## NOTICE.

Our Saturday Edition will in future take another form. As usual, the Weekly Edition will be published on Wednesday and the City Edition will be published on Saturday, but not as a distinct sheet. The City Edition will be the usual Weekly Edition, with the additional news up to Noon on Saturday. In future it is the Saturday Edition that we shall supply to our subscribers in Montreal. The Wednesday Edition will, however, be for sale as usual on the day of publication. Price for either Edition—FIVE CENTS.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. R."—Thanks. See Leader.  
Thomas Kinsala, Ottawa, denies that the Scotch reformers of Ottawa "slaughtered" Mr. Waller, and Mr. O'Hanley. He says that it was the unpopularity of Mr. O'Hanley with the Irish Catholics that prevented his being nominated. He concludes by saying that it was the Scotch reformers who stood by the Irish Catholics on the occasion of the Elgin riots, and that it was the Tories who stoned the Catholic processionist last year in Toronto. We regret that we have no space for the letter.  
"OTTAWA"—A gentleman from Ottawa writes to us about a "Correspondence." We regret that the letter has been mislead or we would have replied privately. At present we are not open to such an arrangement as suggested.  
"R. F."—We do not know.  
"T."—See last week's paper.  
"GEORGE BELLEVUE"—We are much obliged. Major O'Gorman served in the army, we forget the Regiment. He was in the Crimea.

## PIO NONO.

Pope Pius the IX—God bless him—is the two hundred and fifty-sixth successor in an unbroken line from St. Peter. Born in Sinigaglia, on the 13th of May, 1792, the great old man is now in the 86th year of his age. At the age of twenty-seven he was ordained a priest, and in 1827 he was consecrated a bishop. His first mission was the management of an orphanage, for which the genial tenderness of his nature peculiarly adapted him. From thence he was sent to a wider field of labour, and we find the young Father Mastai Ferretti, appointed as "auditor" to the Apostolic Delegate that was sent to the republic of Chili, in 1823. There his piety and his zeal won golden opinions from his bishop, and the young priest returned to Rome renowned for his wisdom and honoured for his good works. The nimbus clouds of his earthly glory were hovering around his head, and the prelates of the Church already hailed the rising star of the Pontificate. His fame became world wide, as his charity was illimitable. "Others," said he on that auspicious day when the Tiara was placed upon his head, "others would have been more worthy than I of the station to which I have been called, but as a servant of Jesus

Christ, having been accustomed to deny my own will, I now obey that of God." His humility was then the same as it is now, and if Mastai Ferretti had never become Pope; if he had remained the humble priest, his piety and his virtue would have elevated him to the foremost place in the cotemporaneous saints of the Catholic Church. But God ordained it otherwise, and the progress His Church has made since Pius IX was elevated to the Pontifical See, is illustrated in the pilgrimages which to-day bow before the great old man at the Vatican. His Pontificate has indeed been a glorious one. His four predecessors had brief and troubled reigns, but his has been a reign of triumph and of glory. For the while indeed Rome has passed from its rightful ruler into the hands of a voluptuous usurper, but so did Rome pass on many a previous occasion, only to be restored again. But what has been lost in Rome has been more than compensated for over the world at large. The definitions of the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception, the Papal Infallibility, the great Council of the Vatican, and the wonderful growth of the Church in every part of the world, are indications of the strength which the Church has acquired since Pius IX was elected as the successor of St. Peter. During the period of his Temporal Power, Pius IX. exhibited all the attributes of a kingly virtue. He instituted a system of education that made Rome a model for the capitals of Europe. Reformatories were established for the training of the vicious, while institutions for the protection of the fatherless and the widow, were plentifully scattered over the land. With his own hands he ministered to the wants of the people. He was "Father and Benefactor" to them all. He was not, as he one said "so much a king as he was a father" to his subjects. He pardoned the guilty instigators to revolution, and granted amnesty to political prisoners, when amnesty was not much practiced in Europe outside his own court. He set an example of forgiveness, which to this hour no country in Europe has felt itself strong enough to imitate. But the Pope trusted to the gratitude of his subjects, while other nations trust to nothing, but to the weight of their battalions. And then the Garibaldi came. Then the *Genaille* followers of the buccaneer—the man who has been a rebel to every country, even to his own King—he came and with him shortly followed the besotted Victor Emmanuel. It was not Rome, nor the States of the Church, but it was the organized ruffianism of Italy that made this so-called "revolution," and that made Pius IX. a prisoner in his own palace. But we can rejoice that that revolution is not complete. So long as Pius IX and his successors claim the rightful guardianship of the States of the Church, there is danger to the Government of the new Italian Kingdom. Meanwhile we can all turn our thoughts to the Vatican, and picture to ourselves the greatest Roman of them all, receiving the homage of the faithful pilgrims to the See of Peter, and fancy we hear the echoes of 250,000,000 of Catholics all the world over, raising their voices in a psalm of praise, and asking God's blessing upon our Holy Father—Pio Nono.

## WHAT THE "IRISH VOTE" CAN DO.

For years the Irish people residents in Great Britain were an appendage to the Liberal party. They formed a portion of that "Reform" power that promised so much and did so little for Ireland. They were merely an affix to Liberalism, and the Liberal leaders could always count upon the "Irish vote." In London, in Manchester, in Liverpool, in Glasgow, and in all the centres of trade the majority of Irishmen were Liberals, and when wanted they voted the Liberal ticket almost to a man. We do not say whether this course was the best one to pursue or not. Up to five five years ago we do not propose to enquire into the soundness of the policy of the Irish people in Great Britain standing by the Liberal party. All we wish now to point out is the change that has in many instances taken place, and the results that those changes have worked. The Home Rule movement extended to England in '72. Branches of the organization sprang into existence all over the country. Meetings were held, lectures were given, practical organization was attended to, and as if by magic, the Irish in Great Britain ceased to be Liberals and they became—Home Rulers and Irishmen. One hundred and fourteen branches of the Home Rule Confederation sprang up over the country, and the old fire of National life was kindled from John O'Groat's to Land's End. The branches controlled nearly 150,000 "Irish votes." Well what was the result? The Liberal party knew that they never could regain power without keeping the "Irish vote." There can be no Liberal party in England without the Irish party, and so the Liberals found it necessary to go to the Irish, for the Irish would no longer go to them. The Irish people had sprung to their feet, and they would no longer lick the hand that smote them. Up

to that time Ireland, nor the grievances of Ireland, were ever mentioned from an English platform. No one ever said anything about Ireland, except in ridicule. "Pat" was used by the Liberals, and the Liberals thought that they had him safe in their keeping for ever. But it was not to be so. The Irish broke away and where they could they formed a party of their own. It took two or three years but the party was formed, a party indifferent to Liberals and Conservatives alike, and one that had for its guiding policy—the interests of Irishmen above the interests of party. In a short time the effect of this policy was made manifest. Both Liberals and Conservatives began to court the "Irish vote." "Pat" became a wonderfully good fellow all of a sudden. The change was complete. Politicians began to speak respectfully of Irishmen. Irish grievances were spoken of from English platforms. The public mind suddenly received a new light, and many prejudices were destroyed by the ventilation of Irish wrongs. At last the storm burst fairly over the country, and the candidates for great constituencies such as Manchester, Burnley, and Leeds, bent the knee and bowed the head to the new born independent power of the Irish electors. The Irish people held the balance of power in many constituencies and where they did they used it to advance the National cause and to wrench concessions by Independent Opposition. They exercised so much pressure that they influenced over twenty British M.P.'s to support the Home Rule Movement, and at the late land debate in the House of Commons out of thirty eight members from Great Britain who supported the Land Bill, thirty two of them sat for constituencies in which the Irish people are organized as a party of Independent Opposition. In five years they have revolutionized British politics and all because they refused any longer to be whipped at the cart tail of an English party. But what does all this prove? How does it affect the Irish in Canada? In our opinion it is plain. The Irish people in Canada should be, for a certain, the affix of no party. They should belong to neither Reformers nor to Conservatives, but should attach themselves to that side from which they could wrench the most representation for themselves. Reformers as well as Conservatives will bid for the Irish vote, if the Irish vote stands aloof, until it is prepared to act with unanimity and decision. There are some constituencies in the Dominion where this can be done, and we are sanguine enough to believe that the good example set by the Irishmen of Great Britain will not be lost upon their brethren in Canada.

