efforts. How little are some people aware when fighting for even a semblance of religious teaching in schools that they are pitied against the combined legions of Freemasoury in Yet so it is. And when we look about us at the movements making rapid way throughout Europe movements against religlos, society, and government—that find advocates gion, society, and in all ranks; and then learn that everywhere and in all ranks; and then learn that the very ideas they represent and express have long been fostered by Freemasonry, we are forced to con-clude that the "Craft" has deserved its name, and is after the Church, the strongest power in Christendom. The strength of the monster is all but in-calculable, yet it has its weakness, which we may now refer to as a little relief to this gloomy picture The Bishop of Orleans just alludes to it, in several places. It is a perfect anomaly. Whilst professing to streggle for universal freedom it begins by making each member a slave to the laws and will of the society, and does it by virtue of an oath, and the threats of untold vengeance. Promising to all unlimited enlightenment it keeps the vast majority quite in the dark, or allows them to know only as much as the leaders think fit to communicate. Common equality is professed, but degrees are numerous and the higher grades are simply beyond the reach of all save the select few, and impossible to the multitude. Then, ignoring the existence of God, it arrogates to itself the attributes of Divinity, Omnipotence, and Omniscience. Finally, having scouted faith and everything savouring of religion, it professes belief in itself, in its own dogmas, its own infallibility, and indulges in symbols, ritual, and ceremony to a degree that is r diculous. On this little weakness the Lishop makes this caustic remark :-

When I find men who will have neither forms of worship nor religion, nor, as they call it, 'super-stitions—'when I see all these ceremonies, all this strange and complicated hierarchy, all these signs and devices, all these marchings and countermarchings, all these singular rites. . . I own that this 'divine' Masonry appears to me under a most astonishing aspect—that is the least I can say."

He might with justice have added that, in spite of all its boasts, of all its display and panoply, it is as palpable a contradiction, as flat an absurdity as any to be found in the annals of mental aberrra-

This little contribution to our Masonic literature has this peculiar value; it is short and to the purpose. Furthermore, it is a stern denunciation solemnly uttered by a man of such acknowledged ability that no one can imagine him grossly mistaken, of such high character as to be above all suspicion of misjudging his men or misrepresenting his matter. He has set his name to the terrible charges thus made so publicly; and that name is a sufficient guarantee for the truthfulness of his statements as well as for the value of the testimony he has borne to the character of that society which the Church has so frequently condemned, and which he himself now holds up in scathing terms to the reprobation of Christianity and common sense.

GERMANY.

