THORNE BROS

Holiday Gifts.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

FURS!

We have just finished for Christmas trade a fine lot of S. SEAL GOODS—Caps, with and without bands; Muffs, Boas, Gloves, Gauntlets, together with Ladies' and Children's Small Furs in every description. THORNE BROTHERS,
dec 22 Hat and Fur Store, 95 King street.

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Captain Boynton has been paddling from Amiens to Abbeville, on the Somme.

Hon. Mr. Laurier will deliver the speech of the evening before an Irish Society in Montreal shortly.

Dr. Holmes writes only in the morning. He devotes three hours a day to literary work.

The appointment of the Marquis de St. Vallier as the Ambassador of France to Berlin has been made.

His Excellency, the Governer General, is expected to address an Art Society at Montreal soon.

One thousand more workers in Sheffield have ceased work in consequence of the proposed reduction in wages.

Mr. Pierrepont presented his letters of recall, and Mr. Walsh his credentials as United States Minister, to the Queen on Saturday last.

The Pope, it is said, is now holding daily audiences and is even mending in health. And so a certain occupation is gone.

THE ORDO for 1878, printed at the HERALD JOB ROOMS, is now ready and can be had at the Bookstore of Messrs. Edw. Haney & Co., King street.

The Quebec Government last year gave $240,748 to Provincial charities, and still their balance on hand was three million dollars.

We continue to-day the publication of "Fulton-Valence," the opening chapters of which were received with so much favor by our readers generally.

Longfellow received the other day from the old South Fair Post Office a letter of admiration of his works written in Japanese.

The Cunard Company have partially withdrawn their line of steamships sailing between Liverpool and Boston, a fact considered to indicate a great falling off in the commerce of the "Hub."

The publishers of the New York *Catholic Review*, a very able paper by the way, are bringing out a cheap series of Catholic works. *Fabiola* is the first of the series, the price being 25 cents.

The opposition in North Perth have selected Mr. T. M. Daly, a former member of Parliament, and now Mayor of Stratford, as their candidate for the House of Commons at the general elections, and Mr. John McDermott, of Wallace, for the Legislature of Ontario.

Senator Blaine is credited with saying that the Southern people are playing a policy whereby they hope to gain possession of the Government, and that harmony between President Hayes and the Republican party under present circumstances is impossible.

The newspapers of the city that have so far noticed Miss Nannary's life of Father Dunphy, speak of it in terms of approbation. We are much pleased, both on account of the work and the talented authoress, that the reception given her first effort has been so hearty and cheering.

The great equity suit in England of the Singer Manufacturing Company against Newton Wilson, involving the plaintiff's right to the exclusive use of its trade-name, has just been decided on appeal by the House of Lords in favor of the Singer Company, costs decreed against defendants.

The *Torch*, a witty, clever, readable paper, devoted to light literature, made its appearance last Saturday morning. We have much pleasure in welcoming this new aspirant to the rank of city journalism. The *Torch* is ably edited by Mr. Joseph S. Knowles, a gentleman who is known to be possessed of much ardor and refined taste in all that pertains to literary work. The new paper is beautifully printed at the office of G. W. Day.

A very enthusiastic Temperance meeting was held in St. Peter's Hall, Portland, on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Catholic T. A. Union of New Brunswick. The speakers were listened to with the greatest attention, and their remarks were evidently received with satisfaction. We are informed that many of the foremost temperance men of the city made it a point to be present at this meeting, although the distance to the hall is considerable. The Union have reason to feel success at the success of the first rally held under its auspices were Rev. Fathers Ouellet, Murray, and R. J. Ritchie, Esq. President of the N. B. Union.

The revenue of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1877, was $2,233,111, including $2,122,016 balance on hand in 1876, and exclusive of $4,185,333, derived from railway bonds. The expenditures were $2,514,147.30, exclusive of payments to railways amounting to $3,481,670, making $5,995,817, which deducted from the receipts, leaves a balance on hand of nearly three million dollars. A nice snug little balance that! New Brunswick can hardly show such a comforting state of things in a purely material point of view. We often hear of how very far those French Canadians are behind the age. The above statement of facts would lead sensible people to the conclusion that they are not, after all, so very far behind in the matter of money-making, at least.

