VOL. XXIX.—NO. 25

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1879.

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For the TRUE WITNESS. Eventide.

When the shades of night are lying O'er the verdant hill and dale, When the day is softly dying Let such thoughts as these prevail.

Trat another day is dying
As slow tolls the evening bell,
That the breeze again is sighing
To the day a sad farewell.

How our youth is but a morning, And our manhood but a day, And our old age but an evening— So our life doth pass away.

Then at morning and at noonday
By your duty fast abide,
Scale the dark and cloudy pathway—
Light will gleam at eventide. FANNY.

For and About Women.

It costs \$300 for a wedding in China. The cabbage bow is used to trim dresses. A new figured velvet looks like leopard

Pole-drab cloths trimmed with tur are worn by young ladies. Looped satin bows, artistically plaited and

looped, are worn at the throat. Blue-gray, or lead-white, is announced as

about to displace cream-white. Russia leather fans are the most fashionable

article in that line at present. Fur-trimmed dresses have a deep border on

the underskirt instead of a flounce. Two varieties of seal skin are in the market,

the Alaska and the Shetland. Bridal wrappers are of brocade combined

with plain silk covered with Breton lace. Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales wear their hair parted plainly over their forc-

Antique embroideries are carefully cut from old dresses and sewn upon new ones, with very good effect.

New dinner cards are turned at the lower right corner, and have a bunch of feather flowers in the other.

A novelty in gentlemen's ulsters is made reversable—one side to be worn at business, the other one for calls and the opera.

Scotch News.

The number of voters on the register of the Edinburgh University for 1879 is 4171.

The South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution fa favor of the amendment of the laws.

Dr. Low, head-master of the classical department of the Dundee school, died from bronchitis, at his residence, Home Lodge, Broughty Ferry, in the 83d year of his age.

The Greenock Town Council resolved recently to proceed immediately with the crection of the new corporation buildings, the cost of which will be £80,000, exclusive of the

Mr. Charles Peters, accountant, Princes street, Dundee, has had his skull fractured by accidentally falling down a stair in Crescent Lane, where he had been visiting. There is little hope of his recovery. Mr. Peters is 35 veats of age.

The annual meeting of the West of Scotland Artillery Association was held in Glasgow recently. Mr. W. Holms, M. P., who occupied the chair, said the vast military expenditure that had occurred in recent years was one of the chief causes of the present commercial depression.

Alexander Alexander, the pilot in charge of H. M. S. "Cleopatra" on the 18th December, when she came in collision with the steamer "Lord Gough" at Gravel Point, was fined £5, with the alternative of sixty days' imprisonment, at the Glasgow Marine Court recently, for culpable and reckless navigation of his vessel on the occasion in question. A similar charge made against the master of the "Lord Gough" was found not proven.

During the past year there were 849 fires in Glasgow, 180 of which were what are termed public fires, to which the firemen, engines and reels were called out, the remainder being extinguished without the aid of either engines or reel. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 19 on the number of fires, but the only one of any magnitude was that which occurred in the Apothecaries' Hall, in Virginia street.

A " fly " proprietor named Bullock, living near Reading, shot the wife of a constable named Clifford a few days ago. The constable and his wife resided opposite the defendant's yard, and Mrs. Clifford was stooping by the fire, when a bullet, fired from Bullock's yard, came through the window and struck her behind the right car. She fell insensible into the grate, and never spoke. At the inquest, a verdict of manslaughter was returned

The returns of the shipping engaged on the Clyde and Foreign trade during the past year show a considerable decline on the import trade, not only as contrasted with the previous year, but on the five years average. The aggregate tonnage entered inwards during the year—viz, 910,143 tons— is 99,710, or nearly one-ninth less than, that of the previous year. The falling off, in the aggregate, has been entirely confined to the last three months, since the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.