## RUSSIA OR TURKEY—WHICH?

Russia and Turkey have for a long time been making vigorous efforts to outdo each other in brutality. In Greece, in Crete, and in Bulgaria, Turkey has built up a reputation for persecution which does credit to her beastly intentions; while in Circassia, in Asiatic Russia and above all in gallant Poland, the ruthless Russ has indelibly left the mark of his brutal cunning upon nations. Neither the one country nor the other belong exclusively to the East nor to the West. They stand between civilization, stagnation, and barbarism. In Russia the system of Government is little removed from that of a savage absolutism, while in Turkey it is a fanatical absolutism. Constitutional Government is unknown in the one, it is a farce in the other. 'Tis true that of late Russia has emancipated her serfs, or as Peter the Great used to call them her "savages." 'Tis equally true that Turkey has a so-called "Parliament," but the Russians are still serfs in everything but in name, while the "Parliament" in Constantinople is an organized hypocrisy. As far as the "sympathy" of the Catholic world is concerned—it is six of one and almost half-a-dozen of the other. In Russia her own sons have proclaimed her degradation, and have predicted her doom. Prince Kozlowski says, "every discourse in this country is the expression either of religious or political hypocrisy"—These are the words of a Russian nobleman and may be found in "*Tendances Catholiques dans le Societe Russe par la Prince, J. Gagarin*." Another Prince—Dolgoroukou—laments that "Russia is the land of official and organized mendacity," while Tehadanief, who was an officer of the Imperial guard speaks thus, "No doubt we are Christians but so are the Abyssinians." "We have," he continues "never marched with other people." Their religion is demoralizing and their priesthood ignorant. Sir Thoms Wyse tells us that in Greece "half of the clergy only can read and write, have all the vices of the lowest people, and often many more." The policy of the Tsars since the days of that intemperate savage Peter the Great, has been to prostitute religion for temporal ends. In Poland they persecuted and destroyed. Even in our day—during the reign of the present Tsar—the Catholics of Dzierzowice, had the Host forced into their mouths, in order that they should attest their

allegiance to a tyrant power. It is a practice of the Russian creed that no Catholics shall be allowed to freely exercise his religion. The ruthless soldiers of the Tsar have attempted to extirpate the Church in Poland, notwithstanding that a solemn guarantee was given by the Empress Catherine when Poland was partitioned that she and "her heirs would irrevocably maintain in perpetuity the Roman Catholics of both rites in the undisturbed possession of their properties, prerogatives, and churches, and in the free exercise of their worship and discipline." But what did Russia ever care for guarantees when the thirst for empire led the way. Her treaties are broken to suit the exigencies of the hour. Cameron, Haxthausen, Dixon, Wallace and hosts of able and impartial Protestant authorities as well, speak with disgust of the degradation and the "ignorance, and the vulgarity" of the priesthood and the inebriate clergy of this so-called Orthodox Church of Imperial Russia. Catholic Ireland can look with no sympathy upon her cause—as Catholics we shrink from the persecution of our Faith, as Irishmen we hate the Russ for gallant Poland's sake. But what of Turkey? What has she done to excite our sympathy? Nothing! It is almost six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. Of the two she has treated her Catholics subjects better than her assailant. She is brutal to her Greek Christian subjects, and on the score of humanity we can look without pity upon any chastisement she receives. The Ottoman Turks were never a nation until they came to Europe in the fourteenth century. They pretend that all are "equal before the law," while the Christians are everywhere treated as bondmen, the Mahomedan is armed and the Christian is unarmed; the Mahomedan rules and the Christian has to obey. They butchered the people of Crete, and carried their bloody scimitars into almost every Christian family in Bulgaria. Nay, they did worse—virtue was no safeguard against their ferocious Bashi-Bazouks. The Turk came to Europe as a robber and as a marauder, and as a robber and a marauder he remains. He is not European, he is not Asiatic. He is a mongrel, possessed of all that is bad in the two hemispheres. Between the two there is not much to choose. They are miserable sinners all, and Catholics all the world over can look with indifference upon the struggle in which they are engaged. Perhaps it would be better for our co-religionists if Russia was held in check, for her brutal treatment of her Catholic subjects leave us to expect little mercy from her hands if she triumphs in the end.

## THE ORANGEMEN AGAIN.

The Orangemen of Montreal are becoming combative. They appear to be "going in" for aggression. At the fireman's funeral they were unguardedly obtrusive and now we find them coming to the front again. One of their members died last week. His name was Ashplant and he was, too, a gunner in the Garrison Artillery. The deceased man was to have a military funeral, and the Orangemen resolved to walk in the procession. This is against all military usage. However the Colonel—McKay—telegraphed to the militia Department in Ottawa and was officially informed that the funeral could not be "military and political" at the same time. The Queen's regulations No. 44 say:—

44.—Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are forbidden to institute or take part in any meetings, demonstrations or processions for party or political purposes in barracks, quarters, camps or elsewhere."

This offended the pious followers of the glorious William. They deny that they are a political body, but resolve to cast a solid Orange vote against the Government for not breaking the Queen's regulations in order to please their warts and fancy. And so—Ashplant was buried as an Orangeman—not as a volunteer. About 200 of the brethren turned out with their regalia, and so it ended for the day. But now what is Orangeism? Here we have it repeated on their own authority that they are "not political." What then are they? Are they a religious institution? What good works do they perform? Are we, like Aboob Ben Adham to write them "as one who love their fellow men?" We are thus left in comparative darkness as to the intentions of the brethren, and can only speculate as to the meaning of all the paraphernalia which surrounds Orangedom all the world over. One thing, however, we do know and that is that Orangeism originated in hate to Catholics, it was perpetuated in the same stream, and it exists now, only because every action of its life is permeated with hatred of everything that belongs to our faith. Well there always were fanatics in the world, they come and go just as other people do, and they would be amusing, if they were not mischievous.

But Orangeism in Montreal is not only mischievous—it is dangerous as well.—We assert that an infamous conspiracy

against the Catholics of Montreal was planned previous to this funeral taking place. Orange delegates waited on Colonel McKay and urged—nay almost threatened—him to consent to a violation of Military law by allowing a military and a civil funeral at the same time. Colonel McKay received a letter urging him to send his men prepared for contingencies. Ball cartridge should, it was said, be supplied to the volunteers. They should be prepared to shoot down their Catholic fellow citizens, and volunteers and Orangemen were to act in harmony in the play. It was a pretty trick and with some men it might have succeeded. But is it not time that the authorities should see to this? What security can Catholics have when the volunteers can be thus approached by a secret organization. We warn the authorities of the danger they are incurring, and unless some steps be taken to prevent the officious self-assurance of the Orangemen of Montreal—the authorities may have to grapple with a far more serious difficulty in the future.

## THE "HERETIC"

For the last two weeks there has been a little storm in the Protestant Church in Montreal. It commenced by what some people call a "heresy" in the Methodist Camp. The story is this. The Rev. Mr. Roy was the Minister of the Methodist Church on Sherbrooke St. For many years he was the faithful Minister of the creed he professed. He was a man of irreproachable character and was well esteemed by his fellow citizens at large. After mature consideration however, the Rev. Mr. Roy finds that Methodism is not, according to his reading, quite right in its profession, and so he teaches something not suited for the Orthodox Methodist ears. The storm began and Mr. Roy was pronounced a "heretic." Now we would ask what is the Rev. Mr. Roy a "heretic" to. Since the word has been so freely bandied about, we can fairly enquire into the meaning of this so-called "heresy" of the Rev. Mr. Roy. Methodism is itself a "heresy," and Mr. Roy is no more a "heretic" than John Wesley was. It is something new to find Protestantism become so Conservative that it refuses to allow its disciples the so-called right to exercise "private judgment." This is all Mr. Roy is doing. He is simply acting according to his lights. This is Protestant doctrine, and now we find by many Protestant condemned. What becomes of your "private judgment," gentlemen of the Protestant Church, when you deny a gentlemen of your own cloth the right to think for himself, and brand him as a "heretic" for doing so. To us it is all very amusing. First, we find the Rev. Mr. Bray, as a congregationalist of course, rushing to the aid of the latest secessionist. We hear him calling "Methodism a tyranny." Then comes the Rev. Mr. Longely, castigating Mr. Bray, and writing of the "young man" and "his stage," at Zion. Then a host of champions throw their gauntlets on the ground, and all because the Rev. Mr. Roy is Protestant enough to exercise this right of "private judgment," the very corner stone of the Protestant Church throughout the world. As to the particular nature of the "heresy" we offer no opinion. To us they are all the same, unless indeed this denial of the right to differ is the herald of another "Reformation."

## ILLUMINATE! ILLUMINATE! !

The order has gone out and the Catholics of Montreal are to illuminate their houses on next Sunday evening, the 3rd of June. For us in Montreal the day will have a dual significance. It will be the anniversary of the fiftieth year of the episcopacy of our Holy Father on the one hand, and it will signalize the reception of the Papal Ab-legate on the other. Monseigneur Conroy will arrive in Montreal, at 8 a.m., on Saturday next June 2nd at the wharf of the Quebec steamers, and will at once proceed to the Parish Church where Mass will be said. On Sunday he will take part in the procession of the Holy Sacrament, and in the evening will chant the *Salut* and the *Te Deum* at the Cathedral. On June the 4th Dr. Conroy will hold a reception at the Bishop's Palace. At this reception gentlemen only will be admitted. On Tuesday at 8 P.M., there will be at the Jesuit's an academic *seance*, and an address will be presented to the Ab-legate in the name of the Catholic population of Montreal. Events such as these are calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the entire Catholic community, and we can all rejoice when we are permitted to take part in such auspicious events. We heartily congratulate the St. Patrick's Society for the spirited manner in which they have united our people in this matter; and this again points out the necessity of a Union among the Irish Societies in Montreal.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR THIS PAPER IN OTTAWA. A liberal commission will be given.



SAFE AT LAST.

The City of Brussels arrived in Liverpool yesterday at 10 a. m. All were reported well. Bells were rung over the City, and there was pleasure on every face. And we must, in the name of many of our Irish citizens, thank the courteous manager of the Montreal Telegraph Company, Mr. Dakers, for the kindness and the promptitude with which he gratuitously furnished telegrams of interest about the ship, during the past three weeks.

IRISH CONVENTION.

