

more shut the window with a slight shiver—Was it possible that her eyes had gazed on that dreary prospect? Had she lain and brooded over her wrongs in that wretched bed, until she rose on her last morning resolved to end all that night? Oh, insufferable thought!

"It is a pleasant room, sir," said the marchant cheerfully—"nice and airy."

"Yet some people might object to it," replied Mr. Templemore.

"Why should they, sir?" was the prompt reply.

"You know my meaning," he said.

"Ah! about the poor lady. Why, sir, she did not do it here. She was not even brought home here."

She spoke of it in a commonplace, matter-of-fact tone that sickened him. He could bear no more. He opened his pocket-book, and took out a paper, which contained a lock of Dora's hair.

Brief though Mr. Templemore's wooing had been, he and Dora had, nevertheless, read together a few opening chapters of the long, fair book of love. One day, when he pressed her to importunity to accept a gift from him, and she refused, with the proud sad question, "What can I give you in return, Mr. Templemore?" he had lifted up one of the locks of hair she wore tied with a blue ribbon at the back of her head in a nymph-like fashion, which he had praised once, and he had said, with a smile, "You could give me this." "Hair is too dear," mischievously answered Dora. Mr. Templemore, who knew that a lady's locks are not always her own, blushed. Dora laughed, and Mrs. Courtenay, uttaring the blue ribbon, left her daughter's long curls flowing loosely, and at once cut off one, which she triumphantly placed in Mr. Templemore's hand. It was Dora's turn to look rueful, and his to smile. He had reached the age, indeed, when even an enamoured man does not think it a priceless boon to have a lock of a beloved woman's hair; besides, that bright hair was almost his, and such instances lose in value when possession is near and sure; but there is a pleasure in receiving the keys of a conquered citadel, even though its capitulation be imminent; and so, as he held this token of her submission, Mr. Templemore looked at his future wife with gentle and not unkind triumph and the lock thus won he kept very carefully—it was useless, but it was dear. Now, however, its use had come. That lock of hair might save him from long misery.

"Was her hair like this?" he asked, in a broken voice, and with a face so pale that the woman drew back startled. "Speak! Oh! for God's sake, speak!" he urged. "Tell me the truth, whatever that may be."

"I know nothing, sir," replied the marchant; "I never saw the poor lady. It was my cousin who kept the shop then."

"Your cousin, where is she? She must tell me—she shall!"

(His locks and his tones had passed from grief to menace. But there is one with whom we must keep in every human emergency, a grim reaper of secrets, whom no threats can terrify, whom no promises can bribe, and that one now chose to step in between Mr. Templemore and the knowledge he wanted.)

"My cousin is dead, sir," said the marchant.

Dead! That woman he had delayed to question till the last moment, so much did he dread her reply, was now forever beyond his reach. He was baffled again; another dead woman stood between him and the truth; yet it was a terrible sort of relief to feel that he could not get at the fatal certainty; to don't want to hope.

"And so that was her hair," said the woman looking curiously at the lock of hair which his passive hand still held; "a very beautiful hair—I remember my poor cousin said so."

She looked both inquisitive and interested. He saw that the knowledge he so dreaded would be welcome to that woman. She wanted the mystery of that drama to be solved, and there would be a grim satisfaction to her in the knell of all his hopes. He hurriedly hid the hair from her sight. He would not trust her. In her wish to find a meaning to the sad story of the unknown dead, she might deceive herself and help to deceive him.

"I think it was chiefly by her hair my cousin identified the poor lady," continued the marchant; "I know it was beautiful hair."

Mr. Templemore heard her and was mute; the conviction and the hope with which he had entered this place were leaving him inch by inch. He did his best to keep them—he grasped them as a drowning man grasps his last plank of safety, and they would not abide with him. They floated farther and farther away on the dark and dismal sea of doubt. He did not indeed believe that the suicide and his wife were one, but then he was no longer sure that they were not. He could not speak, he could not argue, he could not hear this mentioned. He went down stairs, and slipping some money into the child's hand, he left the shop without saying a word. He walked away, not knowing whether he went, neither thinking nor remembering ought beyond a ceaseless question, which ever rang within him like a knell, "Was it Dora?"