It is understood that the following legacies have been left by the late Mr. Thos Elder MacRitchie, W. S., of Craigton: Edinburgh Royal Influmary, £1,000; Edinburgh Society. for the Relief of Indigent Old Men, £100; Edinburgh Institution for Relief of Incurables, £100; to the five schemes of the Church of Scotland, £2,500; distributed as follows:— Foreign Missions, £300; Home Mission, £900; Colonial Mission, £100; Jewish Mission, £100; Endowment Scheme £900: Total amount of legacies, £3,700"

Ontario.

The total area of this Province is now 221,000 square miles, including the recent acquisitions by the settlement of the boundary question. The extreme length is 1,070 miles, and the greatest width, from Sault Ste. Marie to James' Bay, is about 400 miles, with a coast line on the bay of about 310 miles.

Death.

A Russian statistician has lately undertaken to find out at what rate people die in Europe, and the results of his labors show the following yearly proportion of deaths out of every thousand souls :--

Ì	Russia 37.5	Germany 27.8
	Hungary	France 26.3
	Bavaria 31.7	Switzerland 23.8
	Wurtemberg31,7	Belgium 23.7
	Austria	Great Britain22.3
	Spain 80.5	Denmark 19.3
	Italy30.3	Norway & Sweden.18.2

It will be seen that the mortality is greatest in Russia, whereas Norway and Sweden seem to be the healthiest of the countries. France ranks fourteen on the list, and shows a slight advantage over Germany, but a difference for the worse of four per cent. between herself and England. In the city of New York the death rate for the past year was 25.28 in every thousand. In London, however, the death for 1877 was 21.79, a difference of 3.49 between the two towns. These figures show how much room there is for increased attention to the laws of bygiene.

"All Lightee!"—He Lies Down and She Gets Up.

The following laughable incident is told by a well known Government office-holder, who has numerous tales to tell of his observation and experience; "There were two seats in the car turned so as to face each other. One was occupied by a lady and the other by a Chinaman. Evidently the lady did not relish the presence of the Chinaman. She explained to him that she wanted to take the cushions and their frames and place them lengthwise across from seat to seat John said "all lightce," and got out in the aisle, while she proceeded to lie down on the bed thus improvised, with head resting on her valise. She supposed that the Chinaman would take the hint that the lady wanted to rest in the space usually occupied by four persons. But John proceeded at once to crawl in and stretched himself by her side, with his, head on a little bundle of his own. The Chinese are an imitative race, you know. The lady, as soon as she discovered she had a bedfellow, got up a little wildly and started for the next car, to the infinite amusement of the passengers, who had been watching the scene with some interest. ohn took no notice of the fun he had created, but went to sleep with the whole bed to himself."

Phospates in Canada.

The London Globe calls attention to phosphate discoveries in Canada, and to Mr. Henry Vennor's reports on the discovery of tri-basic phosphate of lime or apatite immediately to the north of Ottawa. These reports, we are told, and the falling off of supplies from Belgium, Norway, France and Germany, has induced exploration in the Dominion on a large scale, notably in the regions of the Gatineau, Templeton and Le Lievere rivers, where mines are in profitable operation. One of the mines on Le Lievere has recently been sold in London for £15,000. The most recent discoveris are those situated in the township of Hull, where, so far as known, the largest exposure has been made, there being at one point a surface of over 40 feet square and 250 feet high laid bare. Several test-openings were made, from which over 90 tons of almost pure phosphate of lime were taken. The Barber Mine, also in this township, is being extensively worked, and has vielded such pure mineral that the sample recently analyzed in London showed 90 per cent. of tri-basic phosphate of lime, or apatite. There is no doubt but that Canadian phosphate, from its high percentage of tri-basic phosphate of lime, will be the phosphate of the future, particularly when it becomes known at how low a figure it can be mined, and at how cheap a rate it can be freighted in cargoes to England. The demand for this material is practically unlimited, and the s upply in Canada appears inexhaustible.