Last Friday there was a Convention of Irish Catholic delegates held in Toronto. The convention we learn by telegram "represented various constituencies in the Province" of Ontario. Mr. John C'Donoghue, Barrister, was in the chair, and we believe that the proceedings resulted in recommending, "united action amongst the Irish Catholics of the Province at the next Parliamentary election." We hope that this news is true. If so, then the day of sweet revenge cannot be remote. We hail this awakening of our brethren in Ontario with joy. It bespeaks a new policy, as it predicts a new future for our people. It assures us that they will look to the honour of their people before the mere petty issues of politics. Our motto appears to be theirs—Catholics and Irish before we are Reformers or Conservatives. We are treated as aliens and we are asked to be Canadians, and like the thief in the beggars opera some of our people are seen dancing to the music of their own chains. We yield to no one in our allegiance to Canada, but it is the allegiance of an Irish Catholic, more than it is the allegiance of a politician. Go ahead gentlemen in Ontario, and we trust that the spirited example you have shewn will not be without some effect upon your brethren in Quebec.

"DOWD" STREET.

There are two streets in Montreal so alike in name that a change has been found desirable. The streets are "St. Germain St." and "German St." The authorities have decided to let the name "German St." remain, and they have decided to alter the name of "St. Germain"—to what think you—to "Dowd" St. Now this "St. Germain" St. is little more than an alley. It is one of the narrowest thoroughfares in the City. Until recently it was impassable and the Corporation would not take charge of it in consequence of its condition. Posts were driven at either end, and carts were thus prevented from passing. It was in fact condemned except for pedestrians. But being situated close to St. Patrick's, the authorities thought that they would pay Father Dowd a "compliment," (?) by calling this alley "Dowd" St. Now we venture to ask the authorities to reconsider their act, for the parishioners will not think it much of a "compliment" to have this alley called after the name of their venerated and respected pastor.

FIRST COMMUNION.

On Wednesday morning an edifying spectacle was witnessed in St. Patrick's Church Montreal, as about three hundred children had the happiness of receiving Holy Communion. The gravity of the countenances of the little ones, was in itself sufficient indication that they had been carefully prepared for the holy sacrament. It was apparent, even to a casual eye, that they all realized the importance of the ceremony through which they were going, and as one after the other received the Holy Eucharist, they devoutly manifested the calm but intense measure of their joy. "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up at the last day"—so let us look upon the pledge given on Wednesday in St. Patrick's as a token of glorious immortality, which will bring joy with it for all time to come.

MCGEE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

There are few journals that we can so cordially recommend to our friends as McGee's Illustrated Weekly. We do so with no periodical praise because the journal is Irish but we do so because it is the only high-class illustrated paper on this Continent, that has entered enough to grasp the situations of the hour. We rejoice to learn that this enterprise is receiving a cordial support at the hands of the Catholic people, and we trust that a brilliant future awaits McGee's Illustrated Weekly. This week's paper will contain a full page portrait of Archbishop Hannan of Halifax.

FATHER OFARRELL.

Father O'Farrell left Montreal for New York, yesterday. His lecture on the "Glories of Ireland" was a brilliant success, while his sermon in St. Patrick's on Sunday even surpassed his lecture as an oratorical effect. Both on the platform and in the pulpit, Father

O'Farrell left the work of his genius. He leaves us carrying with him the assurance of the esteem of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, after having left behind him resolutions which we all hope to see renewed.

THE TOM MOORE ANNIVERSARY.

On Monday evening the Tom Moore Anniversary was celebrated in the Mechanic's Hall, Montreal. There was an excellent musical programme, and addresses from the President of the Young Men's Society—Mr. W. E. Doran—and Mr. S. J. Meany. Mr. Meany's address was an eloquent tribute to the genius of the Beranger of Ireland, and was, we are informed, received with well merited applause.

THE "TRIBUNE" AND THE OTTAWA ELECTION.

Montreal, May 28th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—The Toronto Tribune is angry at the result of the Ottawa election and still keeps harping on the cause that led to the defeat of Mr. Featherstone by so unprecedented a majority. In order to set the troubled mind of the Tribune at rest on this disagreeable subject, I may state that the real cause of so crushing a defeat was that the Irish Catholics of Ottawa, disgusted at the manner in which they had been treated by the reformers in caucus, by the Government, and throughout the country, united almost to a man against the party and availed the opposition majority to 1254. The Irish Catholics of the Dominion Capital are in a better position to watch the proceedings of the Government than are their Co-religionists elsewhere. They see what is passing before their eyes, they take note of the appointments. They through the galleries during the parliamentary debates and they learn how utterly, how contemptuously their interests are ignored. When Mr. Currier resigned and a caucus meeting of the reform leaders was convened in order to select a candidate to oppose his re-election—the Irish Catholics at that meeting in the interests of their body through the country sought to nominate one of their own, and when Dr. Sweetland, Mr. Henderson and others plainly informed them it could not be, a defection took place. The result is known to your readers.

The Tribune now asks how could the Irish Catholics have been so unreasonable as to demand a Dominion representative when they had already a Catholic mayor and a member for the Local House. It seems to conveniently forget that the local house is merely a secondary affair, and that the mayor is only elected for a year and is as likely to be a Protestant as a Catholic. When, for instance, the last election for the local house took place Mr. Featherstone occupied the civic chair it did not prevent him from standing for the Local Legislature and thus, in the event of success, driving the Irish Catholics from the field altogether. When asked why he acted as he did, he replied "I do not recognize any religion in politics." So it seems we are the only section of the people of Canada which is to abide by certain fixed rules as to numbers and locality. The Catholics of Toronto occupy nearly the same relative status as the Protestants of Ottawa. Supposing then that in 1877 the former had a member in the Dominion House, and a representative in the Civic Chair, and that when the local elections came on and two Protestants were running a Catholic essayed to step in between and thus deprive them of all the honors, would it not have arisen from Sarnia to Gaspe against the covetousness and bigotry of the Irish Catholics? Yet this was the course actually pursued by the Reformers of Ottawa, Mr. J. P. Featherstone, the annihilated, was the man selected to drive out the Irish Catholics. Where the Catholics are in a minority, as in Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa, lines are drawn in their favor so that the minority may be represented. In Toronto there is no tacit agreement enabling a Catholic to represent one-third of the population.

What manner of journal is this Tribune which watches so intensely the appearance of an Irish Catholic head above water so that it may strike him down? To please it we must fall into a political sleep and forfeit all our rights. It makes a very great mistake when it encourages its correspondent, semi-occasional (an expectant Senator) to talk so glibly of a Mr. Starrs. Than Mr. Michael Starrs there is no honest man in all Canada. He enjoys the thorough confidence of the Irish of Ottawa. The Tribune is wrong when it charges him with duplicity during the election. The other Irish Catholic members of the caucus—except one—were as much disgusted at the bigotry of their confederates as Mr. Starrs, as indeed were some of the Protestants. In such cases it is not difficult for a correspondent to arrive at the truth without the aid of an informer. Your correspondent met several gentlemen who attended the caucus, on the streets, Catholics as well as Protestants, who made no secret whatever of the proceedings. The Tribune correspondent whom I believe to be Mayor Waller, admits that Dr. Sweetland and Mr. Henderson stated that the Protestant reformers would not vote for an Irish Catholic, the correspondent went no further.

I regret being forced to trespass so much on your space over a dead issue and will merely say in conclusion that the statements made in the Ottawa Correspondence of the True Witness and Irish Canadian were strictly true and I am afraid after each election in the future correspondents of Irish Catholic Journals will have to tell the same tale and the Tribune rise to explain and show cause why the reformers were beaten in like manner.

Yours respectfully,  
OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT

TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, of Woodstock, is our duly authorized travelling agents in Ontario.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE.

SIXTY HOUSES BURNED.

NAZARETH STREET IN RUINS.

About half-past one this morning an alarm was given from box 46 for a fire which broke out in Conroy's stable, on Dalhousie street, in rear of Nazareth street; the flames spread so fast that a second alarm was immediately sounded, and before ten minutes had elapsed, it was plainly to be seen that a most disastrous conflagration would take place. The whole brigade was early on the scene. The flames started at the Haymarket end of Nazareth street, and aided by a high wind, spread with

ALMOST LIGHTNING RAPIDITY

towards the southern end of the street, and soon a row of six houses, as well as the saw mill and buildings at the back of the dwellings were a mass of flames. The wind increasing carried the devouring element into Esplan's lumber yard, where the piled up wood, dry from the recent hot weather, was soon wrapped in

THE FIERY EMBRACE

of the devouring element. This, with Maxwell's planing mill, was utterly destroyed. Meantime, the people on the opposite side of the road, were busy removing their goods, fearing that their houses might catch from the cinders, which were flying in all directions. Soon a momentary change in the wind carried the flames over to the eastern side of the street, and the fire began to burn towards William street as well as in a southerly direction. At 2.20 the front wall of the eight or ten houses on the west side of the street,

FELL WITH A CRASH,

and shortly after the north gable came down; but fortunately no one was injured. All this time the firemen were doing their utmost to check the advance of the flames, but the water pressure appeared to be weak, possibly on account of there being so many branches at work, every additional stream of course reducing the force of the others; then too, the hose had to be laid to a hydrant on the far side of the Haymarket, and the distance would tend to lessen the force from the mains. As far as we could ascertain, about eighty families have been

RENDERED HOMELESS.

and it was a pitiable sight to see the poor creatures, half clothed, rushing about endeavouring to save at least some portion of their goods. Women were frantically calling for their children, temporarily lost in the crowd; while the little ones were, in many cases, amused at the sight of the flames, little knowing what ruin it was causing to their parents. We fear the loss to these poor people will be heavy, for it is not likely that they were adequately, if at all, insured. Among other property destroyed were several

VALUABLE HORSES

that could not be rescued from the stables in rear of the burning buildings.

LATEST NEWS.

DEAD.—Don Ramon Cabrera, the famous Carlist Chief, is dead.

