# TRUE'WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AMONG THE HURONS AND **h** : : : : : : IROQUOIS.

8

We ought now to give some account of the manner in which the Indians regard their dead, since it is this that gives occasion to the most sacred and remarkable ceremony among them. However, to avoid tediousness, I will make only a few observations on the subject.

1. The Indians hold in dread the souls of the enemies who have died at their hands. They try to keep them at a distance, and they are simple enough to believe that they can be kept off from their cabins by making a horrible din all about the place, at the sunset of the day on which they caused their death. But they have no fear of the souls of those who have met their death in any other way, and still less of the souls of their friends or relations. For weeks together the women have the practice of weeping over them, espe-cially at the dawn of day. Widows show their grief in other ways besides shedding tears ; they put off their ornaments, abstain from bathing and from anointing themselves, and with their hair all dishevelled, observe a sad and unbroken silence. A mother has been known to keep the dead body of her child in her tent for years, in spite of its offensiveness. They are under the impression that the soul, though separated from the body by death, still continues in its neighborhood. It is a practice. especially for the women, to visit the tombs of the dead and there weep for them. The tombs, or rather biers, are raised off the ground, and are all placed in one field. If

death has been the result of natural causes, each corpse is placed separately in a coffin, formed out of a large piece of bark, raised upon four posts. There it remains till " the feast of the dead;" which is kept every eight or ten years. On this occasion the inhabitants of a village take down the biers of their departed friends, strip the fiesh carefully off the bones and swathe them in precious skins. They then call the people together from all the country round, and the bones thus collected are buried for good and all, with great solemnity, in a large grave richly lined with skins. Various presents are placed in the grave, cooking pans, for instance, and other utensils, because they suppose the souls of the dead will need t em in the next life. In 1847 there was discovered in the Huron country, one of these bone graves, covered with a thick layer of earth, on which were growing some very large trees. It was circular in form and was twenty feet in diameter. The bones were wrapped in a large shroud made of beaver skins. Twenty-six cauldrons, some of large dimensions, hatchets, sea shells, collars made of the famous wampum, &c., had been deposited with the bones. We may form some idea of the grand display made at these "feast of the dead" from an account left by Father de Brebeuf, who was present at one in the village of Ossossane. Two thousand spectators met on that occasion, and they offered twelve hundred presents to testify their grief. Fortyeight robes, each consisting of ten beaver skins, made up the common winding sheet. Five large villages brought the bones of their dead to be interred there, and they formed a pile eight feet high. They were wrapped in the rich shroud, and mats and pieces of bark were laid over all. A fence of stakes was erected round the grave to protect it from profanation. Before filling in the earth the women came around and threw in some Indian corn. According to the notions of the Indians, the souls which had been detained up to that time near their bodies were, after the feast of The pay of first-class constables is also to be the dead, free and were at liberty to start on their journey towards "the land of souls." which they believed to be somewhere in the west. When the death has been violent, the corpse is burnt or buried without delay; indeed, where the death has been quite sudden, they do not even wait for death, as I myself have witnessed several times, before they get rid of the body in one of these ways. An exception is made in favour of persons frozen to death, for then the body is subjected to a long and superstitious process of dissection, before the bones, scrupulously cleaned, are committed to the earth. But they never exhume the remains of either of these two classes, even for the "feast of the dead." The Indians fancy that the souls of those who have had the misfortune to die in battle, or by drowning, have no communication in the next life with the rest. 2. They bury with the dead man whatever he held most dear in life. They give the dead precedence over the living, and are more anxious about their resting place than they are about their own cabins. Consequently, when a village is on fire at whatever sacrifice they look to the security of the bones of their deceased friends, before thinking of extinquishing the flames in their own cabins. Our neophytes, wishing to keep up the custom of burying with the dead whatever they loved most, pleaded as a reason their own grief. They assured us that it was not that they considered these things either necessary or useful to the souls in a state of separation from their bodies, but that they wished to hide from their own eyes whatever in their cabin would bring back the frequent vivid memory of the dead. 3. If the bare remembrance of their dead relations causes them intense grief, they feel it still more painful to hear them spoken of, and it would be considered in the highest degree unbecoming to say to anybody: Thy father or thy mother or thy relations are dead; simply to say "the dead members of your family" is looked upon as the most horrible malediction, a horrible curse, quite enough without any other provocation to bring people to blows. When it is necessary to mention the name of a dead person if would be a serious fault to do so without adding the word "departed;" and so, when news comes of the death of an Indian, no matter where it took place, and the chiefs announce it in the village in a loud voice that no one may hereafter mention the name without adding the words "the departed ;" and if there is any person in the village of the same name, he takes another for a time, so as not to irritate the wound so lately received by the afflicted family. If the name of the de-ceased has acquired celebrity it always survives him. The eldest son of the family adopts it at a great feast for the occasion, and he is then said to have resuscitated it. This rule is regularly observed with regard to the names of chiefs, and they therefore always remain the same. On one occasion in the neighbourhood of Hampstead-heath, a ruffianly driver was pummelling a miscrable, barc-boned hack-horse. Lord Erskinc's sympathy provoked him to a smart remonstrance. "Why," said the fellow "it's my own; mayn't I use it as I please?" And, as he spoke, he discharged a fresh shower of blows on the raw back of the beast. Lord Erskine, expressely irritated, laid: on his walking-stick sharply over the shoulders of the offender, who, crouching and grumbling, asked him what business he had to touch him with his stick. " Why," replied

