an anchorite as Gordon Delamer. "Fair faces surely," Wyatt said. "What do you, fresh from the desert, think of La Reine Blanche-that, brown-haired goddess, whose earthly name is Cecil Clive?"

Suddenly and sharply the captain of Chas-

seurs asked the question.
"Lady Occil Clive. : What, O'Donnell! has the spell of the enchantress stretched all the way to Africa, and netted you, too, in her rose chains? Is it possible you know La Reine Blanche!".

"No," the chasseur answered, with a touch of impatience. "I don't know your La Beine Blanche. I know-that is, I once knew,

very long ago, Lady Cecil Clive."
"My good fellow," Wyatt murmured plaintively, "don't call her mine—she isn't. The cakes and cream of life are not for me. And it's all the same-Lady Cecil, the White Queen, Delilah, Circe, any name by which fair and tatal sirens have ever been known-There she sits, Queen rose of the rose-bud garden of girls." The laureate must have had her in his eye when he wrote 'Maud.'"

The African officer raised his glass and looked long and earnestly at that brilliant vision, rose-crowned and diamond-decked. Then his glass dropped, and he turned away. Delamer looked at him curiously.

"The trail of the serpent is over all still! And you knew my Lady Cecil. How was it _where was it?"

"It was in Ireland--many years ago." "In Ireland, and many years ago. One would think the lovely Queenie were a centenarian. How many years ago? Don't be so sphinx-like. Before you went to Al-

"Before I went to Algiers—over six years

ago.' "I hope she had nothing to do with you going-it is a way of hers, sending doomer men to exile! Anywhere, anywhere out of the world her slaughtered victims rush. She must have been young six years ago, but then some of these sorceresses are fatal from the hour they cut their first teeth. Say, mon brave, are you too in her list of killed and

wounded?" "ls she so fatal then?' O'Donnell asked,

shirking the question. a Fatal! fatal's no word for it! Ask Wyatt. ask Lord Longlands, ask Sir Geoffry Vance—ask—ask any man in London. The most merciless flirt that ever demoralized mankind."

"And still—at two-and-twenty—Lady Cecil Clive is Lady Cecil Clive."

"How pat he has her age? Yes, at twoand-twenty the conqueress still walks "in maiden meditation, fancy free." But the talk of club and drawing-room is, that early next season we are to have a brilliant wedding. Sir Arthur Tregenna, to whom she has been pledged since childhood, comes to claim her. One might say woo and win, only there was no wooing in the case. It's a family affair—he has the purse of Fortunatus, she the beauty of the Princess Perfect; what need of wooing in such a case? And yet," with a second curious look "do you know what she told me one night not very long ago?" "Not being a wizard-no."

" We were at Covent Garden; there was an Irish play—a new thing, and I was behind her chair. We spoke casually of Ireland, and she told me she had been there and-'mark it, Horatio'-that the happiest days of her life were those days in Ireland. Oh! no need to look like that! I don't insinuate by any means that you had anything to do with Apropos of no thing, where's that prince of followers, that paragon of henchmen, that matchless servitor of the last of the O'Donnells, your man Lanty?"

"Ah, yes, Lanty," Wyatt said; "haven't laughed once, I assure you, since I last saw Lanty. Don't say you have left him behind you in Africa!"

"Lanty is with me," O'Donnell laughed; inbad's Old Man of the Sea. couldn't shake him off if I would. I'll tell him what you asked."

"And you only remain a day or two in London?" said Delamer. "Where do you go-to Ireland?"

"Not at present. We go, my sister and I, to Sussex for a week or two; after that to

France, then back to Algiers.' "Then dine to-morrow with me at Brooks'. There's a morning party at Kew, the last of the season, and La Reine Blanche graces it, of course. No doubt she will be glad to see an

old friend; you will come?'
"No." He said it briefly and coldly. "Certainly not; my acquaintance with Lord Ruysland's daughter was of the slightest. 1 should never dream of resuming it. Call upon me to-morrow at my quarters. Here is my card. It is pleasant to see a familiar face in this, to me. desert of London."