We have been informed by a prominent member of the Reform Club that tickets of admission to the society have been taken out by about eighty members. Notwithstanding the press reports to the contrary, backsliders so far have been fewer than was to be expected. The ladies' branch of the organization is also doing much good work. The Cadet Reform Club recently started promises well. Societies such as these, working honestly and intelligently for the reform of the drunkard, must have the best wishes of every one who takes an interest in the well-being of his fellow-man. Other temperance organizations must see with pleasure this large accession to the ranks of the temperance men of the city.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

In a few short days the year of 1877, which began with such promise of peace and happiness to the world will be added to the bead-roll of time as a further proof of the victory he is quietly though steadily gaining over men. The year that is passing away is one that has not been marked by any of the great events that will cause it to be called to mind more prominently than many of the hundreds that have preceeded it. The events of the year may well be called common-place, with here and there a fact that will long be remembered by individuals, communities, or countries as it possesses a more than local interest or importance.

In England, during the year 1877, while there has been much excitement over the war between the Russians and Turks, which it is to be hoped will not stain the annals of 1878. Nothing has transpired to draw the nation to which we look with the greatest concern, as her interests are in a greater or a less degree our own, into the struggle, which at times seemed imminent. That England may long remain at peace, should be the desire of all who look for the progress and enlightenment of mankind. There appears every reason for hoping that the year now approaching will not look upon the armies of the great powers drawn up battle array, but rather that difficulties, which must naturally occur, will be more generally settled by peaceful means than by the sword.

France, in 1877, has beheld many strange and eventful changes. The most gratifying event to note is the submission of the President of the Republic to the constitutionally expressed wishes of the people. The Marshal-President appears greater in his obedience to the popular will, than even in his most glorious military conquests. With peace at home and abroad, the French nation will soon regain the old glories, and take her place among the leading powers of the world. The state of affairs in Italy during the year has not given rise to any great anxiety, except in so far as it is the country in which dwells the Head of the Roman Catholic Church. During the year the attention of the world was not concentrated on him who is in name king of Italy or his government, but on the Prisoner of the Vatican, the great Pontiff who has lived beyond the three score and ten allowed to man, and who at the end of 1877 is as likely to see the end of 1878 as the king who has usurped his states.

The most remarkable event in Ireland, and the one most likely to lead to great ameliorations in the condition of that discontented dependency of the British Crown, was the visit of Mr. Gladstone, which recently occurred. The friendly tone of the speeches delivered by this leader of thought and reform in Europe was of a nature to strengthen the hope that days of misrule in Ireland are numbered, and that a more liberal and enlightened policy towards that ancient kingdom will give less cause for complaint.

In Germany Bismarck still rides the man of blood and iron. The Roman Catholics feel the full fury of his hatred of the only barrier to his mad dreams of almost universal power; but it is utterly impossible in the nineteenth century that a persecution so bitter will not in the end raise up many friends to the victims of his vengeance, by whose endeavors and by the force of popular opinion in favor of liberty of conscience, he will be hurled from his proud pedestal, as so many persecutors have been in the history of the world.

One of the greatest calamities of the year occurring in Europe, was the great famine in India, by which numberless victims were swept off the face of the earth. Sad as this event was, it was the source of another—the universal response of Christian men to the agonizing cry of the Indians for bread. On the whole, the extent of the disaster might easily have been greater than what is recorded.

In the United States the year 1877 will be memorable as that in which the will of the people, as constitutionally and unmistakably expressed at the polls, was shamefully set at defiance, and a President, not elected by the citizens of the great Republic, thrust into office. Tilden, the choice of the people, by his magnanimity in allowing his opponent to rule peacefully, has acquired for himself a very exalted niche in the Temple of Fame.

The loss of the brave Custer and his gallant band, while seeking to destroy Sitting Bull and his braves, is a theme on which poets will have to dwell, and the story will form an unperishable page in American history.

The loss of the war-steamer "Huron," Commander Ryan, was one of those sad, tear-bidding events, which astound the world.

In our own fair Dominion, the events of the year 1877, have been much on a par with those of 1876,—the year about to begin will be of a different character, as the General and Local Elections take place in it. On the whole, the country has not suffered as much as was to be expected, from the depression ruling everywhere. Of course, honorable members of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, as in duty bound, have preferred the usual number of charges against Mr. Mackenzie's Government during the year. The Government, on their side, have, of course, as is always the case in such matters, proved, to their own satisfaction, that their opponents were the most foolish of men ever to dream of finding anything like corruption or favoritism in the ranks of the party of purity and reform. This is, at least, consoling to the average infidel in the matter of utter moral depravity. Public works, beneficial to the whole Dominion, have been carried on in a manner that proves the Dominion Government to be possessed of much energy and a natural desire to leave behind them some monuments of their ability, which will tell future generations what the great Reform party once was in this Canada of ours.