The Timber Trade Between Great Britain and Canada. There appears to be a prospect for a considerable trade in manufactured lumber between Canada and England. At a recent dinner given by a large building firm at Dundee, the chairman said :- "When he occupied the chair on a similar occasion last year, he prophesied that, though the Americans could supply them with very excellent and cheap wood, they would not be able to give them finished works; but the first thing he noticed on entering the room was that a partition had been made of Canadians doors, the wood being excellent, the workmanship unsurpassed, and the price lower than could be taken for British workmanship." It appears that the spool and bobbin factories at Elgin, in Albert County, and St. Martin's, N.B., have done something in small wooden wares, including the export of broom handles. Enormous exports are sent to Great Britain in this line from the United States, a recent shipment being that of 100,000 broom handles. The wooden boxes in which English wine merchants supply their goods to their customers are largely made in and exported from the United States. The pieces are put to-gether, like those of shooks, and they are nailed together on the other side of the Atlantic, as required. Lumber and mill-owners should consider whether they could not secure a share of this trade and of the endless line of small wooden wares into which Canadian wood is manufactured in the mother

country.

French Serving Girls.

The French servant girl is generally much better off than her Ameridan or British sister. She carries three-fourths of her earning to the savings back, and is never content until she is the possessor of at least \$100 with which to buy a debenture bond of the city of Paris, entitling her to the chance of winning \$30,000 of the quarterly drawings. Grenville Murray further observes that they have too much taste to disfigure themselves as certain English -and he might have added American-housemaids do, by tricking themselves out in cheap finery. Their universal costume is a white linen cap and a gown of printed cotton or calico, with perhaps a silk kerchief of a gay color to wear on Sundays. Merino is sometimes worn, but not often. While she is not indifferent to the extractions of deeps she is indifferent to the attractions of dress, she is imbued with a native good sense which teaches her the propriety of attiring herself according to her station. She is too thrifty to spend more on dress than she can afford and would think herself ludicrous if, affecting to array herself like a lady, she dressed otherwise than in the height of fashion, and wore gloves or boots that were not of the best quality and the most perfect fit. When a Frenchwoman rises into the class where it is incumbent on her to wear a bonnet instead of a cap, she must have every-thing to match, and the bills of her milliner and dressmaker become serious items in her

THE PEDESTRIAN CHAMPION BELT. O'Leary Notified that he must Walk for it Against Rowell in March Next.

The London Sporting Life has decided that that O'Leary, if he refuses to compete before June, as he desires, will forfeit the belt and his £100 now in the custody of the Sporting Life. Sir John Astley has put up all the stakes for Rowell and covered O'Leary's money, and the latter will now be compelled to meet the best man in England, as Sir John Astley claims Rowell to be. O'Leary did not expect to have to compete for the belt until next June. The agreement by which shall not be called upon to compete in more he has defeated Hughes. How the trustees can compel him to compete in March is a mystery. O'Leary is in Arkansas, and his friends telegraphed the unjust decision of the trustees to-day. It is the general opinion, however, that O'Leary will agree to the decision, and keep the belt if able. Rowell was and he is the pedestrian now that O'Leary will have to meet. by posting \$500.

The New President of France.