Domestic and Usefal. Herein IODINE STAINS .--- Is there anything that will remove stains from bed-linen ? Ans.—Apply rectified spirits.

To KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT .---- When it is stored after drying, put between every half bushel of it a large handful of bark of sassafras, and strew a liberal supply on top. I will insure that the worms will not trouble it.

Morns .-- Housekeepers should know that a small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine, and put into a chest of drawers or wardrobe for a single day or three times a year, is a preservative against moths.

OLD STOVEPIPES .- Rusty stovepipes may be made to look nearly as good as new by simply rubbing them over with a bit of cloth moistcned with sweet oil. By coating the entire pipe, joints which are unlike in appearance will be made uniform and display a nice lustre.

MUTTON OR LAMB RECHAUFFE.-Cut some slices of cold undertone mutton or lamb; put into a fryingpan with enough gravy or broth to cover them. Or, if you have neither of them, make a gravy of butter, warm water and catsup. Heat to boiling, and stir in pepper and a great spoonful of currant jelly. Send to the table in a chafing disb, with the gravy poured about the meat.

PARLOR ORNAMENTS -Suspend an acorn by a piece of thread tied about within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a tumbler or vase, allowing it remain un-disturbed for several weeks. It will soon burst open, and a small root seek the water, while a straight green stem with tiny leaves will shoot upwards. A little charcoal will keep it sweet.

### Miscellanous.

Gaspe Bay is again clear of ice as far up as Little Cape.

A circus band played at a funeral in the town of Fulton, Ill. Cheap trips are being given to Ottawa from

all parts of the country. The Empress of Brazil has presented the

Queen of England with a dress woven of spider webs

Parties working in the woods in Gaspe District complain that there is not sufficient snow to enable them to carry on their operations. The roads are also badly in want of more snow.

Fourteen new cadets arrived at the King-ston Military College last week. They are a fine lot of young men. One of them is a grandson of the late Zachary Taylor, President of the United States.

Princess Matilda, the niece of the King of of Saxony, is one of the few marriageable daughters of Roman Catholic reigning houses, and has been for some time spoken of as the future Crown Princess of Austria.

But two locks of George Washington's hair are known to be in existence. One is owned and kept in a golden urn by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the other has just been presented to Lodge No. 4, A.F. and A.M. of Richmond, which is the lodge in which Washington was initiated.

It is understood that the Police Commissioners of St. Catherines have decided to reduce the salaries of the Chief and constables. The salary of the Chief is to be reduced to 1,000, and he is to furnish his own uniform. from \$1.50 to \$1.35 per day. These changes are to take effect from the 1st of March next