1877 has witnessed the beginning of an agitation for Maritime Union in the Provinces by the sea, which, doubtless, will soon bring about the desired change.

The trade and commerce of all these Provinces have been such that we have great reason to be thankful. Lumber and the fisheries have been prosecuted with satisfactory results, which have, in many cases, been an improvement on those of former years. The decision of the Fishery Commission, held at Halifax during the year, while not settling all the questions in dispute, has arrived at a solution which is favorable to these Provinces and the whole Dominion. The Commission, in itself, is an evidence that the world is growing tired of settling difficulties between nations by the sword, and will be found in the future more disposed to have recourse to peaceful means of arbitration. While the Province during the year 1877, has reason to be thankful for the peace and contentment and plenty reigning throughout its borders, the City of Saint John, the heart of the Province, has been cruelly scourged. The year 1877 is one which will be forever memorable in our annals as the year in which the Great Fire occurred. No former fire wrought such fearful ruin to this or any other city, and it is not probable that such another really memorable event will ever be recorded in our history. Sad as the event was, it gave rise to so many noble acts of generosity, showed so clearly the energy, the daring of our business men, the faith and confidence of our citizens generally, that, while we cannot look upon it as a universal blessing, we have no reason to be despondent, particularly when the form of a fairer and more beautiful city is rapidly taking the place of it. Looking at what has been accomplished during the latter months of 1877, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the progress made, and to look forward to 1878 as the finisher and beautifier of the work of 1877. We look, then, to the new year with confidence born of past successes, hoping that for the readers of the HERALD in particular, and for all in general, it may be—

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE ST. CROIX COURIER FINDS A REAL IRISH GRIEVANCE.

The *St. Croix Courier*, referring to our remarks on the Hon. Surveyor General's speech, says that "Irishmen in this country don't need to be spoon-fed as Capt. Brown's was, and we can point to numbers of them who have carved their way to fortune, and are the men who are making our local institutions what they are today. Such men, for instance, as the Messrs. Cullinen, Breen, Sullivan, Horan and numbers of others, who are making for themselves a reputation and a name which will be recorded in the archives of the town." The *Courier* is mistaken in supposing that the HERALD asked for the Irish of this Province more than what was justly their due. When we, supposing the Surveyor General was referring to all the new settlements in New Brunswick, asked why he did not speak as kindly of those formed by Irishmen as of the colonies settled by the Scotch, etc., we did not ask that the Irish should be "spoon-fed" or pampered, but that common justice should be done them by a member of our Local Government. We are glad to state that the explanations offered on this point are so satisfactory that we here repeat what we stated before that the Surveyor General had not the slightest intention of doing any injustice to Irishmen. We ask no favors for Irishmen or others but only what is right and just. But these remarks of the *Courier* are merely preparatory to the introduction of what it calls a real grievance. It says Irishmen should ask the HERALD to keep up agitation on the subject that will induce the Dominion Government to provide a decent covering for the bones of our Irish compatriots."

In all the letters we shall publish in the following extract, which we take from the *Courier*, the case is one which will interest and disgust Irishmen from one end of the Dominion to the other. We would be glad to hear from all in Charlotte county who may be in possession of any information on this subject that would be of sufficient importance to make public. We can hardly imagine that the Dominion Government would be so remiss in the discharge of a duty it owes to the whole country, so utterly lost to the feeling which even among savages procures for the dead decent burial. We give the *Courier's* statement of the case, hoping that those in a position to do so will be able to offer some satisfactory explanation of a state of things which is simply monstrous:—

The bald facts of this scandal upon our Dominion, are as follows, as related to us from reliable sources.