MANITOBA.—Immigrants are returning to this city from Manitoba.

MORRIS ARRESTS.—It is announced from Madrid that further arrests were made there on Saturday.

COMMUNISTS PARDONED.—By official decree twenty-six Communists have been pardoned.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.—Sixteen thousand soldiers will be sent to Cuba the coming autumn.

PANIC AT JERUSALEM.—The Bedouins are becoming troublesome in Palestine, and there is a panic at Jerusalem.

EASTERN WAR.—An understanding has been arrived at between Russia and the Great Powers, as to the localization of the war.

MILITIA BRIEFINGS.—It is not unlikely that a number of English militia regiments will be embodied for permanent service at any early date.

PAPAL JUBILEE FUND.—Ireland's contribution to the Papal Jubilee fund amounts to over \$100,000. England has contributed \$75,000.

FRANCE AFFAIRS.—The French Minister of the Interior, in a recent address, summarized the programme of the new Cabinet in the comprehensive sentence:—The Marshal is order and peace.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.—There was a meeting of the Roman Catholic Council of public instruction in Quebec on Saturday; all the bishops were present.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.—The Spanish Minister at Washington has informed the Secretary of State that an international exhibition of fine arts will take place at Madrid in January, 1878.

INAUGURATION OF DIAZ.—The Spanish Secretary of State having been officially notified of Diaz's inauguration, responded that due instructions would be sent to the Spanish Minister in Mexico.

ALSACE-LORRAINE ARMY REINFORCEMENT.—The Emperor of Germany has signed the decree relative to the reinforcement of the army in Alsace and Lorraine.

REMOVED RESIGNATION OF THE SULTAN.—It is rumored from Vienna that the Sultan will shortly abdicate. Renewed fears of internal troubles at Constantinople exist. The Ministerial crisis continues.

WAR FEELING IN SERBIA.—LONDON, May 29.—A St. Petersburg telegram says the warlike feeling in Serbia is general and urgent, but Russia discourages Serbia's participation. The Russian policy is to abstain from stirring up revolution.

COMMERCIAL TREATY ABANDONED.—The informal preliminary negotiations, commenced with a view to elaborating a treaty of commerce with the United States, have been discontinued, and will not be renewed at present.

ABSCONDER CAPTURED.—F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, Nitcha, Kan., who absconded with \$90,000, has been captured on the Mexican border. The stolen money was not recovered.

AUSTRIA AND THE VATICAN.—The Pope in receiving the Austrian pilgrims deplored the change in Austria's behaviour towards the Holy See, whose rights she formerly defended even by force of arms.

"THE CITY OF BRUSSELS"—LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Crowds assembled at the landing and on the pier to see the "City of Brussels" which came up the river in charge of four tugs. The Dock Board steamer with General Grant and a number of others went to welcome her.

RECEPTION OF EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.—A number of persons boarded the Indiana at Queenstown, to welcome Gen. Grant. He has received a communication from the Mayor of Liverpool which is probably an official invitation.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN WINNIPEG, MAN.—Five children are already dead from the explosion on the Queen's Birthday; two men and one other child are hourly expected to die. It is said the Hudson Bay Company's influence prevents any inquest being held.

THE DAKOTA ENQUIRY.—The Court of Inquiry investigating the loss of the Dakota rendered a verdict censuring the captain and second and fourth officers for carelessness, but not considering the carelessness sufficient to warrant the withdrawal of their certificates.

FORMATIONS FOR ATTACK.—Some modifications in the instructions laid down on the formations for attack have been published, and will be embodied in the field exercises; a new edition of which will shortly be published; the instructions form an interesting study.

FORGED EXTRADITION WARRANT.—Four Mexican refugees at Eagle Pass, Texas, have just been saved from death by a timely telegram. They had been demanded on an illegal and pretended warrant of extradition from the Mexican authorities, which the State Department refused to comply with.

RECEPTION OF THE PILGRIMS.—LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The passengers of the "City of Brussels" landed all well. Deputations from the Liverpool Roman Catholic Societies went out in two tugs to welcome them. The pilgrims were conducted to the hotel, to be entertained by the Roman Catholic Club. A 7: Drum will be sung at the Pro-Cathedral. The pilgrims will then proceed directly to Rome.

PROCESSION.—The boys attending the schools of the Christian Brothers assembled on the Champ du Mars at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, many of them dressed in Zouave and other picturesque costumes, and headed by their band with banners flying, they proceeded on their annual pilgrimage to the Bonsecours Church. The procession was about 3,000 strong.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF LERNO.—The Herald's New Orleans special says arrangements have been made with the States of Mexico, Sinaloa, Hidalgo, Chippas, Jalisco, Tubasco and Campeche, to pronounce for Lerdo as soon as a movement is to be made on his side. Lerdo's followers boast that they will hold the Mexican capital within three months.

A HINT FOR CANADA.—The U. S. Consul at Odessa, Russia, in a recent report to the State Department, says implements of agriculture might come in great quantities to this country if our manufacturers would make an effort in that direction, and adapt their implements for the use of the peasantry of this country. The principal thing to be done is to make them exceedingly firm and strong.

RESIGNATION OF TURKISH MINISTERS.—A correspondent says the Turkish Ministers of War and Finance have apparently tendered their resignations; the Sultan's decision is still pending. The Grand Vizier wishes to mediate with the Chamber, and has conferred with some of the leading members on the formation of a new Cabinet. Mahmoud Damad Pasha declares for an unbending opposition to the Chamber.

TURK FRENCH CRISIS.—President MacMahon, speaking at Compiègne on Saturday, said the recent cabinet change only assures the stability of the interior, and the peace of the exterior of France. He will not mix with outside politics. Bismarck in an interview with the French charge d'affaires, expressed great disapprobation of the French Cabinet. The Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved sooner than was at first expected.

DOMINION DAY.—An effort is being made by the Ottawa merchants to have a grand demonstration on Dominion day, which will eclipse anything ever held in that part of Canada. It is proposed to have a grand procession in the morning, in which the national and other societies will take part, as well as a military review in the afternoon, picnics and races; in the evening a procession, fireworks and grand illumination of the city.

LOSS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The following despatch, dated City of Mexico, gives particulars of the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer City of San Francisco.—In latitude 16.3, north, and longitude 98.36, west, struck an unknown rock May 15th, at 9 a.m., on a bright, clear day, sank and became a total loss in one hour and two minutes; no lives lost; passengers arrived at Acapulco on the 18th, in the Mexican gunboat Mexico, and leave for Costa Rica on the 20th instant.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived at Washington on Sunday for the purpose of having an interview with General Sherman upon the management of affairs along the Rio Grande, as to the policy of the Government in resisting the incursion of Mexican marauders. The Secretary of War says nothing has yet been developed, nor will anything definite be known until after the consultation with General Ord.

GREEK DEMANDS GUARANTEES FROM THE PORTS.—The Greek Chambers assembled Monday, and the Ministry having been defeated, immediately resigned. Greece has demanded guarantees from the Ports for the protection of all privileges she is entitled to under the constitution, and seems likely to give a great deal of trouble. A warlike demonstration was made by the populace of Athens, on Monday, in front of the royal palace.

PREPARING TO CROSS THE DANUBE.—The Russians now appear to be preparing in earnest for making the passage of the Danube, which it is said will be attempted on the 10th of next month. The Turks, too, seem to be expecting the crossing to be attempted shortly, the commander-in-chief having ordered all persons not provided with six months provisions, to clear out of Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla and Silistria within twelve days.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL GRANT.—General Grant arrived in Liverpool on Monday. The Consul-General and Vice-Consul, with several prominent Americans, went in the tender to meet the ship. The Mayor of Liverpool, with a number of prominent citizens, received Grant at the landing stage. Hearty cheers followed the tender as Gen. Grant and his family left the steamer. Many members of the Common Council and a large crowd of citizens received the tender with cheers.

THE HOLY TABERNACLE ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.—ANNUAL EXPOSITION.—The annual and most important exposition of the work of the Tabernacle Association will take place on Monday, the 4th of June, and the following days, in the convent of the Congregation of Our Lady. The exhibition will commence at three o'clock P.M. His lordship the Bishop of Montreal will solemnly bless the ornaments and altar linen prepared by the ladies of the Tabernacle Association. It will close on the 6th of June at five P.M.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT SHUMLA.—A Shumla despatch says a great concentration of troops has been effected here, the number being estimated at 60,000 infantry and 5,000 horsemen. The troops are in constant readiness, but their generals do not expect to be called into action for another month. The elite of the Turkish officers are assembled here and appear anxious for a speedy encounter. A strong body was sent to occupy the defile at Plavady. The Varna and Rustchuk Railway passes through it. The position is one of the greatest importance. The condition of the troops is satisfactory. Several thousand Circassian horsemen are now on their way here.

THE PORTS AND PARLIAMENT.—A despatch says the proclamation of a holy war looks like yielding to the popular demand that the Sultan should join the army. The proposal that the Sultan quit Constantinople has naturally raised the question whether it is safe to leave behind a Parliament which is becoming more difficult to manage and which has the whole population of Constantinople with it. It is no wonder that Constantinople during the last few days has been filled with rumours of impending dissolution, coup d'etat, &c. It is felt even at the palace that Moushtar Pasha's incapacity necessitates his recall, yet the first attempt of the Chamber in this case to directly influence the course of affairs may mature the Porte's resolution to check interference by prorogation at least.

PERSONALS.

PERRAULT—Mr. Perrault has been named commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.

OATES—Mr. W. Oates, the London Catholic publisher, has left a personality of £30,000.