When thought returned to Mr. Templemore, he was standing on the quays, with the river, the bridges, and a distant prospect of church towers on one hand, and the verdure of trees on the other. The soft bluish mist of evening were abroad, and rose clouds still flushed with the sunset floated across the sky. It was a fair and delicious picture, and yet Mr. Templemore felt as if it broke his heart. His fortitude seemed to give way every time he gazed on those dark green waters, and still he lingered near them. Gradually his steps led him to that bridge built with the stones of the Bastille, whence the dead woman was said to have taken her fatal spring. The palace of the Corps Legislatif rises at one end of the bridge, and at the other extends the Place de la Concorde, with its eight statues of the cities of France, its bronzed fountains, and its old Egyptian obelisk. The night was one of full moon, and it was both bright and calm. The reflection of the lights burning on distant bridges scarcely quivered in the waters of the quiet river. Mr. Templemore looked at it as he walked up and down the bridge, striving against the cruel tempter who ever whispered: "What if it should be true?"

It is strange how hateful senseless, inanimate objects can become when such a mood as Mr. Templemore's is upon us. Every time he came back to the palace of the French Legislative Assembly, and saw the statues of Sully, d'Agnessau, l'Hopital, and Colbert, who sit so calmly guarding its wide gates, a sort of wrath at their peace and unchanging attitude, at that peace of the grave which had been theirs so long, and now seemed transmitted to their stone effigies, rose within him.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. Routhier's election in Prescott is to be contested.

The rumors that there will be another conference increase.

Chicago is organizing a grand temperance campaign for the coming winter.

The Session of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations opened at Pesth yesterday.

The Newby Newsroom Company (limited) has just paid a dividend of 8s per share.

The temperance societies are going to present an address to the Hon. Mr. Tilley.

Thursday, the 21st inst., has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in New Brunswick.

It is said that within the last year Queen Victoria has given \$25,000 to the temperance cause.

Paul de Cassagnac's election has been declared invalid by the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarty, Bishop of Kerry, visited the schools of the Christian Brothers at Cahirciveen lately. His Lordship went through the school, and expressed himself well pleased with all he saw. Before leaving, His Lordship was presented with an address, and in reply he addressed a few words of kindly advice to the pupils.

The magnificent Celtic cross of Monasterboice has lately undergone serious disfigurement at the hands of some vandal. We cannot understand any Catholic Irishman taking up a stone or a hammer to smash one of the figures which stand this great memorial to St. Boice. It would be well if the residents of the neighborhood kept a sharp look-out for wandering fellows with destructive tendencies.

The importation of American cattle to Liverpool last week far exceeded anything hitherto known in the history of the trade. The totals for the week were 2,100 live cattle, 6,500 sheep, 800 pigs and 4,200 quarters of beef. These figures are of grave import to Irish producers, who, too, in the matter of mutton, will henceforth have an additional competitor in Russia, which has just entered the lists.—*Irish Exchange, October 10th.*

The annual ceremony of conferring the degrees of the Queen's University took place recently in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The Duke of Leinster, who presided, said that last year he was enabled to state that the number of students attending the colleges of the Queen's University was larger than in any preceding year; this year there was again an increase from 744 to 886. The different religious denominations were well represented, there being 225 Protestant Episcopalians, 224 Roman Catholics, 248 Presbyterians, and 88 of other denominations.

SAD ACCIDENT AT LIMERICK.—A farmer named Patrick Bernard lost his life under very melancholy circumstances while passing Trillick Castle, County Clare, the seat of Colonel O'Donnell, on his way to Limerick market with a load of corn. It was not yet daylight, and Bernard was leading his horse, which shied at some object on the road, and dashed off at high speed. Bernard was struck on the neck by the shaft of the cart and knocked under one of the wheels which rolled over the prostrate man, crushing his body so dreadfully that he died in a few seconds after the accident. What makes the affair more sad is the fact that the brother of the deceased lost his life a few months ago by falling off a load of turnips near the same place whilst on his way to Limerick market.