Francois Paul Jules Grevy is a native of the mountain department of Jura, near the Swiss frontier, and has in his nature much of the rugged downrightedness appropriate to his early surroundings. Born at Mont-sousthe memorable year, 1813, his parents being petty farmers, nothing could well seem more unlikely than that his destiny would place this peasant babe upon the seat from which the conqueror of Europe was on the verge of being precipated. Having been able to acquire a good rudimentary education at the Poligny Lyceum, in his native department, Jules was sent to Paris, when about eighteen years of age, to study law. Before he could take his degree the "three days of July,"
1830, arrived and young Grevy enrolled himself among the combatants in the barricades. Along with many of his fellow students he participated in the capture of the "Babylon" barracks, and declined the offer of a decoration for individual valor on this occasion. Admitted to the Paris Bar in 1831 he soon acquired an enviable reputation for the solidity of his legal attainments, and, though constitutionally averse to noisy declamation, was frequently retained as counsel for the defense in the political prosecutions which formed such a conspicuous feature of the reign of the poleon. He remained faithful to republican the wild vagaries of the "Mountain." For seventeen years M. Grevy kept entirely aloof from politics. In the end, despairing perhaps of liberty through revolution, he determined friends and became a candidate in the Jura for the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to the official candidate. Having resumed his seat in the Chamber, M. Grevy gave evidence of the same dignity, moderation, but unflinching republicanism, which has marked his early career. Having been appointed President of the Left he refused all transactions with the imperial power, and his short reply to its advances became famous. "Neither dupe nor accomplice," asserted M. Grevy; and the words rang throughout the country with ominous import for the Empire. From that moment until the downfall of Napoleon III. M. Grevy continued in the Chamber of Deputies to be the constant advocate of liberty of the people, and in no single instance did he depart from the course he had marked out for himself from the first moment of re-enter-

A comparatively new insect, the bean Mulberry and dragon green are the favorite destroy them when found and plast only "He has the eyes of an honest man and will covery before he discloses it to the world.—

shade in the fashionable spun silk hose.

Seed while in the fashionable spun silk hose.

ing public life.

Sitting Bull's Lament

[By Telegraph to the N. Y. Herald.] BISMARCK, D. K., January 27, 1879.—Runpers from Sitting Bull, arriving at Standing Rock agency, say the warrior wants to return to Standing Rock, as his tribe, the Uncapapas stop on that reservation. The Tribune to-day publishes this message from Sitting Bull to the Uncapapas: -- Once I was strong and brave and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry, my nomen are sick and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war paint thrown to the winds."

The Condition of English Peasants. The London correspondent of the Tribune in speaking of the condition of the English peasant, says of him : "He and his progen; do not live; they merely exist. Poets have sung and moralists sentimentally descanted upon the British peasant; but strip him of his romance, and look at him truthfully and soberly, and he presents a melancholy spectacle. He is merely a beast of burden; his condition is little better than that of a serf, if indeed it is as good. He grovels in poverty and wretchedness-often with an insufficiency of food. And scarcely is he able to dream of any more elevated state of existence, for the off torpedoes either by intercepting them in social ferces by which he is beset almost entirely preclude him from breaking through the bonds which hold him. He is a drudge; his life is a life of drudgery; and, from his cradle to his grave, it would be difficult to see O'Leary must arrange a match with Rowell to where his existence could be illumined by a compete for the Astley champion belt, and ray of prosperity or hope. At the lowest rung that the race must take place in March; and of the ladder of labor, he is forced to remain in his thraidom, both intellectual and social, which the custom of ages has imposed upon his class.

Italy as it %. The Annuario Istorico for 1879 publishes the following statistics relative to the condition of Italy; The average age of the population is twenty-seven years. The average O'Leary won the belt states that the holder length of life is thirty-one years and ten months. The mortality of children reaches than two matches during the year. O'Leary sixty per cent. There are each year about won the belt in March, 1878, and since then 130,000 infants abandoned on the public thoroughfares, or placed in foundling hospitals. So little care is taken of these unfortunates that in 1874, in the province of Lucca, out of 174 children exposed, 137 died the first year and 29 the second. Over 95 per cent! Italy numbers 27,482,174 inhabitants, and has a teaching staff of 87,642 professors the first to post his money for the contest, of all kinds—one for every 730 inhabitants. rick the Great, who died in 1813, had served In April, 1876 there were 184,155 under police the year persons were kept in prison. The sum of 1,632,530 francs were added to the treasury by the labours of those amongst them who worked. The cost of entertaining the entire number was twenty-one million francs. From 1872 to 1876, there were 34,060 violent deaths. The Italians spent during 1877 193,408,538 francs in tobacco. From 1874 to 1878, 125,-000 cultivators of the seil emigrated from Vandrez on the Fete Napoleon (August 15) of Italy. There was in 1876 108,771 emigrants of all conditions. From 1870 to 1876 the expenses of communes increased 142,000 francs. On the 3rd December, 1876, the communal debts amounted to 600,000 francs. They have increased by 20,000 in 1877. The municipality of Florence alone owes over