"Cecil." Lord Ruysland said, "a word with

you." The opera and ball were over-they had arrived home, at the big, aristocratically gloomy mension in Lowndes Square—the casket which held this priceless koh-i-noor. It was the town house of Sir Peter Dangerfield, Baronet, of Sussex-of his lady ratherfor Sir Peter rarely came to London in the season, and Lady Dangerfield's uncle, the Earl, being altogether too poor to have a residence of his own, took up his abode with his

Lady Cecil stood with one slippered foot on the carpetted stair, paused at the command and its gravely authoritative tone. It was haltpast four in the morning, and she had waltzed a great deal, but the pearly complexion was as pure, the brown eyes as softly lustrous as eight hours before. With her silks flowing, her roses and jewels, her fair, patrician face, she looked a charming visiou. "You want me, papa?" she said in sur-

prise. "Certainly. What is it?"
"Come this way."

He led the way to the drawing-room-yet lit, but deserted—closed the door, and placed a chair for her. Still more surprised, she sat down. An interview at five in the morning! What did it mean?

"Cecil," he began, with perfect abruptness, "do you know Tregenna is on his way here? Will be with us in less than a week?

"Papa!" It was a sort of cry of dismay. Then she

sat silent, looking at him aghast.

"Well, my dear, there is no occasion to wear that face of consternation—is there? One would think I had announced the coming of an ogre, instead of the gallaut gentleman whose wife you are to be. I had a letter from him last night. He is in Paris—he will be here, as I say, in a week. Will you read it? There is a message, of course, for

He held it out to her. As she stretched forth her hand and took it she did not look at him. A faint flush, all unusual, had arisen to either cheek. She took it, but she did not read it-she twisted it through her

fingers, her eyes still averted. WHer father stood and looked at her curiously. I have described Racl, Earl of Ruysland, have I not?-tall, thin, highbred, two keen gray eyes, a thin, cynical mouth, and long, slim hands and feet. "The ingredients of human happiness," says M. Diderot, pithily, "are a good digestion, a bad heart, and no

and faces fair enough to tempt even so austere conscience." The noble Earl of Ruysland DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION OF ossessed the ingredients of happiness in their fullest. He had never loved anybody in his life, except, perhaps, for a few months, a woman he had lost. He never hated any one; he would not have put himself an inch out of his way to serve God or man; he was perfectly civil to everybody he came across; he had never lost his temper since the age of twenty. His manners were perfect, he passed for the most amiable of men, and-he had never done a good turn in his life. He had squandered two noble fortunes—his own and his wife's, and he stood now, as Delamer had said, the poorest peer in Britain. He had been everywhere and knew everybody, and might have sung with Captain Morris:

"In life I've rung all changes through, Run every pleasure down."

At fifty-six every rood of land he owned was mortgaged, his daughter was portionless, and he was a dependent-nothing botter-on the bounty of his niece's rich husband, the Sussex baronet, Sir Peter Dangerfield.

They were a very old family, the Ruyslands, of course. The first had come over with Noah and the Ark, the second history mentions with William and the conquest. And the one aim and object of Lord Ruyslaud's life was to see his only daughter the bride of Sir Arthur Tregenna.

"I have a word of warning to give you Queenie," Lord Rhysland said, after that long pause; "it is this: Stop flirting."

" Papa." "You have made that remark already, my dear," the earl went on, placidly; "and there is no need for you to grow indignant. I suppose you won't pretend to say you don't flirt! I'm not a tyrannical father, I think. I haven't hitherto interfered with your pasttimes in any way. You were born a coquette, poor child, and took to it as naturally as a duckling takes to water. Let me see,' very carelessly this, but with a keen, sidelong glance-" you tried your sound weapon first on the Celtic heart of that fine young Irish lad, O'Donnell, some six years ago, and have been at it hard and fast ever since.