Lord Beaconsfield, according to a rumor given publicity to by the *Courier*, intends to demand from Parliament a grant of money for the purpose of erecting a royal residence in Ireland. This journal says there is every reason to suppose that he intends, when a vacancy occurs, to appoint the Duke of Connaught Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and to build such a residence in connection with the vice-royalty. It is even said that Tara or its neighborhood has been selected as the site of this palace. For much of this report there is considerable reason, not on account of the authenticity of the rumors themselves or the trustworthiness of the sources from which they originated;—for, indeed, their source is not discoverable—but from the character of the Premier himself, his recent policy, and the general cast and complexion of the Administration which at present governs the country.

MR. BUTT ADDRESSES THE LIMERICK ELECTORS.—OBSTRUCTION POLICY CONDENSED.

Dr. Butt, Member of Parliament for Limerick, has issued an address to the electors of that city, virtually, however, to Home Rulers throughout the country, declaring that the policy of obstruction involves the total disruption of the existing Irish Parliamentary party. He asks the Irish people to discourage the policy proclaimed in the resolutions adopted at the Rotunda meeting in Dublin on the 22nd of October. He says no heavier blow could be inflicted on the cause of Ireland than giving a proposed agitation even a semblance of popular approval. Dr. Butt denies that his policy has been a failure. Never, he says, in the space of four years, has so much been done to make the voice of Ireland respected and influential.

CATHOLIC ISOLATION.

The following has been used during the recent election in Algoma:

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I would beg permission to caution all Protestants against the rumors that are being spread as to Colonel Rankin not being a Protestant. I know Colonel Rankin's antecedents, and can vouch that a more loyal and Protestant family does not exist in the right loyal town of Enniskillen, Ireland, where he and I were both born and raised. And, unlike his opponent, he has no brother in priestly orders. Hoping, and trusting, that my Orange brethren, and all Protestants, will see through the flimsy scandal of Mr. Dawson and his doubtful supporters.

I beg to remain your obedient friend and brother.

WILLIAM ABERCROMBIE,
Late of Euphrasia, and formerly
W. M. of L. O. N. No. 83, Mariners,
Sault Ste. Marie, 18th Sept., 1878.

The foregoing is an honest outcome of a controlling influence in both parties; and yet the organs of each affect to be surprised that the Catholics, accepting the fact, stand together in a demand that they be released from its practical taboo!—*Irish Canadian.*

The Montreal *Witness* which a few weeks ago cried out in agony that it wished the difficulties which had arisen between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics in Quebec "were relegated to eternity," is bravely stirring up strife again. That is, it is expressing views which, no matter how honestly entertained, it has on its own showing admitted to be injudicious at this time. It attacks the Jesuits and says the oath they take is such that they can be loyal to no monarch or ruler other than the Superiors of their Order, whose word is law, and accuses them of conspiring against all governments, and especially against the Queen of England.—*Hamilton Times.*

IRISH NEWS.

The released Fenian, Ahearn, will be permitted, because of feeble health, to remain in Great Britain and to visit Ireland.

The Home Rule Confederation has arranged a series of demonstrations in the large towns of Great Britain, commencing at Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Mr. Farnell, M. P. for Meath, will be the chief speaker.

A farrier-sergeant named Johnson dropped dead on the parade, at Limerick, after the presentation to him of a good conduct medal and £5 gratuity. Another soldier was so affected by the occurrence that he had to be removed to hospital.

Ten years ago over one million of acres were devoted to potato culture in Ireland; now only about 870,000 are thus employed. The decrease is attributed to the great uncertainty attending the cultivation of the crop and to the new methods of forcing cattle.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarty, Bishop of Kerry, visited the schools of the Christian Brothers at Cahirciveen lately. His Lordship went through the school, and expressed himself well pleased with all he saw. Before leaving, His Lordship was presented with an address, and in reply he addressed a few words of kindly advice to the pupils.

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GENERAL NEWS.

IRISH ATHLETES.—Half the athletes of the British Empire and the United States are Irish or of Irish descent.

Colonel Walters, commanding the 82nd Regiment, now stationed at Limerick, has received orders to hold his regiment ready for India.