A crazy woman wandered into San Francisco four years ago. She said that she had walked across the continent, and gave various historics of herself. Investigation showed she had really made the journey on foot. She was put into an insane asylum. Lately she was sought out by a nephew who had slowly traced her movements. She proved to be Mrs. Kahman of St. Louis, and the owner of an estate worth \$130,000. The editor of an Iowa paper says, after considering the question all winter, he comes to the conclusion every spring that the circus is immoral; but when the bill poster comes along with big pictures, his mind changes as follows: "As we gaze at the lions, tigers and monkeys, and think that nature made all of them, we are not sure ; but when the brass band begins to play and the clephants go round, we rush for a front seat to get in ahead of the ministers, who always wear stove-pipe hats and won't sit down in front." Mr. Gladstone is a pianist of no mean merit, and has a sweet and powerful voice, which he loves to exercise. When he was Prime Minister it was his habit, and is still, on quitting the stormy arena of debate, to soothe his vexed spirit on one of Erard's grands. No matter at what hour of the morning he arrived home, he was never too tired to sit down to the piano and with some simple strain shake off the soil of party strife as he warbled to it. He prefers sacred and ballad music, Scotch airs and Moore's melodies being his special affections. The Ottawa Free Press says :-- " The Noveau Monde some time ago promised its compatriotes that the new Government would amnesty Riel, and the turning up of that worthy in the neighborhood of Pembina is held by some to be a consequence of that promise. We have reason to believe the question has been mooted by at least one of the Cabinet Ministers from Quebec, but that out of deference to the sensibilities of the Minister of Customs and the element he represents, it has been allowed to drop with the probability that it will not be again revived. Riel's term of banishment expires in 1880. THE FOOLISH TRAVELLER." I should like very much to hear a story," said a youth to his teacher. "I hate serious instruction ; I cannot bear preaching." " Listen, then," said the teacher. "A wanderer filled his travelling pouch with savoury meats and fruits, as his way would lead him across a wild descrt. During the first few days he journeyed through the smiling, fertile fields. Instead of plucking the fruits which nature here offered for the refreshment of the traveller, he found it more convenient to cat the provisions which he carried with him. He soon reached the desert. After journeying onward for a few days his whole store of food was exhausted. He now began to wail and lament, for nowhere sprouted a blade of glass, overything was covered with burning sand. After suffering two days in torments of, hunger, and, thirst he expired." "It was foolish in him," said the youth, "to forget that he had to cross the. desert." "Do you act more: wisely ?" are setting forth on the journey of life, a jour-ney that leads to eternity. Now is the time when you should seek after knowledge and collect the treasures of wisdom; but the labor. affrights you, and you prefer to trifle away the spring time of your years amid : useless and childish pleasures. Continue to ask thus and you, will yet, upon the journey of life, when wisdom and virtue fail you, fare like that hap-Lord Erskine, to whom the opportunity of a less wanderer," "Do you act more wisely?" was produced stating that a horse fell life a joke was irresistible, "it is my own; mayn't I use it as I plense?" This is the meaning of the parable to the cellar and was gotten out almost uninjured, after a great deal of trouble.

f white variation : Items. : at white york Spring prints and percales are seen on the-

dry-goods counters. Confires tend to compactness, and are worn lower in the back. Ceremonious dinner toilets demand elbow sleeves and lace rufiles., it was much to .

The fashionable parlor work for ladies is embroidery on mummy cloth.

Small bouffant draperies or paniers are arranged back of the waistcoat on all Parisian toilets.

Oriental silks, Persian and Egyptian silks, satins, velvets, brocades and cordaroys are all used for waistcoats.

Very small figures, checks and stripes on white grounds, are the features in the new spring calicoes and percales.

Snake bracelets, winding several times around the arm, and having jewelled eyes, arc among late novelties in jewelry and ornaments.

The long waistcoats worn with dressy toilets are separate garments, and may be worn with several different kinds of coats and skirts.

The hat of the passing moment is the equestrienne, in rough gray felt, banded with three narrow ribbons placed at intervals around the crown.

Jewelry for the hair and imitation jeweled ornaments for this purpose are seen in great quantities and variety in the jewelry and fancy stores.

The favorite style of wearing the pendant is suspended by an inch wide satin ribbon around the neck, though the necklace and neck chain are still worn.

For street wear, under all circumstances, a very simple dress, although it be a little shabby, is preferable to one more elaborately draped and trimmed that has lost its freshness

All morning toilets for the street should be short and very dark or black. The materials may be vivogne, cashmere, camel's hair, and all woolen goods, but the trimmings may be of silk.

#### The Famine in Moroccc.

Our cable despatches have reported that starvation and disease prevail throughout the southern provinces of Morocco, and it is feared that one-half of the inhabitants will have perished before next year. The interior of this Empire of Morocco, the shores of which are within sight of a British garrison, and which covers an area a fourth part larger than France, is, so far as English-speaking people are concerned, mainly a terra incognita. In the coast towns foreigners are treated with invariable kindness by the natives, and many Moorish farmers carry on a profitable trade with Gibraltar and the French ports in Algeria. The coast towns are inhabited by a mixed race of Jews, Arabs, negroes and Berbers, the last being the descendants of the ancient Numidians, who, until the seventh century, were almost the sole inhabitants of North Africa or "Barbary," in the interior, the Arabs and the Berbers still constitute distinct races, speaking different dialects, and having peculiar manners and customs; but the Araus are the governors and the Berbers the governed. The population of Morocco is said to be about 50,000, and that of Fez some thousands larger.