Ex-President McMalion. Marie E. Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Marquis of MacMahon and Duke of Magenta, was born in 1808, of a family that had emigrated from Ireland in 1686, after sacrificing all their property to the cause of the Stuarts. Settled in Burgundy, the MacMahons rebuilt their fortunes, intermarried with the French nobility and became rich and influential. The Marshal's great-grandfather was created count by Louis XV., and his father was raised to the French House of Peers, in 1817, by the title of marquis. He abhorred the Liberals, Protestants and Jews, talked contempiatesly such a conspicuous feature of the reign of the of the revolution, and in every way advanced "Citizen King." He was one of the first to his royalist and Catnolic views. The present perceive the danger which menaced the sta- Marshal was educated in these views, having bility of the Republic from Prince Louis Na- a Jesuit tutor, who, fortunately, however, was a thorough Christian and gentleman. When principles, earnestly opposed the expe-seventeen he entered the military school of dition to Rome, protested against the the law of May 31, and the fatal revision of the constitution by which a thoughtful demeanour—joined the army. revision of the constitution by which a thoughtful demeanour—joined the army. universal suffrage was abolished, and rejected He eschowed dissipation, but was a noted and skilful duellist, being singularly expert in pinking his adversary in the fleshy part of the right arm, just above the elbow, thus obliging him to drop his foil like a hot coal. to see what measure of it could be worked out This thrust got to be known as la botte of the imperial institutions. It was only in MacMahon. In 1829 he was made lieutenant, 1868 that he gave way to the proposals of his and distinguished himself soon after in Algiers. When Charles X. was dethroned, his father, the Marquis, forfeited his peerage by refusing allegiance to Louis Philippe, and the young lieutenant naturally disliked the new regime. At the siege of Antwerp, in 1832, he gained his captaincy; was decorated the Legion of Honor in 1837, and rapidly rose thenceforth till, in 1845, he became a colonel and took the oath of fealty to the king. In 1845, by his father's death, the present Marshal assumed the title of marquis, and, an avowed Legitimist, he was sincerely pleased when Louis Philippe fell, in 1848. By this time his efficiency and patriotism had gained him a national reputation and the new Republic at once promoted him to a major-general's rank. However he could not disguise his dislike for republicanism and secretly longed that Henry V. would re-enter France. The advent of Napoleon to the throne, however, served the same purpose, and his support of monarchy was rewarded with a lieutenant-generalship. He weevil, threatens to become a common was now forty-two, rich and had made a broken the evil effects pass off, and nothing pest of farmers. It operates in the same splendid marriage with the daughter of the remains but "a delightful exhibitantion." The

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Agricultural Progress.

The agricultural progress of the Lake St. John district of Quebec is reported to be exceedingly rapid. Statistics are printed by Quebec journals showing that during the past ten years the population of the locality has increased 67 per cent, the acres of cultivated lands 116 per cent, bushels of wheat raised 1,147 per cent, butter 140 per cent, and live stock 139 per cent. This exhibit, it is urged, exceeds the growth of any other new settlement.

Paper Bricks.

A manufactory of paper bricks has been opened somewhere in Wisconsin. The bricks are said to be exceedingly durable and moisture proof. They are also larger than the clay article. Paper is now also used for making barrels. Straw pulp is run into a mould made in the shape of a half-barrel, cut vertically. The ends are of paper, but are pro-tected by wood. The barrels are lighter and two-thirds cheaper than those of wood, and flour will not sift out of them while in transit. The staves are three-eights of an inch thick.

Dynamite Shells.