ROSSA—John O'Donovan Rossa has just graduated from the New York University Law School.

DUFFY—A bust of Sir Charles Cavan Duffy has been ordered for the Australian National Gallery.

BISMARCK—Bismarck is, it is said, dissatisfied with the state of affairs in France.

BARNUM—This "prince of showmen" is exhibiting in Montreal. He leaves to-day.

HARPER—Fletcher Harper, the youngest and last surviving member of the original firm of Harper & Brothers, died this morning from gastric fever.

PAGET—Lord Clarence Paget and Miss Paget are the guests of the Governor-General at Bideau Hall.

BUTT—It is Charles Butt, Q. C. not the Home Rule leader, who is named for a judgeship soon to become vacant.

McCLOSKEY—May 19th Cardinal McCloskey administered confirmation to 500 boys at the Pro-rectory, Westchester, N. Y.

MOORE—Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Charleston, was consecrated bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., on May 13.

O'FARRELL—Rev. Father O'Farrell, of New York, preached in St. Patrick's Church, in this city on Sunday morning, to an immense congregation.

BURKE—Father Burke has entirely recovered his health and strength, and considers a second visit to this country as not improbable.

WILLY—Col. Wily, direct r of militia stores, not Col. Powell, as before stated has gone to England on business connected with that department.

GRANT—General Grant was mustered in as a comrade of George G. Meade, Past Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia, on May 16.

McGEE—Colonel James McGee is engaged in preparing a history of the Irish Brigade, with the facts of which no one is more conversant.

CARROLL—Governor Carroll, of Maryland, was married at the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore, to Miss Cartier Thompson, of Virginia, on May 14.

OLEARY—Mr. Daniel O'Leary the Champion pedestrian was presented with an address by the people of Cork. The address was signed by "Barry J. Sheehan" Mayor of the City.

HIGGALD—By the conversion of Mr. Higgald, member for Cavan, of the 102 seats now filled in Ireland, 51, or half of them are Catholics, a circumstance unknown for about two centuries.

GIBBONS—Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, Va., has been named as co-adjutor to Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, with the right of succession.

THE LT. GOVERNOR—Lieut. Governor Letellier paid a visit to the Ursuline Convent Quebec last week and was received with demonstrations of popularity by the inmates.

LETELLIER—The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, had a dinner party at Spencer Wood on Monday, in honor of the archbishops and bishops in town.

LANGTON—Mr. Langton, Auditor-General, while on his way to Danville to see his son, who is ill there, was robbed of his money and tickets at Watertown.

MEAGHER—A Grand complimentary benefit is to be tendered to Thomas B. Meagher, (only son of General Thomas F. Meagher), at the Lyceum Theatre, New York to-morrow evening.

SCOTCH—The Pope promised the Scotch pilgrims who visited him recently that he would reconstitute the hierarchy of Scotland when the number of Catholics was sufficient.

SMITH—Mr. Marcus Smith, acting Chief Engineer of Canada Pacific Railway has left Ottawa for Thunder Bay. He will go over the line of the road from that place to led River, and examine the work now in progress.

PLUNKET—During the absence of Sir Edward Thornton in Europe, the British Mission at Washington will be in charge of the Hon. Francis Richard Plunket, Secretary of the Legation, who is a son of the Earl of Fingal.

LACHOSSE—Mr. J. McKeown, Secretary of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, has received a letter from the Secretary of the Toronto Club, accepting a challenge, and suggesting that the match be played on the 9th June at Toronto.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—Mr. Gregory, agent of the Minister of Marine, has received instructions to prepare the Dominion steamship "Druid" for Lord Dufferin's annual fishing cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

MACMAHON—President MacMahon states positively that the Paris Exhibition will open on May 1st, 1878, as announced. He expresses his purpose of strictly adhering to the Constitution in all his acts, his sole aim being the salvation of France.

ORDINATIONS—The following gentlemen were on Sunday morning ordained in the Basilica, Quebec:—To the priesthood—The Rev. A. Deaudet, A. Caron, E. Moisan, P. Hoy, M. Bouliane and E. Lamontagne; to be sub-deacons—the Rev. Olivier Mathieu and J. Chassoux.

CARPENTER.—The funeral of the late Dr. Carpenter took place Saturday afternoon from deceased's residence, Brandon Lodge, Guy street. The remains were enclosed in a polished rosewood casket, which was decorated on the surface with garlands of the choicest flowers.

MCGEEVEY—Messrs O'Connor and Hogg, barristers, Ottawa, have received instructions from Hon. Thomas McGreevey, Quebec, to enter an action against the Ottawa Free Press, on account of alleged libellous matter contained in an editorial paragraph which appeared in that journal some days ago. The damages are laid at \$100,000.

TIMLIN—Father Timlin, was buried in Cobourg on Friday last; his funeral was attended by a large concourse of people of all denominations, amongst whom were several Protestant ministers. The funeral services were conducted by Bishop O'Brien of Kingston, assisted by nineteen parish priests.

WALSH—Very Rev. Canon Walsh, of Portsmouth, N.H., has had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the Pope in recognition of his long and faithful services to the Church. Archbishop Madalesca, of Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean, has appointed Canon Walsh his honorary Vicar-General.

TASCHEREAU—The corner stone of the new parish church of St. David de Loube Riviere was laid on Sunday with all the solemnity customary on such occasions. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, officiated. St. David is a new parish, formed out of territory taken respectively from Notre Dame de Levis and St. Romuald D'Etchemin.

THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

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WAR NOTES.

A TURKISH AMNESTY.—A decree has been issued by the Sultan granting an amnesty to all the Bulgarians who participated in the insurrection.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The New York papers publish intelligence from San Francisco, stating that the Russian fleet has received orders to be in readiness to sail at a moment's notice.

ENLISTING IN THE TURKISH FOREIGN LEGION.—A telegram from Paris says that the Turkish Embassy at Paris is besieged by application of those desiring to enlist in the Foreign Legion, which is being formed under General Klappa. Over two hundred retired English officers have volunteered.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT ODESSA.—A correspondent of the Globe in Russia states that last week a commissariat officer at Odessa was detected adulterating flour about to be sent to the army with lime and other substances. He was immediately tried, and shot within 24 hours after the discovery took place. The Government trust that this summary execution will put a stop to these practices, which caused so much suffering to the Russian soldiers during the Crimean war.

THREATENED MAROHEDAN RISING AGAINST ENGLAND.—The St. Petersburg Vedomosti says England's neutrality is solely caused by Afghanistan declaring war against the Anglo-Indian Empire. Lord Lytton's perfidious policy in occupying Kheilat made it necessary for Shere Ali to declare a holy war against the British Government. Persia, too, it adds, is on the side of Russia, consequently the English are afraid the Asiatic allies of Russia will kindle a conflagration extending to the Himalayas.

TURKISH PROTEST ON THE ACTION OF ROUMANIA.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the Ambassadors accredited to the Great Powers protesting in energetic terms against the action of Roumania. The note says the Porte was convinced the Principalities would always be able to find in the provisions of the Treaty of Paris sufficient means to cause their territory to be respected. The Porte declares Russia has violated international engagements, and charges the Princes Government with dilatorily replying to the Porte's invitation to concerted military action, and at the same time with secretly treating with Russia, and so facilitating the invasion of the Turkish Empire.

BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA.—The following is the substance of the official notification regarding the blockade proclaimed in the Black Sea.—"The Ottoman Government places in a state of siege all the Russian coast of the Black Sea between Tchumuksin and the estuary of Kilia. The blockade will become effective on May 5th. Three days delay will be granted to merchant vessels proceeding to port on the blockaded coasts, and five days to those leaving. Vessels seeking to enter or leave invested waters after such delay will be treated as enemies. Notification will be made to vessels entering waters, and ignorant of the state of the blockade."

FEELING IN ENGLAND IN REGARD TO THE WAR.—There can be no two opinions as to which side the vast—nay, the overwhelming—majority of the English people incline in the war that is now raging on the shores of the Black Sea, between the Moslem and the Moscovite. Much as Mr. Gladstone may declaim and other pseudo-liberals may try to discredit their Government for their evident leanings towards Turkey, there is no mistaking the feeling of nine-tenths of the English people. It is thoroughly anti-Russian. This does not arise out of love for Turkey, but from fear of Russia. The great Colossus of the North is hated in proportion as he is feared.

SPEECH OF THE CZAR.—The Emperor received the Estates the other day. Addressing them his Majesty said:—"Six weeks ago I here expressed a hope of peaceful solution of the Eastern question. I wished to spare to the utmost the precious blood of my subjects, but my efforts have been in vain. God has willed it otherwise. My Kischeneff manifesto has announced to the empire that the moment I had foreseen had arrived. Fully answering my expectations the whole of Russia, with Moscow at its head, has responded. To-day it is my happiness, conjointly with the Empire, to be able to thank my people for their patriotism—a patriotism which has been proved by deeds. The readiness they have displayed to undergo sacrifices exceeds our expectations. May God assist us to fulfil the task, and may He bless our troops who are about to engage in the combat for faith, Emperor, and fatherland."