# Debtors in Prince Edward Island.

The miseries of incarceration in a debtor's prison in Prince Edward Island equal those pourtrayed by Dickens in his sketches of the debtor's gaol of the British metropolis. The Island Government do not furnish the incarcerated debtor with either food or drink, and if his family are unable to do so, the likeli-hood is that he will starve. Many a poor

.... Fireside, Sparks. official boat (From Punge) Case official A MAD Bull Anybody insane enough to buy for a rise in Turks."

Facetious Parson (to prostrate parishoner, who is not believed to be a rigid abstainer) : "Ab, Mr. Brown! Fools stand in slippery places, I've heard." Mr. Brown (the footpath was in a frightful state): "So I see, sir; but I'm blest if I can."

Young Smith: "They say the Middlesex and Jerusalem Bank has smashed." "Old Brown: "Bosh! I happen to know the con-trary." Young Smith: "Really? Then it must be the Middlesex and something else: but I do think there should be some way of reports about."

Jack : "Just look at that sneak of a robin! Wouldn't I catapult him if I had a chance!" Clara: "Catapult a robin! For shame, Jack !" Jack : " Oh, it's all very well, but if there is a bird I hate more than another it's a robin. They come sneaking up to you in the winter, when they want crumbs-just like the fellows at school when you've got a hamper-and then, in the summer, when they've got their hamper they won't look at you!"

# (From Fus).

A woman can never be tempted to face a frowning world in time of adversity unless her husband gives her a new bonnet to face it in.

The spread of Nihilism has caused the Czar to make an increase in the political police to the number of 1,200 men. Then how can it be any longer said, Ex nihilo nihil fit, when Nihilism has made 1,200 extra policemen?

The King of the Netherlands, in marrying the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, has taken upon himself a bride who is forty-two years his junior. We think this can be called the most singular (or double) instance of regal forty-twode.

"Jewelry is being made in Germany from the pure blood of the ox. The blood is dried, reduced to powder, and then moulded and polished." So says the South London Press, but it does not add whether the resulting gems are "blood stones," or what. Whatever they may be, it may be assumed, we should think, that their manufacture was hit upon by oxident.

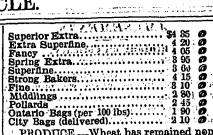
#### (From JUDY.)

What is the difference between the new electric light and a fool? One is simply ma vellous; the other is marvellously simple. Guest (leaving at break-up of party, to of family butler): "Cunnigham, that's no' m coat." Butler: "It maun be your coat Guest: "But it's no' my coat." Butler (drily "A guid wheen folk dinna ken their a coats when they leave this house."

The best sort of song-For a king wou be, a queentette; for a publican, a quartest for a publican's table, cans on it; for a hen lay; for a prize-fighter, a round; for W. G., a tree oh! for a dancing lass, a ballyad for her, hymn; for the early bird, a dew we for an insane worm, a mad wriggle; for French barber, un chanson combinique, for straw, a canticle; for a volunteer, corps us. Jeffries examining an old fellow wi a long beard, told him he supposed he had conscience quite as long as that natural orm ment of his visage. "Docs your lordshi measure consciences by beards?" said th

shaven." The scene was in Chicago. He was intro duced to a young lady whom his hostess d scribed as "a very brilliant and entertaini conversationalist.' The two chatted togeth tor some minutes, and at length got to litera 

man ; " that's strange, seeing you are yours



PRODUCE .- Wheat has remained nominal at unchanged rates. Ontario Oatmeal sold from \$2.75 to 2.85; Cornmeal from \$2.25 to 2.35; Corn from 46c to 47Jc; Oats from 28c to 29c; Peas from 72c to 73c, (per 66 lbs); Cheese, 8c to 9Jc; Lard, 8c to 9c for tubs and pails; Mess Pork, \$12.25 to 13.25; Ashes, (Pots) \$4.05 to 4.10. Barley was nominal at old rates. Butter changed hands at the folpunishing the idiots who go spreading these lowing prices :- Dairy Western, fair to good, 9c to 13c; Store-packed Western, 7c to 10c Morrisburg, good to choice, 15c to 19c Eastern Townships, good to choice, selected,