Experiments are now being made in Russia with dynamite shells of a novel type, which are intended to supersede to pedoes. Various appliances having been constructed to ward their course or else by revealing their presence or approach, the Russian Government has turned its attention to the invention of some other weapon which is to serve the same pur-pose without admitting of an easy defence. The subject has engaged the Technical Society of St. Petersburg for some time past, and the result of its inquiries is a dynamite shell, invented by a Russian chemist, which may be thrown against a hostile man-of-war at a distance up to about 130 or 135 yards. Striking either the vessels or the water the shell explodes, destroying the object of its attack.

The German Emperor.

The German Emperorhas conferred Prussian decorations upon the French officers who were present at the German autumn manouvres. The Emperor has also confirmed the appointmentof Professor Owen and Mr. Charles Darwin to be members of the German Academy. It was 72 years exactly on New Year's Day since the Emperor received his first commission in the Prussian army. There is only one case of equally long service on the part of a memof equally long service on the part of a member of the Royal Family of Prussia on record in modern history. Prince Fordinand of Prussia, the youngest brother of King Frede-gether, and when the mixture has acquired about the same period. King Frederick cast into molds and carefully dried. The William III., the present Emperor's father, blocks thus formed are then carved into pipes. could boast 63 years' service, but he was raised to the throne at a comparatively early time when holding the rank of major-general.

Manufacture of Steel Rails in Canada. IOttawa Herald.1

The Mayor of Kingston is in communication with a company which proposes to establish a manufactory for the production of steel rails for Canadian railways. The company (represented by a Mr. Wrigley,) which is said to be composed of a number of wealthy and enterprising men, who mean business, propose to make a beginning by manufacturing bar and sheet iron, tish-plates, etc., from Canadian scrap iron, and after feeling their way, to proceed to the manufacture of steel rails and other supplies for Canadian railways. Kingsston favors giving a site and reasonable exemption from taxation. This project is one which ought to excite the attention of the public men of this city, as there is no place in the Dominion possessing greater natural facilities for the production of iron manufactures than Ottawa.

A New Field for English Manufacturers. A new field for English manufactured goods has been opened, and the prospect has given some encouragement in the mother land. The Russian Minister of Finance, having in view the encouragement which the Czar is desirous should be given to the slowly terests of his reopie ites, in t developing Siberian trade, has resolved, for a door of the Hon. Mr. Anglin's con time, to allow all foreign goods, except " books, patent mediciner, lithographic stones, spirits and printed matter," to enter the provinces of the Obi and Yenesei free of import duty. Some vessels have succeeded in taking out cargoes of English manufactured goods to the mouth of the Obi in less than three weeks, and have returned to Europe with cargoes of wheat. Thus far the Germans and Swedes have been the most strongly represented on the Siberian coast, but English merchants are now entering into the trade, especially as the fear of war between Russia and England is dying away.

An Extraordinary Invention.

The last scientific story is told thus:-The Saturday Review once declared that the greatest benefactor of the human race would be he who could enable man to drink an unlimited quantity of wine without getting drunk. Such a man has been found. Dr. Bell invented the telephone, but its wonders pale before the telegastograph. This is an electrical machine by which the palate can be tickled, and pleased by any flavour, and for any length of time, without any fear of indigestion or inebriety. By putting soup or fish or wine into a receptacle connected with a powerful battery, the taste of the daintiest viands can be conveyed along a telegraph wire for miles, and to any unlimited number of bons vivants. They have only to put the wire into their mouths, and they seem to be eating and drinking. They may get drunk or over-fed, but the moment the contact is manner as the pea weevil, by boring into the manner as the pea weevil, by boring into the Royalist Duc de Castries and created such a inventor, however, keeps the modus operandi favorable impression that Napoleon remarked, a perfect secret, and wishes to perfect his dis-

The American Lakes.