According to a German authority, says the Dub-lin Freeman, a new and formidable danger threatens the peace of Europe. The navy of Imperial Germany, previously an insignificant arm of her strength, has been developed to dimensions of which the subjects of Kaiser Wilhelm are beginning to feel proud. Already they talk in Berlin of the day having arrived when Germany, irresistible on the land, is also able to hold her own upon the sea. The speed with which this progress has been made is an astonishing proof of the energy and resolution with which the scheme of German aggrandisement has been carried on by the able and unscrupulous men who direct the destinies of the Fatherland. In 1867 the fleet of the North German Confederation was of exceedingly small proportions—so small that there existed in fact no Ministry of Marine. The Confederation inherited from Prussia a few steamships, partly armour-plated, the united horse-power of which did not exceed four hundred, while their guns were not of a calibre to inflict injury upon an English monitor. During the war with France the complete helplessness of Germany at sea was so glaring a fact that the French squadrons manœuvred without fear of being disturbed along the whole line of the enemy's scaboard. The French admirals were prevented from destroying such hostile ports as they menaced, not by any resistance the German navy was in a position to offer, but only by the armament of the forts and the fear of torpedoes, which, it was reported, had been thickly sown in German waters. After the conclusion of peace, active measures were tak n at Berlin to prevent a blockade or even a descent on the coast, and to guard the country in all eventualities. The result is that Germany now possesses eight armour-plated vessels of the first-class, and over a hundred fighting ships of an inferior grade. The cannon of some of their vessels are of a calibre reckoned able to pierce the ironclad Thunderer, the Inflexible, or the Devastation, the crack ships of the English fleet. Never, in the German opinion, will the English armour-plated vessels be able to resist the Krupp guns, while, on the other hand, Germany will produce cannon capable of penetrating an eighteeninch plate at a distance of nearly two miles. The naval architects of the Empire are, however, not unanimously in favour of weighty armaments for a Power so exceptionally circumstanced in respect of her maritime features as Germany. They argue that while England and France possess ports capable of receiving ships of no matter what draught of water, Germany has only the two ports of Wil-helmshaven and Kiel; and that from Kiel to Konigsberg there is no refuge whatever for the large vessels now constructed or in course of construction by the German Government. This would be a bull of gigantic character. It would be the new nationality presenting itself with a white elephant, for a navy which could not be provided for would either rest an encumbrance and ultimately a loss on the Administration and on the Exchequer, or else it would have to be employed at the expense of some other people. If it is with such a view that ships for which there is no harbourage at home are being constructed, the idea is very intelligible, and reckoning literally with his host, as Bismarck is able to do, the possibilities are very great indeed. The naval activity of Germany is not exhibited only in the building of ships. Experiments have been conducted on a very extensive scale with the view to devise such a mode of coast and port defence as shall be at once a protection and an attack, a safeguard to those using it, and an engine of destruction to those using it, and an engine of destruction to those against whom it is used. Such a mode has been found in the torpedo, which the Germans have the found in the torpedo, which the Germans have the will be such a way as will enable them to make the found in such a way as will enable them to make the found in the found of the found of the found in the found of the found in the found of the found in the found of th tenibly effective use of it in case of war. When this war comes is a question of time, but when it does come, we venture to think that the navy which has so suddenly grown out of nothing will play an important part in the struggle.

OUR SETTLEMENTS.

It is to be regretted that a large number of men who carn a precarious living as day labourers in the cities and towns, and whose children are exposed to so many dangers and temptations, do not avail on and owning the best lands in the Province. People from Norway and Sweden, from Denmark and tor's Drawer. Iceland, from England and Scotland have been brought out at enormous cost and settled in Victoria Remittances next week.

one and united in the other. In short, he shows and Restigouche, &c. Much less encouragement has one and united in the other. In short, he shows and Restigouche, &c. Much less encouragement has been offered to the people of the Province. Neverthethat this is one of their greatest aims, absorbs at been offered to the people of the Province. Neverthethat this is one of their keenest attention, and is daily calling less, the facilities afforded are very much greater forth more and more their best and most special than the early settlers enjoyed; very much greater than the early settlers enjoyed; very much greater forth more and more their best and most special than were offered in any part of the world a few years ago. The Bailroads lately built open up vast tracts of fertile lands which the working men may go in and possess if they choose. The rail-roads now projected, and which will be built in a few years, will open up other districts. Johnville is now a large and flourishing settlement, daily growing in extent and increasing in population and wealth, although the Provincial Government did little to assist it. The Riviere Du Loup Railroad now runs close to it, and is but a short day's journey from St. John to any part of the settlement. Surely the men who are compelled to spend half their time in idleness in the city for want of work, and whose whole earnings afford them but a miserable tenement in some filthy lane or alley, and barely food and clothes and fuel, are strangely insensible to their own interests and the interests of their families when they remain contentedly in such a condition and neglect to secure the comfort and independence for themselves and families which is within their reach. It is gratifying to know that in many parts of the Province the young men of the older settlements have been awakened to the importance of taking up the lands, and that in Restigouche, Gloucester and K. nt, as well as in Victoria, Carleton and Queen's, there are now flourishing new settlements; but these settlements are not half as numerous or one tenth as large as they should be.