NAVAL AND MILITARY ACTIVITY.—One hundred boiler makers in Keyham factory have been ordered to work extra time to facilitate the completion of vessels under repair belonging to the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons; and Messrs. Rennie have been requested to proceed with the repairs of the engines of the Invincible, and also with the fixing of her new boilers as rapidly as possible. The fact of a medical inspection of the Army Service Corps having been ordered to be made, a circumstance out of the usual course, has been taken as a sign that the corps is to be in readiness for special service. The horses, also have been inspected and assorted, so that the best of them may at any time be selected for particular duty if required. The War Office have issued orders to infantry and other regiments to train their regimental transport, as usually done before commencing the autumn manoeuvres; and a sergeant's detachment of the 5th Fusiliers has been attached to the transport branch of the Army Service Corps for instruction, of which a short course will suffice, as men have been chosen who are able to ride.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS THERE TO. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN HATCHETTE, of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Grocer, there carrying on business as such, under the name, style and firm of JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 115. DAME MARY JANE BALFOUR, wife of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Montreal, shoemaker, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said WILLIAM JOHNSON, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action en separation des biens has been instituted by the said Plaintiff, against the said Defendant, her husband, JAMES M. GLASS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 18th May, 1877.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 342. Dame Rose Delima Charest, wife of Edmond Laflamme, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action for separation from him as to property. ARTHUR DESJARDINS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 22nd May, 1871.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STRONG & Co., Portland, Maine.

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. NOTICE. WE HAVE this day admitted Mr. CORNELIUS McDONNELL a partner in our firm, the business of which, from this date, will be carried on under the name of MCGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. MCGAUVRAN & TUCKER. May 1st, 1877.

In reference to the above notice, the undersigned respectfully solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm since its establishment in the year 1854, and they promise on their part to exert themselves with increased energy to retain the character for fair and liberal dealing enjoyed for the past twenty-three years. We possess superior facilities for carrying on every branch of the Lumber trade, and are prepared at short notice to execute orders promptly and satisfactorily, in our Saw-mill, Planing-mill, Sash, Door and Box Factory. Our lumber stock comprises Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood, Square and Flat Timber, Cedars, Sawn Lumber, Seasoned and Green of every grade and thickness, Scantling, Laths, Turnings, Shingles, etc. All orders addressed to our Office, No. 31 Joseph street, corner of Canning street, will receive immediate attention. MCGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. Montreal, May 1st, 1877. 38-m

FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS! CURE OF EPILEPSY OR FALLING FITS BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons suffering from this distressing malady will find Hancock's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing it. The following certificate should be read by all the afflicted: it is in every respect true. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kan., April 2, 1876. SETH S. HANCOCK, Dear Sir:—The Epileptic Pills that I received from you last September have accomplished all that you recommended them to do. My son is hearty, stout, and robust; he is as hearty as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner of a man, being red and rosy. Before he commenced taking your Pills he was a very pale and delicate looking child, and had Epileptic Fits for about four years, and seeing your Pills advertised in the Christian Instructor, I sent to you and got two boxes of them, and he has not had a fit since he commenced taking them; he has been exposed to all changes of weather in going to school and on the farm, and he has not had a fit nor a symptom of one since he commenced taking your Pills. He learns well at school, and his mind is clear and quick. I feel that you are not sufficiently paid for the service and benefit you have been to us in restoring our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that I hear of that is afflicted in that way. Respectfully, etc., LEWIS THORNBROUGH. Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$37. Address, SETH S. HANCOCK, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS THERE TO. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN HATCHETTE, of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Grocer, there carrying on business as such, under the name, style and firm of JOHN HATCHETTE & CO. An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his Creditors, and on FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. JOHN HATCHETTE, by DAY & DAY, His Attorneys, ad litem. Montreal, 26th April, 1877.

District of Montreal, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Esther Laurent of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Brunet, of the same place, trader and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Joseph Brunet, Defendant. An action for separation of property has been instituted in the cause returnable on the 21st May next. MONTREAL, 7 May, 1877. ROY & BOUTILLIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MONTREAL, } Mary Eliza Laughlin of Mont- Superior COURT, } real, duly authorized, Plaintiff; No. 2352. vs. Charles Walters, gentleman, of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation of property was this day issued in this case. MONTREAL, 25th April, 1877. A. BRUNET, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 115. DAME MARY JANE BALFOUR, wife of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Montreal, shoemaker, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said WILLIAM JOHNSON, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action en separation des biens has been instituted by the said Plaintiff, against the said Defendant, her husband, JAMES M. GLASS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 18th May, 1877.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 342. Dame Rose Delima Charest, wife of Edmond Laflamme, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action for separation from him as to property. ARTHUR DESJARDINS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 22nd May, 1871.

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS. ON AND AFTER MAY 5, SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued during the Summer Months, between Montreal and neighboring Stations at SINGLE FARES, valid for return until MONDAY following date of issue included. Further information can be obtained on application to the Company's Agents. JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager. Montreal, April 25, 1877.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings.) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal. THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere. Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Jan. 8, '75

OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

MATTHEW CAHAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61—INSPECTOR STREET—61 MONTREAL. JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general 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. [47-53]

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF HATS AND CAPS, AT 232 M'GILL STREET. Extra quality Silk Hats made in the latest styles, and of the best French Plush reduced to \$5.50. Other qualities proportionately low. Travelling Caps from 25c. to \$1.25. Boys Scotch Caps at 75c. and \$1. English and American Soft and Stiff Felt in great variety, from 50c. to \$4. Wm. ROBERTSON, Practical Hatter. N.B.—Silk Hats Dressed for 40c, while you wait.

THIS PAPER is kept on File with GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, where Advertising Contracts can be made.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A Choice Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.



FARMERS' COLUMN.

SELECTIONS.—Grow those crops you know best how to grow, adapted to your soil, location, markets and means, grow them every year, be the price high or low, study them so as to grow good crops when others fail, until you can grow them profitably at prices at which other would starve.

LOADING COWS.—Does the dairyman ever suspect that some cows are dreadful loaders? If flies happen to be particularly bad some cows will spend most of their time standing in the water. Some dairymen think the act of standing in the water absorbs the milk from cows. They little suspect it is simply the effect of loading away her time.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.—It seems to be a great puzzle to some persons how to get rid of noxious weeds. There is one certain method, which never fails, if it is properly and persistently put into practice, namely, keep all the leaves and stems cut close down to the surface. It makes but little difference what kind of an instrument is used for this purpose, whether it be the hoe, plough or cultivator, only let it be used so frequently that the plant can get no opportunity for breathing, as it were through its leaves.

CARROTS INSTEAD OF EGGS.—An exchange says, "It is not generally known that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for eggs in puddings. They must, for this purpose, be boiled and mashed, and passed through a coarse cloth or hair sieve strainer. The pulp is then introduced among the other ingredients of the pudding, to the total omission of eggs. A pudding made in this way is much lighter than where eggs are used, and is much more palatable. On the principle of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent housewife's attention."

THE BEST FIELD BEANS.—The American Rural Home says that in Western New York the medium and marrow are most planted and the white kidney and early pea to a limited extent. The medium is considered the most reliable, as from its early ripening it is less effected by the vicissitudes of the seasons. It sells for less, however, than the other varieties named. The marrow is quite a popular variety, and on a strong soil is very productive. It is quoted thirty-five cents a bushel higher than medium in the Rochester market, now, and the same as kidney. The white kidney has large stalks, requires a longer season to be matured in, and is more liable to be spoiled in ripening. When everything, however, is favorable, it will, of course, make a difference in what way the beans are planted as to the quantity of seed required, but farmers generally use about a bushel of the marrows and mediums to the acre, rather more of the kidneys, and about half as much as the pea bean.

AIR SLACK LIME FOR CHICKENS.—In a recent conversation with an experienced chicken grower he informed us that he had been very successful in conquering gapes in young fowls by the application of air-slack lime. As soon as manifestation appears, he confines his chickens in a box one at a time, sufficiently large to contain the bird, and places a coarse piece of cotton or linen cloth over the top. Upon the top of this he places the pulverized lime, and taps the screen sufficiently to cause the lime to fall through. This lime-dust the fowl inhales, causing it to sneeze, and in a short time the cause of the gapes is thrown out in the form of a slimy mass or masses of worms, which had accumulated in the windpipe and smaller air vessels. This remedy he considers superior to any he has ever tried, and he seldom fails to effect a perfect cure. He has assured all those mechanical means by which it is attempted to dislodge the Entozoons with instruments made of whalebone, hog's bristles, or fine wire, alleging that people are quite as certain to push the gape worms further down the throat of the fowls as to draw them out.—Lancaster Farmer.

ARTIFICIAL MOTHER.—There often occurs in the raising of chickens a case where the hen weans her brood too early, or by disease or accident, they are deprived of her shadowing wing and genial warmth. We may sometimes be able to repair this loss by dividing them among other broods; but such attempts are often attended with risks we do not care to encounter, hen step-mothers not being proverbial for amiability. The best substitute is the artificial mother, which consists of a board twelve or thirteen inches square, sufficient for one brood, to which is tacked loosely a piece of long woolled sheep-skin. It should be four inches high in front and two inches at the back side. Or, a still better arrangement is to suspend the "mother" four inches from the ground or floor, leaving the two sides to be curtained with flannel for ingress and egress, while two inclined planes, slanting from the centre (which is within two inches of the sheep-skin), afford opportunity for the "crowding" of the larger chick with the consequent smothering of the smaller ones, as may be the case when the first-named plan is adopted. Small holes for ventilation should be made in the sheltering-top, and sulphur sprinkled among the wool to prevent the collection of vermin.—Poultry World.