COLORADO LEGISLATORS.—Three colored men will be elected to the Legislature on November 5th by the Democracy of Charleston, S. C.

INDUSTRIAL COLONISTS.—The German colonies near Marengo, Iowa, were established 20 years ago; they now own 30,000 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre.

New York has a voting population of 232,152, of whom the naturalized citizens outnumber the natives by over 50,000, only four wards having the majority of natives.

AN INDIAN DICTIONARY.—The Rev. Father Ferrard, S. J., is preparing a dictionary of the Chippewa language, which will be published by the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

According to recently published statistics there are more deaf mutes, idiots, and lunatics in Switzerland, in proportion to the population, and fewer of the blind, than in any other European country.

It is said that the suite of the Princess Louise and her husband will consist of Lord Suffolk, Major and Mrs. De Winton, Captain Vernon Carter, the Hon. Charles Harbord, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, and Dr. Andrew Clark.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley is to be banqueted when he returns to Ottawa by the temperance people. An effort is to be tried to get Mr. Tilley to publicly avow his opposition to a threatened movement to repeal the Scott Act.

A clerk in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England recently absconded with a package of bank notes amounting to \$75,000. This is probably the foundation of the story about the murder and robbery in the Bank of England which was published here a short time ago.

The late Judge Keogh was an admirable mimic. It is said of him that he could imitate the styles of different speakers in Parliament so exactly that it was only necessary to shut your eyes to believe that you were listening to an actual debate.

The London Stereoscopic Company, in Regent street, London, have set the example of lighting their premises with electricity. The experiment has proved completely successful, and their example will speedily be followed by other large business houses.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The poachers in the Kilmarnock district have formed an association for the payment of fines imposed upon unlucky members.

An elder of a church in Dundee, with a wife and four children, recently eloped with the wife of a sailor who was absent on a whaling voyage.

Liverpool has a Sunday law so strict that a grocer whose doors had been opened by burglars was arrested for having his place open on the Sabbath.

The London *Law Times* says the jury system is at present subjected to severe criticisms in England, and may before long be considerably modified.

The sum of £7,727 has been awarded to Mr. Raynsford Jackson, of Blackburn, for the destruction of the contents of his house at the time of the strike riot. The town pays the bill.

A late London paper gives this:—The magistrates at Dumfrow have sent a woman named Margaret Chapman to prison for seven days for picking ears of wheat, valued at 1d, from a field.

The Jews' free school, in Bell Lane, Spitalfields, London, is believed to be the largest school in England. The average daily attendance last year was 1,248 boys and 850 girls. The Government Inspector speaks very highly of its efficiency, and advises all interested in education to visit it.

There has been presented to the Catholic chapel St. Edmund, Bury St. Edmunds, a Gothic altar-box made of the oak to which St. Edmund, a Martyr by name and King, as Lydgate calls him, was tied at his martyrdom by the Danes in 880, and which fell at Hoxne, near Eye, in 1848, an arrow-head being found in the trunk.

In his recent charge, the Bishop of Chichester said that from one church alone in his diocese five clergymen had lately passed over to Rome and they had to the utmost in their power leavened all they could influence. No man could say how far the poison extended. The path to Rome had been smoothed by excessive and illegal ritual.

SCOTLAND.

The electric light is to be tried in Edinburgh.

A despatch from Greenock says that the Montreal liner Colma lost one hundred and sixty head of cattle on the voyage across the Atlantic.

On the 11th ult. the City Hall, Perth, was illuminated with the electric light for the first time. The new light is now used regularly in a portion of Pullar's North British Dye Works.

It has been resolved to proceed on behalf of the Huntington Copper Company against the original directors, to recover the sum of £150,000. Summonses have been issued against the directors, of whom ex-Prevost Bain is one.

On the 5th ult. James Meredith, one of Lord Stamford's gamekeepers at Kinrara, was out shooting, when his gun went off accidentally and shattered his leg to such an extent that Dr. Orchard, Kingussie, had to amputate it.