The Bishop of St. John returned on Monday evening from a visitation of some settlements in Westmorland and others in Kent County in which he was engaged for ten days. In that time he visited several settlements on the Buctouche and Richibucto Rivers, and gave confirmation to 600 children. He speaks in glowing terms of the new settlement of St. Paul on the Buctouche River. In what was a wilderness a very few years ago he found a large community, with a church built by themselves without assistance from without, comfortable houses and magnificent crops. In this settlement there are now about 130 families, and many others have taken lots and are preparing to settle there. The Bishop knew many of the settlers when they lived on the shore lots and dragged on a miserable existence, cultivating a patch of worn out ground when they were not working as day that of their families is most gratifying. They are now comfortable and independent, and they show this in their whole bearing and demeanour. They are even more industrious, because they are not their labour. The land is fertile-and it is one of road in that part of the country-and the crops of wheat, oats and barley are very heavy. Potatoes are good but not as large as in other years. The church, which is of considerable size and has galleries running round it, was quite full, and the congregation were all healthy looking, well clad and respectable in appearance. It would be of great advantage to the working men if when they have leisure they visited some of those settlements and saw for themselves what the settlers have done in a few years, and what they could do also if they tried. Indeed in most cases they could do better and they would have fewer trials to encounter, because they could take a few dollars in with them to buy the food and other necessaries wanted at first, and to procure some stock. With a hard winter before them in the towns it would be well for many to enquire seriously whether it would not be infinitely better for them to join one of those settlements at once than to waste months in the cities in idleness, cating up the little they have been able to save, and neglecting the opportunity to attain a respectable and independent position .- St. John Freeman, Oct. 22.

LITERATURE.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW, October, 1875. -London: Burns and Oates. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. The Contents of the Month are as follows:-Commentaries on Public Affairs. V.-Mr. Gladstone's latest Discovery; Notre Dame de L'Epine; Labour and Capital; Studies in Biography. IV. Louis the Eleventh. Part III; Old York. Part I.; Cretineau-Joly; Materfamilies; The City of the Virgin.

CATHOLIC REVIEW .- I. Selections from Foreign Catholic Periodicals. St. Gregory the Seventh. Part IV. II. Reviews and Notices.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, October, 1875.—Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. The Contents are as follows:
—Patricius Eugene Moriarty, O.S.A.; The Maiden and the Flower; The Way Out; Estranged; The Three Ambrian Sepulchres; On the Bridge The Temporal Power of the Popes—Is its Necessity Obviated by the So-called Law of the Papal Guarantees; My Two Partners; Editorial Notes; New Publications. This number closes Volume Nine of this excellent Catholic monthly. Those who would wish to begin with the next Volume should forward \$2,50 to Messrs Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia, by the 1st of November.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, October 1875-New York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros. The Contents are as follows:—The London Police Courts; Wrecked off the Riff Coast; Subordination; Sundry Subjects — Money; The British Sea-Fisheries; Michael Augelo; The Dilemma. Part VI. This number is of more than usual interest, as it contains several articles having relation to subjects now attracting a good share of attention in this country. The article on Michael Angelo was suggested by the recent celebration of the fourth centenary of his birth, and gives a sketch of his life and of some of his works. The serial story, "The Dillemma," increases in interest. The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N.Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, November, 1875.—Montreal: D & J. Sadlier & Co. The Contents are as follows: Freemasonry; Sir Thomas More: A Historical Romance; Is, she Catholic; Are You My Wife; Æschylus (Poetry); A Precursor of Marco Polo; Para phrase, from the Greek (Poetry); The Law of God and the Regulations of Society; Duration; An Incident of the Reign of Terror; The Charities of Rome; Song (Poetry); Progress versus Grooves; Traces of an Indian Legend; Finding a Lost Church; New Publications. Messrs D. & J. Sadlier & Co., will send the Catholic World, free by mail, for one year, for \$4.50; Single numbers, 45 cents.

fornia; The Fillet; "Barry Cornwell" and some of his friends. By James T. Fields; Recent French Caricature. By James Parton; Butter and Cheese; Air Towns and their Inhabitants; Rapp, the Gnome King-A Cattskill Fairy Tale; New Neighbors The First Century of the Republic—(Thirteenth Paper.)—Educational Progress. By Eugene Lawrence; The Lover's Prophecy; Legislative Humors. By the Hon S. S. Cox.—(Part II.) Rococo; Dora Rushton's Romance; Garth. By Julian Hawthorne; A Deux Temps; The Modern Psyche. By Edward Everett Hale; Gentleman Farming; Portent; Edithemselves of the facilities now afforded for settling tor's Easy Chair; Editor's Literary Record; Editor's Scientific Record; Editor's Historical Record; Edi-

THAT CURSED CUP!