There is a mystery about the American lakes. Lake Eric is only 60 to 70 feet deep. But Lake Ontario is only 592 feet deep, 230 below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottom of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Su-perior, although the surface is much higher, are all from their vast depths on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the River Detrolt, after allowing for the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not by any means appear equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not impossible, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish get into the upper lakes without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

Meerschaum.

[From the Albany Argus.] Of those who indulge in the delights of a meerschaum pipe, few, perhaps, know what meerschaum is, or where it comes from. The word "meerschaum" literally translated, means "sea foam," and the substance which this word represents derived its name from its resemblance to the froth of the sea. Meerschnum is a mineral sabstance which in chemical parlance is called a hydrous silicate of magnesia, that is to say, a mixture consisting of magnesia, silicon and water. This mineral is found in Moravia, in Spain, and Asia Minor. The best comes from the latter country, from the mines near Eskischehr, on the Pursack river. These mines, it may be remarked, are worked chiefly by Armenian Christians, and have a world wide reputation in commerce. Large quantities of this Asian meerschaum are imported into Europe, to be manufactured into pipes. The pipe manufacture is princi-pally carried on in the city of Vienna in Austria, and in Ruhla, in the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. So vast is the quantity of pipes manufactured at these places that their commercial value may safely be estimated at \$2,000 000 a year. Large quantities of them, however, are carved from artificial, and not from genuine material. The artificial material the proper consistence and cohesiveness, it is

A Misrepresentation Corrected. Irish Canadian.

meerschaum.

just as the pure meerschaum pipes are carved.

The demand for meerschaum pipes is so great,

and the manufacture from artificial material so

profitable, that scarcely half the number now

offered for sale are made from the genuine

A month ago we were assured that Sir John Macdonald had declared that the Speakership is to be given to Mr. Costigan. The right, or left, honorable gentleman's promises are deserving of so little attention that we did not deem that assurance worth public mention. Even now we should not have thought of it, so thorough is our conviction that Sir John's every word is an outcome of crafty humbug, had our attention not been called by circumstances to the attempt made to prejudice the claims of Mr. Costigan by the Hon. Mr. Anglin. Rival representatives of the Irish Catholics of New Brunswick as they are, Mr. Anglin was, of course, glad as a Grit to see the Catholics of the Province snubbed by the Premier in the exclusion of Mr. Costigan from the Cabi-

The Hon. Mr. Anglin has declared through his journal, the St. John's Freeman, that the Irish Catholics of New Brunswick regard the question of Mr. Costigan's admission into the Cabinet with indifference. A treason of the very gravest character to the rights and interests of his people nos, in this case, at the

The Hon. Mr. Anglin's constituency is in the Diocese of Bishop Rogers. Now His Lordship must be presumed to be as fuithful a reflex of the feelings of the Irish Catholics in that constituency as Mr. Anglin. The following letter is good, therefore, as an evidence conclusive beyond doubt that the selection of Mr. Costigan for the Cabinet is a subject of such concern to the Irish Catholics of that constituency as to have led their Bishop to consent to its publication :-

NEW BRUNSWICK, Chatham, Sept. 29, 1878.

JOHN COSTIGAN, Esq., M.P., Grand Falls, Victoria, N. B. My DEAR MR. Costigan,-Your esteemed letter from Little Falls duly came to hand. I need not say to you how highly gratified I was to learn of your success again, in being

spectable majority.
I perceive by the newspapers that you are spoken of as one of the probable Ministers of the new Cabinet.

selected for your native County by such a re-

I sincerely hope that this index of public opinion may become realized. Your faithful, consistent and henourable course in Parlinment, in relation to the question of the Common School Law of New Brunswick, is a guarantee that you would faithfully represent your fellow Catholics in the new Cabinet. Should such legitimate hope become realized, I need not say to you how much satisfaction

it will afford to myself. Begging God to bless you and to direct your course and that of your colleagues in transacting the important public business of. the country,

I remain, my dear Mr. Costigan, very sincerely yours in X,

† JAMES ROGERS,

Bishop of Chatham.