TO OBTAIN FRUIT FROM BARREN TREES.—A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says: "I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear that I blundered on. Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaved considerably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a string to a limb and fastened it to the stake. The next year blossomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree, and, as Tim Bunker said, 'It set me a thinking; and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight that it prevented the sap from returning to the roots; consequently it formed fruit buds. Having a couple of pear trees large enough to bear that had never blossomed I took a coarse twine and wrapped it several times around the tree above the lower limbs and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blossomed as white as a sheet, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. I have since tried the experiment on several trees almost with the same result. I think it is a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong cord around a tree, or single limb, and tie, the tighter the better; and you will be pleased with the result; the next winter or spring the cord may be taken off."

ROOT CULTURE.—Generally speaking, says an agricultural paper, you may estimate a man's farming, both as to methods and results, by the reply to the question, does he grow turnips? If he does, he must have a stock to eat them, and if he feeds a large number of animals he will have considerable manure wherewith to enrich the farm. As you travel through the country, you cannot fail to note that root cellars and the general signs of thrift go hand in hand together. The great work of our farming is manure, and this is an article that, in the majority of cases, must be manufactured on the farm. In the neighborhood of towns and villages manure may be purchased, but it is costly both as regards time and money; time spent in hauling and money paid per load. It is altogether preferable to make the manure in one's own barnyard by keeping all the stock that can be well maintained. The fertility of the land should be maintained under any circumstances. Farming is really profitable only to the extent to which there is gain secured over and above the cost of preserving the strength and productivity of the soil. Any other method of securing apparent profit is delusive. It is drawing on capital; it is disposing of a modicum of the farm itself; it is slowly but surely killing the goose that lays the golden egg. By all means let large root crops be raised, and plenty of stock kept to consume them and transmute them into manure.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m.

ST. PIERRE & SCALLON, ADVOCATES. No. 6 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. [16-6m]

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c., &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.E.C.L.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.

Office of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.

To MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENKENERRY. PRICE, 85 PER PACKAGE. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 391 St. Joseph Street.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c &c. 1-y-36

Advertisement for Dr. Joseph's Boot Store, featuring an illustration of a man in a top hat and a woman in a long dress. Text includes '242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL' and 'GO TO HEELEMAN'S BOOT STORE'.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED

Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete low-price work (only \$2.50), treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, etc.; illustrated, and 81 cheaper than any other; every body wants it. One new agent cleared \$350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Freight paid to Canada. Send quickly for proof of above, opinions of officials, clergy, and press, sample pages, full description, and extra terms. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. CAUTION Beware of falsely claimed official and worthless books. Sent for Proof. 34-13

Advertisement for Geo. Bishop & Co's Engravers, featuring an illustration of a printing press. Text includes 'ORDER YOUR CARDS AT GEO. BISHOP & CO'S ENGRAVERS' and '169 ST. JAMES ST.'.

RICHARD BURKE, CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

ESTABLISHED 1864. GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET,

NOTICE. OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be Sold from \$6.50 to \$9.50. TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Patterns to select from. TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6. BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards. GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy. S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor, 424 Notre Dame Street.

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET, and of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq., C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect.

The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

Table titled 'THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.' and 'List of Prizes:'. It lists various prize amounts and their corresponding values, such as '1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000.00' and '500 Building Lots, valued each at \$500.00'.

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeit, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director. F. X. COCHUE, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, featuring an illustration of a bottle. Text includes 'A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing.' and 'Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.'

Advertisement for JOHN BURNS, featuring an illustration of a man in a top hat. Text includes '675 Craig Street' and 'SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, Hotel and Family Ranges.'

St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2 '75]

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00. REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CHURNS; CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS, CHINA PAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal. (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

Table listing steamship routes and schedules. Includes destinations like 'MONTANA', 'DAKOTA', 'WYOMING', 'WISCONSIN', 'NEVADA', 'IDAHO' and dates like '19-12m'.

ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS

1876-7—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—1876-7 This Company's Lines are composed of the undoubted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

Table listing ship names, tonnage, and commanders for the Allan Line. Includes 'SARDINIAN', 'POLYNESIAN', 'SARMATIAN', 'HIBERNIAN', 'CASPIAN', 'SCANDINAVIAN', 'PRUSSIAN', 'AUSTRIAN', 'NESTORIAN', 'MORAVIAN', 'PERUVIAN', 'MANTOAN', 'NOVA-SCOTIAN', 'CANADIAN', 'COURTIAN', 'ACADIAN', 'WALDESIAN', 'PHENICIAN', 'NEWFOUNDLAND'.

FROM PORTLAND Sarmatian ..... 21st April Caspian ..... 28th " RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin ..... \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation) Intermediate ..... \$40 00 Steerage from Montreal ..... 25 00

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation. RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Cabin ..... \$60 Intermediate ..... 40 Steerage ..... 25 An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUCX or E. DUPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BEUSS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & IIUO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALAN ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal July 10, 1876.

Advertisement for LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, featuring an illustration of a sewing machine. Text includes 'Price \$35 with Attachments.' and 'The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.'

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Advertisement for J.P. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, featuring an illustration of a man in a top hat. Text includes '157 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball.)' and 'A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.'

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GLOVES!

Homer records the fact of Lartees having worn Gloves. Xenophon complains that Cyrus did not wear Gloves. Modern poets accord to CHEAPSIDE the first place for a good assortment of Cheap Gloves.

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Grenadines! Grenadines! Black Satin Stripe Grenadines, worth 50c, choice 25c yard. Canvas Grenadines, 40c, 50c.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! 1 Lot Plain Summer Serges, worth 25c, for 12 1/2c. 1 Lot Grey Summer Serges, worth 40c, for 20c. 1 Lot Grey Worsted Summer Serges, worth 50c, for 25c.

Stockings were worn during the latter days of the Roman Empire. The Scotch invented the art of knitting Stockings in the early part of the 16th Century.

Towards the latter part of the 19th Century there was a great rush for cheap Stockings at CHEAPSIDE, 437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET. Men's Brown & Cotton Hose, Merino Feet, 12 1/2c.

Prints, 53 inches wide, only 6c. Grey Cotton, wide, only 6c. Lace Curtains, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

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French Cashmere at 50c. Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best. Black Lustres at 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

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House Furnishing Goods. Good Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c a yard. Horrocks' Sheatings, Plain and Twill.

Table Linens, all widths, 72-inch to 90-inch. Table Ollcloths. Stair Linens, all widths.

A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR. Montreal, May 22nd, 1877.

RECEPTION OF THE AB-LEGATE IN MONTREAL.

ACTION OF THE IRISH SOCIETIES. On Sunday last, a special meeting of the presidents and officers of the several Irish Catholic Societies of Montreal—religious, national, temperance, benevolent and literary—called by Mr. B. Devlin, M.P., was held in the large Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, Craig-street, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception in this city of the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Ab-Legate of the Holy See, to the Dominion of Canada.

On Saturday morning next, 2nd June, the officers of the several societies in regalia, preceded by bands, and accompanied so far as convenient by the members of each society, and by such other of the parishioners as feel inclined to attend to proceed to the wharf of the Quebec boat, and give welcome to the Right Rev. Prelate; the President of St. Jean Baptiste Society on the part of the French people, and Mr. Devlin, President of St. Patrick's Society, on the part of the Irish, making special escort.

On Monday evening 4th, there will be a grand torch-light procession, the various societies again appearing in regalia. The Ab-Legate will be surrounded at the Palace, and will afterwards receive the representatives of the Irish and French.

On Tuesday evening 5th, the Ab-Legate will in the large Hall of St. Mary's College—the Church of the Gesù—receive deputations from the Irish and French Catholics of Montreal, when Mr. Devlin, on the part of the Irish citizens, will present an address of congratulation and welcome, and the President of St. Jean Baptiste Society will perform a like pleasant duty on the part of his co-nationalists.

This so far will conclude the popular display. The meeting on Sunday as we have said, entered with unanimous spirit and full-heartedness into the preliminaries.

On motion of Mr. George Murphy, seconded by Mr. Kelly, Mr. Stephen J. Meany, LL.B., Mr. Barry, advocate, B.C.L., and Mr. Rafferty were appointed a committee to prepare the address of the Irish people of Montreal to the representative of His Holiness.

A committee was also appointed to make contract for the supply of the necessary number of torches for the procession of Monday night.

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CITY ITEMS.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—Messrs. Hickson, Sergeant, Hansford, and Spicer have left on a tour of inspection over the Grand Trunk west.

UNDESIRABLE VISITORS.—The Chief of Police received a telegram from Plattsburg on Saturday afternoon warning him that a dozen suspected pickpockets had left for Montreal that morning.

IN BAD ORDER.—The sidewalk in Canning street, near the police station, is reported in a very dangerous condition. So is the sidewalk on Young street, between Smith and Wellington streets.

FERRY BOATS.—Two boats were in the ferry service between the Island and the city Sunday afternoon, and were crowded every trip. Picnic parties seemed to be numerous.

THE WOUNDED FIREMEN.—The wounded firemen in the Hospital are gaining strength in the good hands taking care of them. Reddy is able to be up, but it will be some little time before he can leave the hospital. Bishop is on duty again at No. 5, but will have to take good care of himself for a week or so.

THE LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The Toronto Lacrosse Club, it is said, intend making great efforts to retain the championship till next year, when they purpose visiting the Paris Exhibition. The Shamrocks will compete with them for the championship on the 9th of June.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF DECEASED FIREMEN.—To-morrow in St. Patrick's Church, after the services in celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi, a collection will be taken up on behalf of the widows and children of the firemen killed at the fire in St. Urbain street on the 29th ult., and on Sunday next a collection will be taken up in the Church of the Gesù.