To the Editor of the Quebec Budget. DEAR SIR,-I have read with a great deal of interest your article on drunkenness entitled "The destroyer," and oh! how true were some of your remarks, my own sad experience can testify. Imagine a woman if you can suffering more from the evil of a drunken husband than the poor creature whom you described, and you have my picture before you. I dare not seek sympathy from friends by telling them of my troubles, for I could not expose so publicly my unhappy condition but if you have in your heart as I fondly believe, pity for the poor drunkard's wife youmight publish this letter for me if you think it worthy of space in your columns, without demanding of me that publicity which I am so anxious to avoid. If my unhappy life would only serve as a warning to other women to refuse to wed men who do not shun the deadly poison, it would even be some little consolation to me. I foolishly imagined however that the man whom I promised to marry, loved me so well that he would do anything to please me, but I little thought that he was such a slave to gin. I would not take the advice of my best friends, and now I suppose, I am punished for it. I thought that it was childish to want a man to promise against taking liquor, and believed that at all events my future husband would give it up if I wanted him too. I know Low that there are none so blind as those who will not see. But the troubles of my married life began early. Before six months had passed I dreaded to see my husband come into the house. At first he was not down-right cruel to me, but it was so fearful to hear him curse and swear at everything in his way. For three years now I have led a miserable life of slavery and abuse, and many times have been in great danger of my life. He has lost, one after another, three good situations, procured for him by kind friends, and now has no settled employment at all. Even when he does get any money, he always spends it now on that cursed liquor, and abuses me when he comes home for not having proper meals for him. I am not going to beg now, I have too much spirit for that, but I want to do all that I can to prevent others being as unhappy as myself, but if you could only believe it, I have several times come near starvation. What future is before me and my poor little child, none but God knows, but I believe that I am too broken-hearted to live much longer like labourers. The change in their appearance and this. All the comforts that we used to have around as and enjoy so much are now nearly all gone, converted into liquor to poison the body and soul of my poor husband, though he treats me so cruelly. A few years ago I would not have believed such a dispirited, and they can every day see the fruits of story as the one you wrote about in your article, and those the Redemptorist Fathers spoke of in their the few fertile spots close to the Intercolonial Rail- sermons which you published. They are right, every word they said about the accursed liquor is true, and oh! how earnestly do I wish with you that all Protestant ministers would exclaim as bitterly against it.

I remain. A HEART-BROKEN WIFE.

DOMINION ITEMS:

HEAVY ROBBERY .- The store of Henry Morgan & Co, corner of St. James and McGill streets, was entered on Sunday night, and about fifteen to twenty thousand dollars' worth of silks stolen .-The robbers who made the haul must have been accomplished professionals, from the manner in which they went about their business. The policeman on the beat was decoyed from the corner by a man no doubt an accomplice, who told some trumped-up story of the loss of a coat. The robbers chose the most costly silks, stripping off the private marks and taking out the boards, all of which they left behind them.

ROBBERIES .- A man named Roberts had his pocket picked of \$100 on Saturday afternoon. Early on Sunday morning an iron box was stolen from the residence of Mr. Muldoon, on Stanley Street; the box contained papers of great value, which, how ever, are of no use to any one but the owner.

THE MAIL ROBBERY .- On Monday, Detective Riche arrested Edmund Cote, in the California Hotel, who is charged with robbing the mail van at St. Paul L'Hermit, of over \$3,000. The sum of \$200 was found in his possession, and he acknowledges that the remainder of the stolen money is in the Bank

Quebec bakers have reduced the price of bread a penny on 6 pound loaf.

QUEBEC, Oct. 25 .- It is stated that Mr. Jos. Cantillon, of Sillery, has been appointed Secretary of the Turnpike Trust at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

A boy getting a free ride on a ballast train on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway fell between the cars and was killed.

An indian with a bottie of liquor in his pocket has been run over and killed near Hagersville on the Canada Southern Railway.