18c to 20c. GROCERIES .- Notwithstanding the de pression in many other branches of trade, business in the wholesale grocery line has been fairly active during the week. In sugars,

yellow has advanced  $\frac{1}{2}c$  to  $\frac{1}{4}c$  during the week; several hundred hogsheads and barrels have changed hands. Granulated remains steady, with an upward tendency in price. Some activity has been manifested in syrups, one company having sold more syrup during

the past week than during the whole of the previous month. Twenty-five puncheons of Barbadoes were sold at 36c to 37c; a similar lot was disposed of at 35c. In fruit, currants were sluggish, whilst raisins were more active, Malaga being steady, and Valencia firm in price. Other lines are quict.

TEAS,-A change for the better is to be scen in teas, holders showing more disposition to meet buyers on favorable terms. The prices are as follows :- Japans, low grades, 21c to 24c; medium, 26c to 30c; good medium, 33c to 38c; finest, 40c to 45c; choicest, 48c to 52c; New Japans, 54c to 60c; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 30c; common, 12c to 25c; Congou, 26c to 40c for fair and 50c to 60c for fine to finest; choicest, 65c.

COFFEES-Are unsettled at the following prices :- Java, 20c to 31c; Singapore, 21c to 24c ; Maricaibo, 20c to 221c ; Rio, 184c to 20c. FURS.-Generally trade in furs is remarkably quiet, but there is a fair demand for Canadian raw furs, in consequence of the approaching March sales in London. Quotations are as follows :---

ew	are as forrows.
ar-	Beaver, fail clear pelt per lb \$1 25 to 1 75
	Bear, large prime 5 00 to 8 00
	Skunk 0 25 to 0 50
old	Winter Muskrat 0 10 to 12 Fall "0 08 to 0 10
my	Fail 0 08 to 0 10 Coon 0 25 to 0 60
it."	Red Fox
	Cross Fox
v):	Martin Pale (Canada) 0 75 to 1 00
in	Mink, Western Canada,
	Mink, East, Can., primesmall 0 00 to 0 75 large 0 00 to 1 00
ıld	" " large 0 00 to 1 00
te;	Otter, dark prime 5 00 to 8 07
	Otter, dark prime
1, a	LEATHER.—Trade has been very dull
<b>E</b> .	LEATHERTrade Das been very duit
d ;	during the week, and in fact ever since New
et;	Year's. The recent failures in the boot and
·a	shoe trade have had a very depressing effect
ra	on business in this department. There is
1.49	very little selling, and a general want of con-
	fidence seems to prevail on account of the
ith	figure seems to prevail on account of the
la	failures just mentioned. There is very little
na-	doing in the country, orders being trifling in
ip	amount. Remittances are fair, but might be
	much worse. Prices are somewhat in buyers'
he	favor, but are nominally the same, viz :
elf	
	Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1 0 224 0 244 Do Do. No. 2 0 19 0 22
ro-	Buffalo, No. 1
de-	Do. No. 2 0 18 0 19
	Do. No. 2
ng	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 30 0 37
her	Do. do. heavy
ary	Grained Upper
ry,	Splits, large
on.	Calfskin
ith	Sheepskin Linings
i m	Hornose 0.91 0.97

No More Sleepless Nights BY USING HAWKES' HYPNOTIC Employed with success in cases of Wakefulness, Nouralgia, Rheunatism Toothache, Migraine, Asthma, Nervousness, and all other Maladies or Accidents which pre-vent sleep. Rheumatism PRICE 15 AND 20 CENTS. For saie by Gray, Devins & Bolton, Lewis & Co., McGale, Covernion and Hawkes, Montreal 274 COSMOPOLITAN.

It is our intention to make ours the Cosmi-politan Dry Goods Establishment of Canada, and if health is spared, have no doubt of the success of doing so. To accomplish this, and to do it on a lasting basis, it is actually necessary that we show the best stock and give the best value in the Dominion. It is also necessary that the rules and regulations of our firm be broad, liberal, firm and sound. All these things we shall try to have, and with patient perseverance we anticipate favorable results.

OUR PRICES.

S. CARSLEY

Your choice of hundreds of pairs of good quality strong Woollen long Stocking, suitable for children from three to ten year old, all at only ten cents.