"In Passamaquoddy Bay, about three miles from St. Andrews, there is situated a small island, known as Little Hardwood Island, which a number of years since was used as a quarantine station, and on it were erected hospitals for the shelter of the poor Irish emigrants, who had the misfortune to be passengers in ships in which small pox, fever, and other epidemics had broken out. From time to time, a number of these people were landed and quarantined and died, and in some cases numbers of the crews and officers of the ships, and were interred upon the island, numbering in all some fifty or sixty. As a result of the ever memorable Saxby gale, a few years ago, the sea broke so violently upon the Island, as to make serious inroads on the soil, washing away the earth from the outer edge of the Irish emigrants' grave yard, and uncovering the coffins; in some cases tearing out the ends of the same, exposing the ghastly contents of skull and bones, and in some instances washing them out: even now the curious who may visit the Island, can see the arm or leg bones sticking out through the soil. Our informant had in his possessio.. a skull which was picked up last summer, on the beach of the main bank, near St. Andrews, which he had decently re-buried. The skull was supposed to be one of those washed out of the graves on Little Hardwood Island. Now, Irishmen, ought to ask the HERALD to assist in keeping up an agitation on this subject, that will result in compelling the Dominion Government to procure a decent covering for the remains of our Irish compatriots. Mr. Gillmor, the member for Charlotte, to his credit be it said, on the matter being brought to his notice, wrote the Dominion Government on the subject, but instead of authorizing him to get a decent protection for the remains of the poor unfortunate buried on this lone Island, without anything to indicate their last resting place, except the bones and coffins exposed by the action of the elements the Deputy Minister of Marine wrote to the Medical Superintendent of the Marine Hospital, at St. Andrews, to report on the subject, who it is understood reported that as it was only the remains of emigrants that were exposed, he believing no sailors coffins had become uncovered, it was in the province of the Minister of Agriculture to look after it, so here we have the scandal that two departments of a great government are fearful that either should spend a few dollars in performing a single act of humanity that would redound to the lasting credit of who ever did it, which left undone is a standing disgrace to both.

If this matter be not attended to, the Irish electors of Charlotte Co., irrespective of creed, will take good care that some one will have to answer for the standing act of vandalism and insult to themselves and race. Mr. Gillmor, being so subservient a supporter of the Government, has no power in any representations he may make, but the Government of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie stands condemned nevertheless.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

St. John can boast of many charities which tend to show that in this respect it is steadily and faithfully copying the example of the more charitable cities of the continent, but there is one to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers to-day. This is the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, those devoted religious women, who in every land have done and are doing so much in the cause of charity. On Sunday last, in the Cathedral and in St. Peter's Church, Portland, a statement was made showing this institution to be in excellent financial standing, while the patience, zeal and devotedness of the good sisters left nothing to be desired with regard to the attention and kindness bestowed on their orphan charges. The facts thus given to the public go to show that during the year the largest number of orphans in the asylum at one time was eighty-seven, while the average was eighty one. The number now under the care of the Sisters of Charity is eighty-four, the large increase being due to the effects of the late disastrous conflagration, by which many poor children were left homeless. On this account there would have been a large deficit this year had not the Special Relief Committee, consisting of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Mayor and the President of the Board of Trade, given to the orphans $3,000 from that fund. With this and through the liberality of the Roman Catholics the Asylum was enabled to continue its good and useful labors during a year which for many reasons has been a trying one for charities of every kind.

As it is customary to find homes for the orphans in good Catholic families principally in the country, nineteen children were placed in such homes during year, and thirty-two in all were received into the Asylum. It will be seen that the Sisters in charge of this truly noble institution are doing a really meritorious work, which fact is so much recognized that persons of all creeds and class contribute from time to time to the good work. Those who are desirous of of devoting a share of the wealth with which God has blessed them to the welfare of the poor and deserving could not bestow it on a more worthy object. What may be called the ordinary sources of the Asylum during the past year were the following legacies, donations, collections, and investments, which latter have been accumulating for some years until now the annual amount is quite respectable:—

Cathedral collection, Christmas Day	$961.92
St. Peter's Church collection, Christmas Day	168.25
St. Patrick's Day collection	192.00
Interest on Mr McGinchey's legacy	614.00
From friends and relatives of orphans	370.97
" Cathedral distribution boxes	199.63
" McKenna estate	224.00
" Legacies of Rev. Mr. Molloy, Miss Moran and others	185.46
" The Scapular Society	100.00
" Legacy of James Brooks	100.00
Total	$3,126.23
Less last year's deficiency	125.00
	$3,001.23

While the annual expenditure amounts to nearly $4,000, the usual income from all sources is generally less than that amount by some hundreds of dollars. The well-known generosity of our citizens will, we are convinced soon remedy this state of affairs. It is most gratifying to be able to state that the appeal made in the Catholic churches on Sunday last were responded to in a manner which proves that the the interests of the orphans are not to be neglected, and that even the great calamities which befel the city and Portland only seem to increase the ardor of the people in the cause of the homeless children, many of whom would grow up degraded pests of society, if the Orphan Asylum was not in existence to save them.

The collection in the Cathedral on Christmas Day for the orphans amounted to $933, and that in St. Peter's Church, Portland, for the same worthy object, reached the sum of $250, a large increase over the amount of last year's collection.

THE HERALD.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the St. John Telegraph.)