TORONTO, Oct. 23.-Large shipments of apples are being made from this port to the United States for the first time in 30 years,

The western counties railway in Nova Scoti thas been contracted for by Walter Shanly & Company, and work will proceed with all possible despatch. A woman named Titus, in Holdenville, Queen's County, N. B, has died from inoculation in one of her fingers while washing a corpse.

St. Stephens, N. B., possesses a novel work in the shape of a suspender factory. Some thirty different styles are produced. Servant girls get good wages in Manitoba-from

\$10 to \$12 in private families, and \$16 to \$20 a month in hotels. OTTAWA, Oct. 25 .- The Jubilee was closed yes-

terday in St. Patrick's Church; over 6,000 persons walked in procession. Several conversions to the Catholic Church were made during the services. A murder has been committed near Fort Ellice, Manitoba. One Roderick Molver shot dead a trader

named George Ormond and seriously wounded another named Charette. The section of the Intercolonial Railway, between Moncton and Campbelltown, in New Brunswick, will be opened for mails and passengers ear-

ly in November. The lumber trade continues to be dull, as far as prices are concerned, but shipping is fair active. Other branches of trade are dull for this season of the year. The only persons who appear to have money are the farmers.

HAGERSVILLE, October 24.—An Indian was killed last night; supposed to have been run over by the night express. He was found this morning near Hagersville, badly managed, and had a bottle of liquor in his pocket. Reports of many wrecks on the coasts of the

Maritime Provinces during the gale of the 27th ult. continue to be received. At last a dozen vessels were lost, though in some instances the crews escaped. Smart luns are attempting the old trick of

changing the figures on Dominion Bank bills, from one to fours. The counterfeit is easily detected. There are no Dominion Bank four dollar pills.

are in an advanced state, and it is confidently ex pected that details of the arrangement for the ac sumption of that line by the Province will be lai before the House on its assembling.

The Icelandic immigrants who have settled i Nova Scotia during the present year appear we satisfied with the country. They number about 150, and are equally divided between Musquodo boit and Lockport; 500 more are expected nex year.

The Christian Brothers have obtained the whol of the Seigniorial land in rear of the town of Beau harnois, consisting of 400 acres. They intend the build a novicite house upon it next spring when they will receive pupils from all parts of Nort

THE EPIZOOTIC.—The disease has again visited thi city, and the number of horses suffering from it, quite numerous. Yesterday on the carters' stand were to be seen several suffering severely from th disease.—Quebec Budget, Oct. 23.

On Thursday of last week, at Sherrington, Easter Townships, the three bells presented to the Churc by the Rev. Mr. Primeau, Cure of the Parish, wer blessed by Mgr. Fabre. After low mass was cele brated by Rev. Mr. Gravel, Cure of Laprairie, R Mr. Landrigan, Cure of St. Bridget's, preached a appropriate sermon in English and French; after which Mgr. the Bishop of Gratianapolis, performed the ceremony of Benediction, assisted by Canon Mongeau, of the Bishop's Palace, and Rev. Mr. Lus sier, Cure of Chateauguay. Over forty members of the clergy were also present.

THE SCHOOL WAR.—The supplementary collection for the support of the Catholic free schools taken a the Cathedral on Sunday amounted to more tha \$800. A collection taken at St. Peter's for the sup port of the Portland Catholic schools amounted \$500. Thus are the Catholics of St. John compelle to tax themselves twice for the support of their ow free schools, while in the name of Progress an Enlightenment, and in due form of law, they ar robbed of even larger sums, which are employed i the education of the children of their wealthie neighbours .- St. John (N. B.) Freeman, Oct. 22.

Aboution.—Davis and his wife have been convicted of the murder of the young woman Jennie Gillmour who died of the injuries received at their hands while undergoing an operation to procure abortion, and have been sentenced to be hanged. If they were in St. John a petition praying for the commutation of their sentence would be signed by hundreds or thousands of respectable people. The sentences of other parties convicted of causing death by procuring abortion were commuted a few months ago .-St. John Freeman.

A wing is being added to the Montreal College at the Priests' Farm, and will soon be ready for occu-pation. A pertion of the roof of the main building has been raised and altered to the Mansard style. The new church and additional wing to the Grey Nunnery on Dorchester street is being roofed in. and will be ready for occupation next spring. This year has been a very busy one with the Catholic Church authorities, there being no less than three churches in course of construction (besides the cathedral), two convents or schools, and three large additions to buildings already in use.