To be continued.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

London, Jan. 13. - The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address has developed an unexpected amount of sympathy with Ireland on the part of the Liberal members. General disappointment has been expressed with the meagre outline of the remedial measures passed. Almost every speaker has urged Government to adopt a radical policy in dealing with the Land question. So far extraordinary unanimity prevails among the Liberal members in favor of a settlement which would meet the views of the Irish people. The Radical section condemn the Government's coercion proposals, because coercion will exasperate the Irish people without securing the restoration of order. The Irish Liberal members declare that the policy announced by the Government will lead to the extinction of Irish Liberalism, and the Tories are alarmed by the progress of the Land League in Ulster, and declare themselves in favor of a fair settlement of the repressive measures, for the only speakers who have unreservedly approved of the Government's foreshadowed policy, are the Tories. The Government have evidently been taken by surprise by the decided sympathy with Ireland, expressed by the Provincial members of all shades of Liberalism, contrasting in a marked manner with the views enunciated by the London press. Not one Liberal member has unreservedly accepted the outline of the Government settlement. The tendency of the speeches has been to demand strong measures of land re-form, as the price of support for coercive measures. Jesse Collins, head of the Liberal caucus, and mirably well. In the short space of one by Mr. Cowen, editor of the Newcastle month there are forty-five pupils, who can Chronicle, have signified their intention of articulate and read on the lips over five hunjoining the Irish members in resistance to coercive measures. Reinforced by this the result of this new system will be marvel powerful English contingent, Mr. Parnell and ous. his followers will, it is said, offer a strenuous resistance to the passage of a Government Coercion Bill. In view of the Radical opposition to coer-

cion and the general demand for sweeping measures of Land Reform, the Government feels checkmated, and is anxious to gain time with the supposed object of modifying the coercive and strengthening the remedial proposals to meet the temper of Parliament. A decided change has been visible in the bearing of the Ministry since the opening of the Session. No effort has been made to conclude the debate on the reply to the Address. Arrangements were made to-day between the Government and the Parnellite Whips not to take a decision on Mr. Parnell's amendment before Friday. As many other important amendments have to be proposed, several weeks must elapse before the reply can be adopted and the real business of the Session commenced. This is unprecedented in Parliamentary history. In the meantime the Government will revise their measure, for apparently no measure of land reform which does not secure fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sales, with liberal provision for the establishment of a peasant proprietary, will be accepted by Parliament. Coercion is the stumbling block before the Government. Neither the Radical nor Irish members will consent to the abrogation of the ordinary law which they claim is sufficiently stringent to enable the magistracy to suppress disorder. Should the Government Insist on the suspension of constitutional guarantees in Ireland, there will probably be a Radical defection, headed by Jesse Collins and Joseph Cowen, as the North of England Radicals strongly sympathize with the Irish land movement. This coalition might force the dissolution of Parliament, which the Irish party desire, teeling confident of securing large accessions to their ranks.

There was an obstructive scene in the House to-day, the Irish members objecting to the continuation of the debate on the ground that it was an invasion of private members' rights. Several hours were wasted in wrangling, but the Irish party finally gave way in persons are sick only from worms. 21-4 order that they might not exesperate the English Radicals. It is rumored that the Government Land Bill was submitted a few days ago to the leading English Radicals who advised the Government to put it in the fire. London, Jan. 13 .- The result of the division, on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the ad-

dress in reply to the Queen's Speech, this evening, was as follows :- For the amendment, 57; against, 435. The Conservatives voted with the Government, and eight Engmen voted with Mr. Parnell.

TRUTH AND SOBERNESS.

What is the bast family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system?

Truth and soberness compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harm-less. See "Truths" in another column. directions, saves large expense in doctor's bills.

MONTREAL.