THE WEEKLY HERALD, which lately brought the Surveyor General and the *Telegraph* to book on the subject of the Irish settlements, etc., came to us on Saturday greatly enlarged and improved. It is now a large four-page paper, very cheap at $1.00 a year. It has so far been elevated in tone, and has avoided those illegitimate modes of attracting notice and gaining circulation to which some papers, new and old, resort. The present number contains the beginning of what promises to be a good story, entitled "The Mysteries of Fulton Valence," by Mrs. Beatrice McGowan.

(From the St. John Globe.)

THE WEEKLY HERALD appears this morning, as a four-page paper, somewhat enlarged in length and breadth, and with a new head. These changes have made a vast improvement in the appearance of the paper.

(From the St. John News)

The well-edited and newsy WEEKLY HERALD has come out in an improved form, and star ts on its next year smilingly.

(From the St. John Freeman.)

THE WEEKLY HERALD appeared on Saturday as a four-page paper, and with a new heading. It looks remarkably well.

(From the Chatham Advance)

THE ST. JOHN WEEKLY HERALD comes to us this week in improved form. It is gratifying to observe such signs of progress in a paper which has adopted a policy of moderation and independence in dealing with almost all matters treated in its columns. The "Mystery of Fulton Valence," which promises to be an interesting story, is commenced in the last number. It is written by Mrs. Beatrice McGowan of Chatham.

GENERAL NEWS.

A grand banquet and presentation is to be given in Toronto on the 9th of January to Sir John McDonald.

There is an unprecedented case on trial at Colombia (S. C.) Six children, the eldest only ten years of age, are accused of murder. While picking cotton one of them was struck by a young lad, whom they unitedly attacked, inflicting wounds which resulted in his death. The case is perhaps without a parallel.

It is stated that Lord Bute is about to transfer an English church to the Roman Catholics in the Rhonda Valley, Wales. It was built by the Marquis' trustees while he was a minor, but as they omitted to make it over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners he has full power to divert it from its present use.

If we may trust the London correspondent of the *Scotsman*, the Government are at present greatly exercised as to what to what to do about the Home Rule Obstructives next session. These have, it is stated, recently increased in number from four to twenty-five; and it is their intention to obstruct every Parliamentary bill, and even every item of the estimates; but Ministers, it is added, hesitate about asking the House, jealous as it is of the rights of minorities, to assert its full power in stopping the liberty of debate, however unfairly it may be used. "A policy of conciliation" is talked of instead—the conciliation hinted at being to bring in bills for the reform of municipal government in Ireland, for increased denominational education, and so forth. If all this be true, Government seem to have before it a very pretty imbroglio.

An extraordinary case has come before the Lindsay Bench of Magistrates at Lincoln. A publican named Wheatley, living at Saxilby, was charged by his wife with having, in company with his brother, pounced upon her, seized her, and dragged her upstairs, where she was chained to the wall in her bedroom and kept there all night and the next day until four o'clock. The woman said they put the chain round her body and fastened her to the wall with the padlock produced. She had just a yard of liberty. The complainant was in bed all the next day from the effects of the treatment. A domestic said she saw Mrs. Wheatley fastened up; she screamed very much during the night, but witness did not think she suffered much. She called for some one to go to her, but witness could do nothing. Her husband was with her all the time she was chained up. Another servant deposed to seeing her mistress chained up. She was craving to be set at liberty, but witness could not help her. She said she was suffering very much and appeared to witness to be in great pain. The chain was a heavy one. The defendant, in answer to the charge said his reason for chaining her up was that she had been drinking for some days previous. He chained her up on the advice of the village doctor, who thought the best thing he could do was to secure her properly. Dr. Rainbird said the woman was constantly more or less under the influence of drink, and her husband asked him what he was to do with her. He referred him to the law, but a solicitor told the defendant the law would not assist him, and witness then told him the best plan would be to secure her while she was under the influence of drink, as she did much damage at those times, and had attempted to take her own life. He advised him to use a strap to secure her. After a long consultation the magistrates decided that the charge of assault had been proved, but in the circumstance they did not intend to impose any penalty. The magistrates were of opinion that defendant had been mistaken in the power he had over his wife. He had the right to secure her from doing violence to herself, or himself, or to any one else, but not in the way it was proved he had treated her. It was a most painful and difficult case. The defendant then paid the costs, 24s., and left the Court with his wife.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

(Continued from our last.)