Your choice of hundreds of pairs of strong Woollen Stockings, in larger sizes, all al only fifteen cents per pair

## SILKS.

Please remember our cheap sale of Biac'r and Colored Silks all next week. Every plece of Silk in the Store is reduced in price. CLOUDS! CLOUDS! Since our Clouds have been put up in three lifferent lots, and have been reduced to lesperate prices. ONE LOT AT 3Sc. ONE LOT AT 50c. ONL LOT AT 750 The original prices of these three different lo of Clouds were from 55c to \$2. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! Good quality double-bed size English Blanks is selling fast at \$2.60. CANADIAN BLANKETS.

Our \$3.50 Canadian Blankets are of superior quality and extra size.

AMERICAN BLANKETS.

A splendid choice of American Blankets. Our \$3.65 Canadian Blanket is very superi HORSE BLANKETS.

Good Horse Blankets, finished with straps, on

AT

(DIAGTH COMAD Pianos. Planos War on the violopolist renewed. Ragin 728 See Beatty'slatest Newspaper full reply (e free) before buying Plano or Organ. Reading log

War Circular. Loucest prices ever Diven O gan toneNJ ton NJ. OHERTY & DOHERTY,

FUL THAT HERE HTSE SAUGE WEDNESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1879

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

man is confined within prison walls, earning nothing, paying nothing, and supported while there by his wife, who perhaps may have half tionalist," "but surely he cannot be compared a dozen small children to feed, and little opportunity to carn for them. The gaol is now literally filled with persons incarcerated tor debt. Some of these debtors may have been improvident and dishonest, but some have probably been more fools than knaves. The law, however, makes no distinction. The honest but unfortunate debtor is said to be often more unmercifully treated than the thriftless and dishonest. Among those at present incarcerated are several persons who have been dragged in from a distant part of the country, with no friends near at hand to carry them a mouthful of food. The Island journals declare they have it on good authority that some of these unfortunates would have starved for lack of a crust, if it had not been for the kindness of the keeper or some of their fellow-prisoners! A Wilberforce is urgently needed in the Island Parliament.

#### Furnishing An Item.

The reporters and editors of a newspaper are always particularly fortunate in having a large circle of friends who take an interest in furnishing items for the paper. Though once in ten or fifteen years a good item comes in this way, the generality of them are like one we were told this morning. Man on the street.—"Say Doc! A horse

fell down the hatchway of McCallum's cellar just now." Reporter-"Yes; I heard of it. Much

obliged !"

Lady friend—"Oh, Doc ! did you know about a horse falling down somewhere?" Reporter-" Oh, yes, just heard of it. Much bliged."

Peliceman-"Hear about the accident?" Rep.-" What accident?"

Pol.—" One of Hendrie's horses fe-

Rep.-" Thanks, just heard of it." In a drug store buying some liquorice root the clerk remarks : "Did you hear about the

"For Heaven's sake give us something new," interrupts the reporter.

Newsboy—"Say, did yer get that part about the dray ho"— "Sew up your mouth, and don't be so fresh!" hisses the scribe, as he, rushes on. The reporter sees a man rushing rantically after him, and waits.

Man, out of breath-" Say-did ye (pants) get that ac-cident?"

"What about-the horse? Yes." [The reporter committed murder, and sought to selude himself in his office.]

Whizz-izz-jzz-goes the slide, and the perecuted man gets up to see what is in the box-it is a note-he opens and reads-"A horse fell-" He tore the paper, and his mouth worked violently, but not in prayer. The door then opened and the foreman asked if he had got that item about the horse. The excited "ubiquitous", rose in his passion and said some mean things about the intelligence of foremen, and closed by a suggestion that he had better go to his work. The bookkeeper, then sent him a note informing him of the accident. The advertising agent ran up stairs and told about it, and the printers all informed him or clee asked him if it was true, and after, all this suffering an item

"But his stories are certainly enterheart." taining," suggested the gentleman. " Yes, that may be," said the "brilliant conversato Shakespeare."

On the 1Sth of last month, Lord Adam granted William Johnstone Carlyle, M. D., Langholm, decree of divorce from his wife, on the ground of her infidelity with the Rev. D. Sievwright Smith, formerly a minister at Langholm, who is said now to be in Amer-

ica.