A complete change in the form of instruction has taken place in this institution. Since the foundation in 1848 till the year 1870, the deaf mutes were educated by a French system, namely, by signs and writing. In 1870 Rev. Father Belanger, after a visit in Europe, brought with him the Belgian method, or signs combined with lip-reading. This new method so much spoken of had a good result, but, as the deaf mutes as long as they remained in this institution, experier ced no necessity of communicating with each other verbally-the signs, as it were, took the lead, and consequently the deaf mutes were excluded from society, the difficulty which every devoted professor tries to overcome. A universal congress of the deaf mute instructors, convened the 6th Sept., 1880, at Milan, Italy, Rev. Father Belanger was present, and

the Congress were as follows:-The Congress—Considering the incontestable superiority of speech over signs in restoring the deaf-mutes to society, and in giving him a perfect knowledge of lauguage.

the resolutions adopted by the unanimity of

That the Oral methods ought to be preferred to that of signs for the education and instruction of the deat and dumb.

That the Pure Oral methods ought to be preterred : and

Recommends,-That Governments should take the necessary steps that all the deaf and dumb may be educated. That the most natural and effectual means

by which the speaking-deaf may acquire the knowledge of language is the "intuitive" method, via., that which consists in setting forth, first by speech, and then by writing, the objects and the facts which are placed before the eyes of the pupils.

That in the first, or maternal period the deaf-mute ought to be led to the observation of grammatical forms by means of examples and of practical exercises, and that in the second period he ought to be assisted to deduce from these examples the grammatical rules, expressed with the utmost simplicity and clearness.

That books, written with words and in forms of language known to the pupil, can be put into his hands at any time.

That the teachers of the Oral system should apply themselves to the publication of special works on the subject.

That the deaf and dumb taught by the pure Oral method do not forget after leaving school the knowledge which they have acquired there, but develop it still further by conversation and reading, which have been made so easy for them.

That in their conversation with speaking persons they make use exclusively of speech. That speech and lip-reading, so far from being lost, are developed by practice.

That the most favorable age for admitting a child into a school is from eight to ten vears.

That the school term ought to be sever years at least; but eight years would be pre

ferable. That no teacher can effectually teach a class of more than tenchildren on the Pure Oral method.

That the pupils newly received into the school should form a class by themselves, where instruction should be given by speech. That these pupils should be absolutely separated from others too far advanced to be

will be completed by signs. That each year a new speaking class be established, until all the old pupils, taught by

instructed by speech, and whose education

signs, have completed their education. P. Zornari, A. C. JULES ZARRA, General Sec. President. On his return, Rev. Father Belanger having found his Professors, devoted as usual, with twenty-three new pupils, from nine to eleven years of age, and a large number of old ones who had already an idea of articulation, began forming fou The extreme Radicals, led by Pure Oral method, all of which advance addred syllables, therefore it is expected that

> Moreover, there are two facts certain, viz. 1. The deaf mutes who become deaf gradually can read the lips. 2. That the majority of the deaf-mutes of the Mile-End Institution have learned to articulate distinctly, the truth of which will be certified by paying a

> visit to the institution. The result of this new method has been ascertained at Milan, by the Rev. Father Belanger, who assisted at the examination of the institution of the zealous Abbot Yarra.

> The pupils conversed not only with their professors and visitors, but also with each other, and with the greatest facility. There is, therefore, place for hope, or rather certainty, that the deaf-mutes will be restored to society, and not remain as mere drudges.

But to accomplish this laborious task it is necessary to have recourse to the generosity of the people to supply means of educating this class of persons.

The Institution known as the Catholic Institution, Mile End, is replenished with pupils, and the Director was obliged to refuse the entry of at least thirty since the first of September.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.-Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, 21.2 often works upon the lungs.

IS THERE NO CURE FOR NEURALGIA! Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSE-HOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY Craving food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians.—She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many

RELIABLE.-NO REMEDY HAS BEEN more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. 9-2

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS supply this want. HINTS TO FARMERS .- Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern door; it don't look right. Don't he without Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment Dear at hand to apply in case of accident. Keep good fences—especially line fences; it promotes good feelings among neighbors. Keep Down's Elixer always in the house, and

UNITED STATES.

Chicago is about to build a new Chamber of Commerce.