The Governor-General, Lady Dufferin, and suite arrived at Ottawa on Saturday, and were met at the station by a very large number of citizens, among whom were members of the Cabinet, the Mayor and Corporation. An address of welcome was delivered by the Mayor on behalf of the city, but no other preparations were made for the reception of the vice-regal party. Lord Dufferin said he felt unspeakably delighted at being once more at Ottawa; that owing to their long absence Lady Dufferin was auxious to see her children, and he would give a written reply to the address. The party were then driven to Rideau Hall immediately, and the assemblage dispersed.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS :-

Lennoxville.-M. L. Connolly, Esq., Mayor Williamstown, Glengarry-Mr. A. M'Gillis, P. M. Sillery, Quebec-Mr. M. H. O'Ryan. Hamilton and Vicinity-Mr. James Quinn. Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood—Mr.

Parish of Mount St. Patrick .-- Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.

Ste, Brigide-Mr. W. Donnelly. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John Mahoney.

Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville,—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth,—Mr. Andrew Prout. Boblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan.
Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc .- Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.-Mr. Michael Conners. Kalladar.-Mr. James Armstrong.

At Lennoxville, P. Q., on the 20th inst., the wife of Martin L. Connolly, Esq., Mayor, of a daughter. Married.

In this city, on the 20th inst., by the Very Rev-Canon Leblanc, Michael Polan, to Sarab, only daughter of John McElroy, Esq., Superintendent of the Ottawa Street Gas Works.

	Montreal wholesale markets.—(Gazette)
	Flour # brl. of 196 b Follards\$3.40 @	
	Superior Extra	5.50
	Fancy 5.10	5.10
	Spring Extra 4.821	4.90
	Superfine 4.65	4.75
	Extra Superfine 5.20	5,25
	Fine 4.25	4.35
	Strong Bakers' 5.10	5.25
	Middlings 4.00	4.05
	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.60	0.00
	City bags, [delivered]0.00	2 5 7 2
	Wheat.—Spring 1.16	0.00
	do White Winter 0.00	0.00
	Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs 4.80	4 80
	Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.61	0.62
	Oats 0 371	0.40
	Pease, per 66 lbs	0.00
ı	do afloat	0 00
	Barley,pe. bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.70	0.75
	do do do U. Canada 0 85	0.90
Į	Lard, per lus 0.15	0.00
	do do do pails 0.154	0.00
١	Checse, per lbs 0.00	0.00
	do August & Sept. makes 0.101	0.113
	Pork—New Mess	24.50
	Thin Mess	22.00
	Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 15.50	16.00
	Ashes—Pots	4. 87
	Firsts0.00	0.00
	Pearls— 0.00	_0.00′.
	Butter-Steady. Western at 17c to 20c;	Town-
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	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(G	obe.)

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	Turkeys	0	70	1 00	
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er :	Fowls per pair 0	2	to	0.35	
į	GENERAL-Potatoes, per bushel 0	.5!	to	0.70	
ed	Butter, tub, per lb0	.16	to	0.18	
m				0.10	

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

do print 0.20 to Eggs, per dozen 0.18 to Cheese, home made 0.07 to

Hay, per ton, old..... 0.00

Hay, per ton, new.......9.00 to 10.00

Straw, 4.00 to 4.50
Wood, Hard 3.50 to 4.00
Coal, per ton, [delivered 6.50 to 7.00
Wool, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00

(Corner of Foundling MONTREAL

May 1st, 1874.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PAIN CIETY'S HALL. Co. ner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on TUESDAY Evening next, 2nd Nov., at Eight o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS. Rec.-Secretary

37-52

ST. PATRICK'S HALL A:SOCIATION. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

above Association will take place in PERRY'S HALL, Craig st., on TUESDAY, the 2nd prox., at 7.30 P. Mi, for the election of Directors and other husiness. By order of the Directors.

WANTED, AGENTS in every lage in the Dominion to CANVASS for the "TRUE, WITNESS." To energetic persons liberal terms will be given. Apply to J. GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal.

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