CLEVELAND, O., February 13 .- Charles Mc-Gill was hanged in the jail here to-day for the murder of Mary Kelly. The drop fell at four-and-a-half minutes past twelve o'clock. McGill died casy. Long before the hour of execution a vast crowd began to gather round the jail. About fifty persons were admitted, consisting of friends, physicians and reporters. At 12.04 McGill was brought on the scaffold, accompanied by Sheriff Wilcox and his assistant, and McGill's advisor, Rev. Lathorp Cooley. McGill showed no outward emotion, and made a remark when he shook hands with the Sheriff, "My nerves are as steady as yours are now." At 12.041 the drop fell. His heart ceased to beat in 131 minutes and life pronounced extinct. The body was then cut down and handed over to his

friends. Everything passed off quietly.



February 14, 1879.

During the past week business in the various departments of trade has been gene-rally quiet, some branches being decidedly dull. The dry goods, grocery and hardware dull. trades have shown the greatest activity in business, as will be seen from the following review.

The stock market, a week ago, opened firm, with a strong "bull" movement, but, under the pressure of the times, the tide turned again, and prices are now lower all round. The Bank of Montreal stock opened at 1351 and then declined, with a fair amount of transactions, to 132. Ontario Bank sold as high as 64, and closed quiet and nominal at from 60 to 63, with not much stock on the market. Consolidated Bank has been freely dealt in at 50. Merchants' Bank, after selling at 803, fell off to 78. Montreal Telegraph stock was the feature of the week; selling up, to 106, and then, inside of twenty-five hours, without any apparent reason, ran down to 98, with sales of about a thousand shares. It, closed somewhat firmer at about par. City. Passenger Railway was steady, with apparently a better demand from buyers. City Gas

stock was steady at the advance-17 to 18 . OILS .-- In this line there, is very little doing. The prices are :-- Cod, 35c to 45c; Steam refined seal, 47c to 49c; Pale seal, 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c to 450; Straw seal, 350 to 400.

"FLOUR-In this market there has been nor important feature during the past week, although a considerable number of sales have taken place." The present prices of the various grades of flour (per barrol of 196 lbs.) 

HIDES.—Since the beginning of the year trade has been inactive to an almost unprecedented extent. This has been brought on by the general depression of trade, but one of the chief causes is the numerous failures in the boot and shoe line. Prices are altogether in buyers' favor, and holders find considerable trouble in forcing sales, even at a considerable

reduction in price. Prices are quoted as follows :---Green butchers', \$6 to \$7 for No. 1, \$5 to \$6 for No. 2, and \$4 to \$5 for No. 3. Calf skins, 9c per lb. Sheep skins, 75c to 80c each DRY GOODS .- Sales seem to be some-

what stimulated by a prospective advance in the tariff. As a rule, people are buying with extreme caution. The prospects of the ensuing season are not very brilliant; travellers are still on the road with spring samples and remittances are exceedingly slim. Heavy roads in the country are supposed to be the

principal reason why everything is dull. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—No activity is noticeable in this line, which has been dull since the commencement of the year. Remittances are light, and collections of money have been very difficult in the country. In England, the manufacturing trade in heavy chemicals has been in a terribly demoralized state for the past three or four months. Manufacturers had large stocks on hand, the export demand was light, and accordingly prices had to come down. Employers had to meet the fall in price by a reduction in wages, but this the employees generally refused to

accede to; consequently, many strikes were the result in the Lancashire district, from whence the majority of our merchants import their chemicals. A good many of the strikers have since accepted the situation, and the reduced pay, but are looking for better times as soon as the export demand begins to increase. Latest advices from Liverpool show that "alkalies are quiet, and little business results from the numerous enquiries, as makers' ideas are considerably above those of buyers. Soda Asn.-Lancashire carbonated and caustic are well sold, and cannot now be bought at the lowest figures recently practicable. Caustic soda is very dull, and any offers for quantity are too low for acceptance.

Bleaching powder is rather better again. IRON AND HARDWARE.—The recent snow-storms have had a good deal to do with the quietness in this trade. A slight improvement, however, is noticeable. People are anticipating an advance in dutics, which will, of course, advance the prices of goods in the market. This will account for the demand at present existing. Despite 'this seeming activity, there is no real improvement in trade. Tin plates in England have advanced considerably, and the rise seems to be maintained. BOOTS AND SHOES,-Quiet and dull are the only words that can describe the state of business in this branch. The restriction of credit by leather merchants, owing to late failures, has had a depressing effect. A healthier state of trade is looked for as spring advances. Travellers are now sending in their spring orders. The following are the quoted prices :- for the following are the