At a recent meeting of the Parochial Board of Logierath, a female pauper, while requesting to be struck off the poor-roll, tendered a bank cheque for £85 12s., being the total amount of her alms during the past fifteen years.

A private soldier, confined in Edinburgh Castle, has been successful in the very daring and dangerous feat of jumping from the parapet of the Castle into the Gardens below, a drop of about twenty feet. He was pursued, but made his escape.

On the 10th ult. the waterworks which have been in course of erection during the past sixteen months for the parishioners of Wemyss were formally opened by Mr. Erskine Wemyss. The cost of the works is estimated at from £23,000 to £25,000.

There are at present in Aberdeen two vacant chairs in the Medical Faculty; these are the chairs of Materia Medica and of Natural History, the latter also belonging to the Faculty of Arts. The incumbents of these Professors Harvey and Nicol, after many years' faithful service, have determined to retire.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

BERLIN, November 4.—The *Post* says that eight weeks ago, when the Treaty of Berlin was in danger, Bismarck appealed to the signatories to defend it. England, who then rejected the request, now appeals to Austria and France, the supposed adversaries of Russia, for the purpose of removing the Crimean Alliance. Such attempts are useless. Furthermore, England, by fostering jealousies, certainly will yet succeed in preventing friendly relations between Bulgaria and Greece.

STAMBA, November 4.—The British *allotment* was placed in the hands of Faisl Mahomed Khan, the Afghan Commander at Almusjid, on the 2nd inst., and a copy at the same time was sent to Peshawar to the Ameer. Sir Neville Chamberlain, acting military member of the Vice-Royal Council, accompanied the Viceroy to Lahore.

It is reported that Shere Ali is at Jellalabad determined to attack the British forces near Kabatira Pass unless the British take the initiative.

LOSANOS, November 4.—A Galenita correspondent says information has been received from Simla to the effect that the Ameer, in his recent reply, said he had been anxious for British friendship, but that British policy was changed with each new Viceroy. The Ameer declares he is open to make a new treaty, that he is not bound by any Russian alliance, and did not invite the Russian Embassy to Kabul. Col. Lindsay, Financial Secretary to the War Department, in a speech at Abingdon yesterday, said: "England's *allotment* informed the Ameer that the Russian Embassy must withdraw, and that he must not enter into a Russian alliance, but must preserve a neutral attitude."

VERSAILLES, November 4.—The Chamber of Deputies declared invalid the election of the Bonapartist Leroux. During the debate Paul de Cassagnac was called to order for interrupting one of the speakers, and saying there was nothing in common between Bonapartists and President McMahon, since the latter had perjured himself.

MANSIEUX, November 4.—The municipal council have adopted, by a vote of twenty-six to seven, a motion in favor of a general amnesty to Communists.

The *Press* states that Austria has assented in principle to the steps of the western powers in behalf of Greece, without specially adopting the French or English standpoint.

ROME, November 4.—The *Diletto* states that France has issued a note advising that diplomatic pressure be exerted in favor of the claims of Greece on Turkey. Italy and Germany have already consented to mediate between Greece and the Porte.

MARSA, November 6.—An ex-soldier has attempted to assassinate Gen. Bregan, formerly Minister of War. The General was not injured, and the assassin was arrested.

BERLIN, November 7.—The *Tagblatt* asserts that the object of the present Protectionist movement is the establishment of a Customs Union in Eastern Europe, under the leadership of Germany, against Western Europe, and England especially.

The provincial correspondent yesterday declared that negotiations between Germany and the Vatican cannot succeed unless the acquiescence of the Centre party against the Government be interdicted by ecclesiastical authority, and that Germany to-day desires this announcement as a fresh declaration of war against the Catholic party.

A Constantinople correspondent states that the Rhoipeu insurrection has received a fatal blow by the assassination of Omar Aga, one of its most influential leaders, by Kara Yusuf, a former leader, who had been disgraced for plundering Omar Aga's death produced such a disorganization that the majority of the leaders dismissed their hands to their homes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 7.—Four thousand Bulgarians have burned fourteen villages in Demotica. The Porte has sent notes to Prince Labanoff, pointing out the fact that the Bulgarians are powerless to repress the Bulgarian movement. The Porte also discusses the non-evacuation of Turkish territory by the Russians.