RECRUITING FOR THE MOUNTED POLICE.—Lt.-Col. McLeod, of the North-west Mounted Police, is engaged here examining recruits for the force. The applicants are very numerous, and include men from all ranks of society, including two men of "B" Battery, Quebec. Those who are accepted, after having passed a satisfactory medical examination, will have to report themselves at Toronto on the 5th of June, when a free kit will be supplied and the route taken up for headquarters in the North-west.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Montreal Telegraph Co. have opened an office at Addison County of Leeds.

MOUNTED POLICE.—To fill the fifty vacancies of the Mounted Police for the Northwest there were no less than 600 applications.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—The Shedden Company of London have reduced the wages of their teamsters from \$30 to \$28 a month. There is a loud outcry.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—Gen. Smyth has reported in favour of an earthwork at McAuley's Point for the defence of the Harbor of Victoria, B. C.

LACROSSE.—The Toronto Lacrosse Club are considering an invitation from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Montreal to play an exhibition game next month.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION ROAD.—Premier De Boucherville states that there must be a settlement very soon between Montreal and the Province with regard to the million dollar grant to the Northern Colonization Road. The Provincial Government need the money.

DRAMATIC.—The members of the Band of the St. Patrick's Society, who have already established a reputation as dramatic performers of no mean order, will again appear before a Hamilton audience on Friday the 2nd of June. They will place upon the boards on that occasion the ever popular play of "Temptation; or, the Irish Emigrant," by request, to be followed by the laughable farce of "The Scottish Schoolmaster." We feel certain that the ability displayed by these gentlemen on former occasions will be fully sustained at that forthcoming.

ILLUMINATION IN HONOR OF THE POPE.—The illumination on Tuesday week at Three Rivers in honor of His Holiness the Pope was quite a success. The residences of His Honor the Mayor, A. Turcotte, Esq., M. P. P., Judge Polette, the College and the Ursuline Convent, P. N. Martel, Esq., advocate, N. Marchand, organist of the Cathedral, P. A. Boudreau, Esq., and Her Majesty's Custom House, were really splendid, being in a perfect blaze of light, and covered with Chinese lanterns. The city brass band promenade through the principal streets, and fire-crackers set off by the small boys kept the town quite lively.

BIRTH. MEEK—In this City, on the 27th inst., Mrs. J. Meek, of a son.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER. 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30th, at 8 o'clock p. m., to make arrangements for the reception of His Excellency, Most Reverend Dr. Conroy, the Pope's Ab-Legate. Every member is specially requested to attend.

Dr. Conroy, the Pope's Ab-Legate. Every member is specially requested to attend. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec-Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held in the SACRISTY OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, To-morrow, (Thursday) afternoon, after Vespers. Every member is requested to be present as important business will be laid before the meeting. F. P. CONNAUGHTON, Asst.-Sec.

NEWSPAPER OR JOB OFFICE.

A PRINTER of strictly temperance habits, desires employment as Foreman of a Weekly Newspaper, or small Job Office in some town in the Dominion, or to assist with proof reading, clipping, &c. Would engage for term of years. Address with particulars. "PRINTER," 11 Papineau Square, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN O'GRADY a native of Newcastle West, Co. Limerick; when last heard from was living at No. 112 dining saloon, third Avenue, New York. Any information will be most thankfully received by Mrs. MARY MARTIN 182 1/2 St. Antoine street, Montreal; or D. J. O'GRADY, South Quay, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick. 42-2

ARCHBISHOP HANNAN of Quebec.—Full page Portrait and report of Consecration in MCGEE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—Out May 30th. For sale by all newdealers. Price, 8 cts. per copy. \$3.00 per year.

J. A. MCGEE, PUBLISHER, 7 Barclay St., New York.

F. B. McNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

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NOTICE TO SOCIETIES.

HALL TO LET. THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY'S Hall, 13 Toupin's Block, admirably situated and fitted up for society meetings. Can be let one night a week, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms liberal.

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Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color. It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves.

It is invaluable for the Grapo Vine, whether infested with Flies or Spiders. It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

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We are now prepared to fit up our PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS, FOR WARMING BUILDINGS, at very low rates, if early application is made.

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CHARLES GARTH & CO. May 30 Gm2

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APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,) LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

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LONDON TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE.

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have disposed of my business on St. Catherine street to Mr. THOMAS O'LEARY.

With reference to the above, I have great pleasure in saying that I have purchased the above well known stand, and intend continuing it as a First-class Grocery Establishment. From the long experience I have had in the business, and especially my connection with Messrs. Crawford & Gordon, I feel satisfied I shall be able to cater to the wants of my patrons and the public generally who may favor me with their patronage. I shall endeavor, at all times, to have my stock replete with all the choice products of this and foreign markets, having made arrangements with nearly all the noted houses, both here and abroad.

My new season Teas are all carefully selected and will be sold at prices to defy competition. In short, I shall endeavor to keep a stock of First-class Groceries suitable for the West End Trade.

Parties favoring me with their orders will meet with prompt attention, and it will be my earnest endeavor to make such selection of goods as will result creditably to myself and satisfactorily to my customers.

Very respectfully yours, THOS. O'LEARY, GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT, St. Catherine street.

Mr. David Crawford has great pleasure in wishing Mr. O'Leary every success in his new enterprise. He has been a great number of years in his establishment on St. Catherine street, and contributed greatly to its success. He leaves him with his best wishes, and he hopes that his numerous friends in the West End will patronize him freely. 42-2

LIST OF BOOKS, INSTRUCTIVE & DEVOTIONAL

FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

New Month of Mary. The Graces of Mary, or Instructions and Devotions for the Month of May. 24mo Cloth. do. red edge. Roan, gilt. The Child's Month of Mary. By the Author of St. Francis and the Franciscans. 32mo. Paper. Cloth. The Month of Mary, for the use of Ecclesiastics. Cloth. Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, containing a Novena in honor of the Immaculate Conception, an historical account of the Miraculous Medal, and the Life and Death of the Child of Mary. 32mo. Cloth. Clothgilt. The Lily of Israel, or the Life of the Blessed Virgin, to which is added the Veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 12mo. Cloth. Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God. With the History of the devotion to her. Completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which are added the meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, by the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Cloth. Glories of Mary. By St. Alphonsus Liguori. 32mo. Cloth. Glories of Mary. By St. Alphonsus Liguori in two vols. Cloth. Glories of Mary. By St. Alphonsus Liguori. Revised Edition. 12mo. Cloth. The Child of Mary. A Manual of Prayers and Instructions, especially for the use of First Communicants. Compiled by the Sisters of Notre Dame. 32mo. Cloth. Roan. Manual of the Children of Mary. 32mo. Roan. Manual of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 32mo. Cloth. Office of the Blessed Virgin, in Latin and English. Cloth. The Love of Mary, or Readings for the Month of Mary. 32mo. Cloth. Mary the Morning Star, or a Model of Interior Life. Cloth 32mo. The Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God. An Exposition. By the Right Rev. Bishop Ullathorne. 18mo. Cloth. The Ark of the Covenant; or, a Series of Short Discourses upon the Joy, Sorrows, Glories, and Virtues of the Mother of God. By Rev. Thos. S. Preston. Our Lady of Perpetual Help in the work of our Redemption and Sanctification, with a Historical account of the Virgin and effects of the Miraculous Picture, to which is added a Novena and Triduo in honor of our Lady of Perpetual Help. By Rev. M. Muller, C.S.S. B. Cloth. The Wonders of Lourdes. Translated from the French of Mgr. de Segur. By Anna T. Sadlier. Cloth. Our Lady of Lourdes. Translated from the 35th French edition, with Brief of His Holiness Pius IX. to the author. 12mo. Cloth. The Foot of the Cross, or Sorrows of Mary. By Faber. 12mo. Cloth. The Profits and Delights of Devotion to Mary. By Rev. J. O'Leary, D.D. Cloth. The Year of Mary, or the True Servant of the Blessed Virgin. Cloth. Sermons on Our Lord Jesus Christ, and on his Blessed Mother. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. Cloth. Meditations on the Most Blessed Virgin. By Brother Philippe. Cloth. Divine Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, being an abridgement of the Mystical City of God by Mary of Jesus of Agreda. Cloth. Celebrated Sanctuaries of The Madonna by Revd. J. Spencer Northcote, D.D. Cloth. Litany to The Most Holy Virgin or Monument to the Glory of Mary, accompanied with Meditations, by Abbe Edouard Barthe, Cloth. Mater Admirabilis or First Fifteen Years of Mary Immaculate by Revd. Alfred Monnin, Cloth. May Carols, and Hymns, and Poems, for the Month of Mary. Cloth. Our Lady's Manual or Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Mary, Cloth. Cal. Morocco. The Life of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, a Religious of the Visitation of St. Mary; with a history of the origin of the Devotion of the Sacred Heart. By the Rev. George Tickell, S.J. 1 vol. 16mo, cloth, extra. Month of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, paper. Month of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with Novena Preparatory to the Festival of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth. Manual of Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, containing Devotions for every day in the Month of June, Cloth gilt edge. Manual of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth. do do Enlarged Edition, Cloth. The Little Manual of Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Spiritual Banquet, Cloth. The New Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth red edge. Calif red edges. Calif Rims. Morocco Clasp. Morocco Rims. A Miniature Manual of the Sacred Heart for the use of Members of the Confraternity, and those who wish to practice the Devotion Cloth. The Paradise of God or, The Virtues of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth. Lectures upon the Devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, by Very Revd. Thos. S. Preston, V.G. Cloth. Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by Secondo Franco, S.J., paper. Catechism of Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth. Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Manning, Cloth. Any of the above Books sent free by Mail on receipt of price.

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