Vermont's Legislature was in session 63 days and cost the State \$63,425. Mr. Jay Cooke's income for the past three

years is said to have been over \$75,000 a The old home of President Lincoln in

A Hartford company has paid \$50,000 for

the patent right of a machine for making horse-shoe nails. In New Haven, according to the Register, plumbers are wearing seal-kin caps and living

on venison. Never from 1809 to 1880 has Illinois had a Governor either elected or appointed who was born in the States.

A Michigan tarmer has been detected in selling rolls of butter which had been made hollow, filled with water and frozen solid.

The last Legislature of Vermont gave to and to hold school offices and the office of town clerk.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has given away in all \$3,000,000 in public benefactions and \$1,000,000 in private charities. This was about three-quarters of his fortune.

Large quantities of whiskey are being taken out of bond in the Pittsburg district, the demand for fine grades have increased greatly. All the distilleries are running, for the first time in several years.

nearly \$200,000 in taxes has been assessed upon life insurance companies doing business therein, is odious to the companies. A well-known grocer of Boston, who died

The Boston Advertiser says that the new

recently, left \$70 to be annually expended in caring for his dog, and that fortunate creature now eats sirloin steak three times a day and sleeps in a luxurious bed.

Sojourner Truth, who, they say, is over 100 ears old, declares that she shall not die until American women can vote, for she couldn't bear to go into the heavenly kingdom without being a full citizen of the American Republic.

Owners of large herds of beef cattle-a large herd meaning say twenty thousand or thirty thousand—winter in Chicago or St. Louis, or in the South, whence they return to their ranches in the "counting up time" in the spring.

A Baltimore girl was recently transformed by her mother from a brunette into a blonde in order to get her married to an eligible young man. The bride died within a year after her wedding in consequence of an erup-tion brought on by the substances used in colouring her hair.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Application is being made by the town of St. Thomas for incorporation as a city.

Mr. Irwin Stuart, head master of the Morrisburg High School, has been compelled through ill-health to resign.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Hearns, of Napanee, was smothered in bed on the night of the 4th instant. The Snyders come well to the front in

Waterloo. There are four in the County

Council and three in the Woolwich Township Boston, Mass., has organized a company with \$50,000 capital for the development of copper and other mining property in New

Brunswick Mr. Harvey, of Wyoming, has purchased from John Evans his farm of 100 acres, one mile west of Wyoming, for the sum of \$3,400,

eartially improved Mrs. Peter Calvin, of Anderdon, in Essex, whose husband was frozen to death on the night of the 28th of December, was also frozen

to death the night following. A movement is on foot in Quebec for the formation of a company to build a steamer for the purpose of navigating from Quebec to England during the winter. The stock is

being rapidly taken up. A gentleman from the Gatineau reports a great scarcity of snow about 100 miles above | make it known to his suffering fellows. the Desert, the ground being in some places perfectly bare. He reports very mild weather up there all along.

A young man named William Johnston. engaged in felling a tree on the farm of David Findley, second con. of Emly township, on the 3rd inst., was struck by the tree in its fall

and instantly killed. Mr. Samuel Pollock, a resident of Goderich for thirty years, who has been mayor of the town, deputy sheriff, official assignee, and justice of the peace, is about taking up his residence in Michigan.

In Brantford the pugnacious English sparrow has met his match. For a day or two large numbers of small grey hawks have made their appearance in the city, and they gobble up sparrows with neatness and de-

spatch. James Appleton, of Ottawa, has invented toboggan guide and brake, by means of which, he says, the speed of the toboggan can be regulated and its course directed, or by which it can be stopped at any point in

its course. A dissipated man named Lloyd, of Goderich township, was found beside a creek on Wednesday with both arms frozen solid up thaw them out by dipping them in the run- people might have been surprised. ning stream.