LOSDON, November 7.—A Paris correspondent states positively that *four paroles* are proceeding for a conference respecting a revision of the Treaty of Berlin. The idea originated in Berlin or Vienna.

It is rumored that the advisability of summoning Parliament earlier than usual was discussed in yesterday's Cabinet Council.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Title 27, chap. 102 (sic) of the Coast Fisheries Laws of Newfoundland, expressly provides that "nothing in this chapter shall affect the rights and privileges granted by treaty to the subjects of any State or Power in amity with Her Majesty." The Department of State has no official information as to the Colonial Government having been requested by the Foreign Office at London to send a statement respecting the Fortune Bay trouble.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The reports of the ill health of the Czar are again positively contradicted. It is considered in official circles that Russia must adhere solely to the Treaty of Berlin whatever events may arise in Turkey. It is certain Russia earnestly desires an understanding with England, both in Europe and Asia, to fix the limits of their respective influence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—It is asserted that the Russians have re-occupied the district of Malgara, near the Gulf of Saros.

CANBERRA, October 22.—Fighting has been renewed in the Transvaal. The British detachment, 500 strong, was compelled to retreat before the Kaffirs, who subsequently made a night attack on the English but were repulsed.

SIMLA, November 10.—It is hoped that the Afghan difficulty will be peacefully solved. It is supposed Russia is exercising pressure upon the Ameer with this object. The Ameer, moreover, despairs of success against the British.

LOSANOS, November 10.—A sensational Simla despatch says the Afghans are withdrawing from Candahar. The Ameer announced that the Russians would occupy Candahar and Herat. The Governor of Candahar punished agitators opposed to England.

Sawdust of itself is not a manure. It is an excellent absorbent, undoubtedly, when used as bedding; but whatever manurial influences it exerts, even then, are due to the matters absorbed. Straw or leaves are much preferable.—*Canada Farmer.*

White leeks on the farm in the main are considered a bad thing, if all our farms were well supplied with the kinds of leeks that carry off the surplus water quickly, we might soon gain a surplus that could be applied to stopping other leaks.

Timothy and red top mixed, at the rate of a peck of the first and a bushel of the latter per acre, would do well upon a moist, drained meadow. Orchard grass and Kentucky blue grass, a bushel of each per acre, would be the best for open timber land.—*American Agriculturist.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

An English cricket eleven, with Lord Harris as captain, has gone out to Australia to play.

Dr. Pusey writes to the Archbishop of Canterbury that for some forty years he has, as his Grace knows, received the confessions of all who came to him.

Two small boys were lately sentenced in a London Police Court to three days' imprisonment for stealing an onion valued at one penny.

Two members of the Cambridge University Bicycle Club recently made a trip to Nice and back, riding all the way, except across the channel, on their two-wheeled steeds. The entire distance traveled was 4,530 miles, and the time occupied was 24 days.

In his recent charge, the Bishop of Chichester (England) said that from one church alone in the diocese five clergymen had lately passed over to Rome, and they had to the utmost of their power leavened all they could influence. No man could say how far the "poison" extended. The path "to Rome" had been smoothed by excessive and illegal ritual.

The driver of what the English call a "van" was lately surprised in London by a large orange ontang suddenly jumping into his vehicle. He attempted to take the fellow into custody, but it escaped and afterwards attacked a costermonger in the street, upset his barrow and smashed his crowsley. The animal was captured after a severe struggle with several men.

Shere Ali, the Emir of Cabul, is represented in the pictorial as a good looking man with a white beard. He is really 65, with a long gray beard, white eyebrows, a large hooked nose and broad shoulders. His face is of the Jewish type. He is short in stature, and in addition to his Astakhan hat wears a green silk waistcoat and a brown cloak embroidered with gold. His trousers are white, and his boots of polished leather.

The new bells in the northern tower of St. Paul's Cathedral, London were chimed for the first time ten days ago. There are twelve in all, and the tones are rich and musical. A crowd quickly gathered in the churchyard at the first sound of the peal, and remained looking up at the open machinery and its concave roof, which, it is now evident, were thoughtfully and scientifically planned by Whewell with an ultimate view to the reception of bells.