Messrs. M. & H. A. Gallagher, Charlotte street, have on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Liquors which they offer at lowest rates.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. John O'Gorman, Dock street. In his new store he will be pleased to see his friends particularly during the New Year's season.

Messrs. Bardsley Bros., Hatters, Charlotte street, and cor. of Brussels and Richmond streets, have in stock suitable goods for the holiday season. Call and see them.

Mr. R. Stevenson, 19 Charlotte street, has a first-class assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, etc., which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Messrs. Wm. Doherty & Co., Custom Tailors, cor. of Main street, Portland, and Paradise Row, would be happy to wait on their friends and supply them with anything they need in their line. We advise our lady friends to give them a call, as they make a specialty of Ladies sacques.

Great bargains in Boots, Shoes and Slippers may be had at Mrs. Jeremiah Donovan's, Main street, Portland.

Mr. James Campbell is prepared to attend to all orders entrusted to him in the Gas-fitting and Plumbing line. His place of business is opposite the Fountain, South side of King Square.

Messrs. Lee Bros., Little River, have on hand at their Steam Brick and Tile works, a large supply of Machine Pressed Bricks, and Draining Tiles, which parties wanting goods of this description would do well to inspect.

The many friends of Mr. M. McDonough, Merchant Tailor, can find him at No. 3, Harrison Avenue, where he will be most happy to attend to their favors.

Messrs. McKenzie Bros. are now having their annual sale of holiday goods. Great bargains, which will continue to the end of this month, are being offered to the public.

On receipt of $1.00, Mr. G. G. Corey, Brussels street, will send you 100 articles.

Messrs. S. Lipman & Son are giving away presents at their Cigar stores, No. 229 Union street, and 38 King Square, below Central Hotel. To all customers they offer "Pride of all Nation" Cigars, 25 in a box, for $1.00.

Mr. M. McLeod has at his Tobacco and Cigar store, No. 14 Charlotte street, a general assortment of smoker's goods. The lovers of the weed can have their wants readily supplied at this establishment.

Mr. Wm. Martin, Jr., Custom Tailor, No. 14 Mill street, is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business.

IF YOU REALLY WANT
IF YOU REALLY WANT
IF YOU REALLY WANT

A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS
A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS
A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS

WARRANTED ALL HAND-MADE
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WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND YOU
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Persons desiring to make their friends a

SUITABLE AND ELEGANT

PRESENT

will do well to call and examine our stock of

BOOKS,

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AND

Fancy Goods,

To which we have recently made Large Additions.

BOOKS.

We would call particular attention to the following Books, in sets, which we will sell at REDUCED PRICES during the Holidays:

Hume's History of England, 6 vol.
Macaulay's " " 5 vol.
Martineau's " " 4 vol.
Gibbon's Rome, - - - 6 vol.

Brown and Gold, large 12mo. net, $1.00 vol. Special Prices.

Dicken's Works, (beautifully illustrated,) - - - 14 vol.
Plutarch's Lives, (a Splendid Edition.)

In addition to the above we have a large stock of Miscellaneous Books, including the Complete Works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT,	W. M. THACKERAY,
CHARLES LEVER,	SAMUEL LOVER,
GERALD GRIFFIN,	MRS. SADLIER,
MRS. FULLERTON,	LADY MORGAN, &c.

JUVENILES.

To meet the wishes of our Young Friends we have added largely to this department. We will offer some Choice Books, in sets and single volumes, such as

"CAMPING OUT" SERIES;
"MAGNOLIA" "
BALLENTINE'S Land and Sea Stories;
"HAPPY DAYS,"
"CHATTERBOX,"
"BABY LAND,"
"QUEEN OF PICTURE BOOKS,"

And an endless variety of Picture and Alphabet Books.

CATHOLIC Prayer Books.

We keep constantly on hand the largest and best selection of Catholic Prayer Books to be found in the Maritime Provinces. We import direct from the old country, and can sell cheaper than those who purchase in Canada or the United States. Our Prayer Books range in Price from

10 cts. to $20.00.

Fancy Goods.

Our stock of Fancy Goods is unusually complete this year, consisting of

ALBUMS in Great Variety, and at Reasonable Prices.

PERFUMERY,
GAMES,
INKSTANDS,
DESKS,
PAINTS, &c,

STATIONERY.

In addition to our usual stock, we have imported for the Holiday Season, a nice selection of Box and Cabinet Stationery.

Please call and satisfy yourself as to the Price, Quality and Style of the above mentioned Goods, and oblige,

Yours Respectfully,

EDW. HANEY & CO.

53 KING STREET.