ORANGEMEN AND LAND REFORM. A meeting of Orangemen was held near Six-

milecross, County Tyrone, the other day. Cloughfin, was well represented; also a fair rerepresentation from Aghnagar, and Sixmilecross. The following resolution was milecross. The following resolution was passed:—"Ist, Resolved unanimously, that we refuse support of any meeting held under the auspices of landlords and their cast, having no other aim than continuing the present over high rents, and, moreover, calculated to produce and embitter sectarian feeling, to prolong party strife, thereby disun ting tenant-farmers for the sole purpose of stifling their cry for help sgainst the existing land laws—and intended apparently to sustain and to give approval to landlord interest, now, as in the past, by an indirect appeal against a liberal land measure for the security of the tenants' interest." 2nd "Resolved unanimously as citizens and subjects. appearing a security of the tenants' interest." 2nd "Resolved unanimously as citizens and subjects. They expressed their deepest feelings of heartfelt loyalty and attachment to their good and graelous sovereign her Crown, and Constitution, but while doing so they could not refrain from giving vent to their abhorence of the present tyrannical custom of some landlords, who increase rent through caprice or greed, and pain of eviction, so soon as the tenant has improved his holding by placing a fax upon his industry, labour, and capital." Several memoers having given their views of what would be a fair and satisfactory land measure, it was resolved that they would not consider any bill or land measure sufficient to meet the wants of the people that did not give fixity for tenure use in cases of sudden coughs, i.e., as a safeguard against consumption and other
dangerous diseases. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS, taken according to
directions, saves large expense in doctor's
bills.

measure sufficient to meet the wants of the
people that old not give fixity of tenure
approval of tenant, and practically, as
far as possible, the State to encourage peasant
proprietary. They further are convinced
Griffith's valuation of the land is the only fair
amount of rent a tenant should pay, and that to
be a permanently fixed annual rent.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF THE CHILIAN FORCES Panana, Jan. 12.-Latest dates received from the seat of war in the South Pacific are to the 22nd ult. The first skirmishes have already taken place, although losses are trifling. Early on the morning of the 19th Col. Sevalla learned that the Chilians had occupied Hervay plantation, and he at once started to make a reconnoissance. Finding the Chil-Springfield, Ill., is now a cheap lodging lians entrenched in an old Indian ruin, he attacked them with two companies of artillery and one of cavalry, and succeeded in dislodging them. The Chilians at once sent a force of 5,000 men, which compelled the Peruvians to retire with their booty. This skirmish took place retire about 100 miles from Lima. It is said that the 3rd Chilian Division had entered at Curaco at a point between Chili and Turin, and considerably nearer to Lima than any position yet occupied by the invading force This new contingent numbers about 10,000 men. On landing at Curaco they immediately advanced on Turin and that point, which was reported to be held by a Peruwomen the right to vote at school meetings | vian division was taken, it is said, at the point of the bayonet. A considerable force under command of President Pierola marched to meet the invaders, and the advance of the invading force was said to be in eight of a strong body of defenders of Lima. The forces landed at Pisco and are moving rapidly forward to the support of the 3rd division, who are in advance and at last accounts several days march divided them. The 3rd division is composed of new recruits, and their distance from the main body of their army exposed them to a disastrous defent at the hands of the foe law of Massachusetts, under whose provisions under Peitro. During an engagement on the 6th the Chilians lost one of their torpedo launches. Callao was under bombardment for several days, but no damage was occasioned. The heaviest firing was on the 11th, commencing at 1 p. m. and continuing till 4 p. m., when the Chilians moved back to the Island of St. Tarrento. One of the turret guns of the Huascar burst, killing all who

> despatched for repairs. DEFEAT OF THE PERUVIANS AT LURIA-TWO CHILIAN STEAM LAUNCHES LOST.