Colonel T. W. Higginson, in lecturing recently in London on "The Aristocracy of Wealth," is said to have been very frank concerning the evils of hereditary rank. He declared that the attitude of hereditary rank toward intellect is degrading; he acknowledged the faults of rich men in America, but said that he could not imagine one of them giving precedence in their homes to anyone of their number, merely because of his riches, over Tenneyson and Longfellow.

The *Whitwell Review* gives the names of all the members of the upper classes who have "gone over to Rome" during the present generation. It includes one duke, two marquises, five earls, three knights, one general and admiral, ten members of parliament, four queen's council, four professors, 160 benefited clergymen, of whom sixty-seven have become priests or entered the Jesuit order, and 190 gentlemen, sons of peers, fellows, etc., of whom fifty-one have become priests or Jesuits; also five duchesses, thirty-eight peeresses, wives of barons and knights, etc., and thirty-three other ladies of position.

One of the objects of greatest interest at the Paris Exposition is a magnificent statue of Pius IX. by the sculptor Pugnetta. This great work, which was completed shortly before the death of the holy Pontiff, represents him seated on his throne, with arms extended as if to welcome a band of pilgrims. The amiable smile so well known is admirably expressed, and the bright, intelligent eyes seem only to want the spark of life. The *Graphic Artiste* says this statue is a real work of art. "The true character of Pius IX. is represented in all its dignity and majesty; the calm, frank, intelligent visage, with the benevolent expression which was its characteristic trait, is finely displayed."

The four niches of the north porch of Bristol Cathedral are now occupied, the Evangelists having taken the places of the deposed Latin Fathers. St. Matthew and St. John have been in their positions some time. St. Mark and St. Luke were unveiled on Tuesday, so that the quartet is complete. St. Matthew and St. John were provided out of a special subscription raised for the completion of the north porch. The Duke of Beaufort gave St. Mark, and St. Luke was the gift of friends chiefly residing in the neighborhood of the cathedral. The statue controversy is thus to all appearance finally settled; while the superseded Latin Fathers are out of sight on the top of a tower in Yorkshire, presented to it by Sir Tatton Sykes. But the work of cathedral restoration is proceeding very slowly.

In 1874 there were 11,000 miles of railroad in Russia, whose gross receipts were \$100,000,000; in 1875, 12,000 miles, but the receipts were only \$50,000,000 more than in 1874. In 1876, the mileage had increased by 200, and the receipts by \$2,500,000. Seven of the companies, whose share capital the Government guarantees, do not pay expenses, leaving the Government to make good some \$2,500,000 a year; twenty more just manage to pay expenses, but the Government has to pay the guaranteed interest, and only eight have paid the guaranteed dividend without aid. Of the lines constructed without Government guarantee, all, except one, fifty miles long, have earned fair dividends; and the sole line worked by the State has recently paid a dividend of four per cent on the capital spent in making it.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR.

From week to week *The Pilot* has exerted itself to ascertain the work of the Church in the fever-infected districts of the South. As the force of the plague has now well-nigh spent itself, we present to our readers the total number of those priests and nuns who have given their lives in their efforts to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate victims to this terrible scourge. The Diocese of New Orleans alone lost its Vicar-General, 15 priests and 10 Sisters; that of Natchez including Vicksburg, 6 priests, 6 Sisters; that of Nashville, 9 priests, 3 Sisters; that of Mobile, 1 priest, 1 Sister; making a total of 22 priests and 28 nuns who have fallen victims to yellow fever in the discharge of their duties. The Catholic Relief Association has given aid already to the amount of \$86,000 from total receipts of \$90,000. This amount, however, by no means represents the whole of the Catholic charity towards the South. In every town and city where subscriptions were taken the Catholic business men subscribed individually, and the money passed through the official channels. But as it stands, the above record is one in which we may justly take pride.

"Look out for the paint!" shouted a boy in the gallery of a Chicago theatre, when the hero of the play kissed the heroine.