were near it, and an Armstrong gun on board

of the A Uyamos burst, leaving only the

muzzle part on board in the jacket to which

the trunnions are attached. The part blown

out went overboard, carrying a great deal of

the upper decks along and gear, and damag-

ing the vessel so severely that she was at once

PANAMA, Jan. 4 .- Three Chilians divisions are now on Peruvian soil advancing on Lima. The first and second divisions have ravaged the country around Pisco, and the various villages through which they passed have been forced to contribute to the maintenance of the invaders. The third division, 12,000 men, landed at Curaxaco, 25 miles from Lima, and advanced on Luris, which they took at the point of the bayonet, dislodging 9,000 l'eruvians from a good position after a combat of an hour-and-a-half and considerable loss on both sides. When the fourth division arrive there will be forty thousand invaders to attack the city, defended by from 50.000 to 60,000. Various skirmishes have taken place with varying results. No serious attempt appears to have been made to stop the invaders. The Dictator appears disposed to await their approach behind the fortifications of the capital rather than oppose their approach along the road, which offers rare op-

portunities to harass an invading army. One of the "Huascar's" turret guns, 250-pounder, also exploded. The loss of the Armstrong gun is a serious disaster. Several men were killed, among them Mr. Slater, a representative of the manufacturers of the gun. The Chilians lost two steam launches in recent attacks on forts at Callao, and suf fered considerable losses in killed and wounded.

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthms, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 11-eow-G

WIT AND HUMOR.

Social amenities: Papa (to Mabel, who has been to a juvenile party), "Did any one pay you any attentions, Mab?" Mabel: "I don't know." Papa: "I mean, did any one talk to you, or dance with you?" Mabel: "Well,

there was a little boy who made faces at me.' A French gentleman who supposed he had mastered the English language, was puzzled one day when a friend looked at him and said: "how do you do?" "Do vat?" "I mean how do you find yourself" "Sair, I never loses myself." But how do you feel?" "Smooth you just feel me."

Some of the papers say that before leaving the ship which brought him over, Sir Bartle Frere wrote a letter of thanks to the Captain with his own hand." Now there is nothing remarkable in that. If he had written a letter to the elbows. He was endeavouring to with his own foot, or his nose, or his left ear,

Twa Hielan' surfaceman, who had newly got employed on different railways, met no lang after, and in the course o' their crack, railways, as was to be expected, cam' in for a share of their attention. "Man, Dougal," said Mac, "there's same awful braeson oor line, it's as steep as the riggin' o' a kirk. Where I was workin' the day the gradient was ane in sixty," Sixty," replied Dougal. "Man, that's naething. There's places on oor line where it's ane in a hunner."

DEATH OF MISS CARRRAY .- It is with deep egret and very sincere sympathy for her afflicted parents, bereaved relatives and many sorrowing friends that we find ourselves called upon to notice the early death of Miss Cecilia Carbray, the amiable daughter of our respected fellow-citizen, Felix Carbray, Esq., merchant, of the firm of Carbray, Routh & Co., Consul for Portugal at this port, and for some years past one of the most popular and esteemed Trustees of the St. Patrick's Congregation of this city, and now President of the Quebec branch of the Irish National Land League. It is true that the sad event was not altogether unexpected, as we learn that Miss Carbray has fallen a victim to that fell destroyer consumption, and that her illness has been a long and lingering one of nearly 18 months' standing. It will be remembered that Miss Carbray was the young lady who the Grand Duke has been systematically graduated with such high honors at the Belle- plundered by a number of his servants and vue Convent in 1878, carrying off at the same time the Dufferin modal.—Quebec Telegraph. of changes have been made in the household.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The True Witness has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during

the coming year. On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December 1881 (thirteen months), including the one

back number. Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one

copy free and \$2.50. All the above subscriptions are for the term

ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months). Our readers will oblige by informing their riends of the above reruliberal inducements

to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS. We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfer-

ing with their legitimate business. The True Witness will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at

\$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible. more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their

sisters and cousins as well. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow

their example at once. POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

Holloway's Pills .- Hale Constitutions .-When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened. and the circulaton is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes:-"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon re-

stored me. A BLESSING TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the

mother. The Grand Duke of Baden has had a run of bad luck. His treasurer disappeared a little while ago, and took with him a large sum of money; now it has been found that by the Court furnishers, and a large number

Carto Confidential Sec