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THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to clear out our entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADY'S, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S, Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable hats. Come and see my DOLLAR HAT Fairs at wholesale prices.

GRAND LOTTERY!

To aid in the completion of the HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL, Under the patronage of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Montreal.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION: W. H. Hingston, M.D.; J. J. Judah, C.C.; J. W. Metcalfe, R. B. Menard, R. J. DeLays, A. J. Laroque, A. W. Gervais, C. S. Rodier, N. Valois, Rev. S. Goussault.

WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1879, AT NAZARETH ASYLUM, 1085 St. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

- \$10,000 Value in Prizes as follows: 1-1 lot of ground, near the Village of the River, 45 ft. x 120 ft., with a handsome stone and brick house, valued at \$1,200. 2-6 lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier street), each valued at \$500. 3-5 lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation St.), each valued at \$150. 4-Another lot of ground, 30 ft. x 120 ft., valued at \$200, situated in Grand St. street, St. Boniface, Manitoba, given by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. 5-A double action Henry, harness, valued at \$100. 6-A beautiful gold bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at \$100. 7-A "Eos Homo," a fine oil painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce, valued at \$100. 8-A strong iron safe, valued at \$100. 9-2 lots of \$50 each - 1 French mantle-piece clock, and 1 gold watch, valued at \$100. 10-7 lots from \$20 to \$25 each - 1 horse, 1 winter carriage, 1 lace shawl and different articles of value, valued at \$100. 11-10 lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 12-20 lots from \$5 to \$10 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 13-10 lots from \$8 to \$10 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 14-10 lots from \$4 to \$8 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 15-75 lots of \$1 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 16-20 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 17-20 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 18-20 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 19-20 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at \$100. 20-20 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at \$100.

NOTICE—All coupons belonging to the Tickets sold in the hands of the Agents, or other parties interested, must be returned to the Committee of Management on or before the 15th January, 1879; otherwise all such will be null and void, and only such coupons of Tickets actually sold and returned for redemption will be placed in the box on the day of drawing of prizes.

AGENTS—Devins & Bolton, 195 Notre Dame street; J. J. Judah, 200 St. Joseph street; Henry Fischer, 305 Notre Dame street; Ad. Baucher, 232 Notre Dame street; J. J. Saultier & Co., 255 Notre Dame street; J. E. Metcalfe, 1 St. Joseph street; P. Wright, 57 St. Mary street; Dugan & Lachance, 515 St. Catherine street; N. Rousseau, 75 St. Lawrence street.

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Effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no matter how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been permanently cured.

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three dollars, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of five dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each.

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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. Free Stock just received. To be sold cheap. AT BRILLIANT & CO'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BUREAU. 38-41

FASHIONS.

The latest Ideas in Painters, Hats and Fans—Costumes in the Japanese Styles. PARIS, December 1.—In vain did our male and female dressmakers decree that the new winter styles should remain in sequestered wardrobes until the 1st of December. Fashions, like murder, will "come out." The consequence of this airy tendency is that the Herald is enabled to publish the secrets of milliners and to talk about painters while Parisians are wondering if such things are to be. There can be no doubt about them, but they are to be worn principally for ball dress—that is, in the extensive proportions I have seen them. The material par excellence will be moire; fairs is at a discount, and the species of moire is antique—it is mixed with satin. Moire pekinise is the greatest novelty—that is, striped with satin—and the two favorite stripes are Russian green, with an alternate one of fawn shade. It is mostly trimmed with chenille, but these trimmings fall in perfect sheaves, cascading and tumbling down the sides with irrepressible bobs at the end of each strand. The choux or cabbage ribbon bow is another feature in trimmings, while sleeves are all downturned cuffs and collars are all downturned fichus. Poudre de riz craps and tulle are for neckings, but they are worn with silk, satin, stripes and velvet collars, that match the facings and pockets. Cloth dresses are beige, almond and ecru; ornamented with bands of light fur. And where is not fur to be put! It is placed round the bottom of short costumes preferably to flounces or frills, and how very short are walking costumes in front! But the great hit of the coming season is the lady's cut-away coat and corduroy undercoat, to sag nothing of great coats, both hairy as Polar bear and fleecy as lambskin.

The hat of the future is a victim. It is pere Directoire, and its rival is a fluted, rimmed capote. Firstly, the victim. Whether the term means the hat itself, its wearer or its bolder is not explained. I incline to the latter supposition. It is a scooped front, partially turned upon one side. It is made of black or beige plush felt, ornamented with Prince of Wales feathers, which nod whichever way they are set, and with roses as warm in color as the burning yows exchanged by Capote and Heilbron at the Huelens. Just on the temple hangs a diamond bud which seems to drop from the cluster that holds up the brim. Any man would run after it if nothing less than falling it is. Probably this alone has given rise to the word "victim," for the bud comes home safely every day, and goes on victimizing in the same way from three to five p. m. The capote is navy and Vulcan blue and scarlet, and there is a Japanese gilt and silver ornament on it; but the fluting of the rim has a curious effect. It is pinched in and out, then lined with bright silk, and there is a plisse all round the curtain.

The winter fan is becoming a piece of furniture. The latest has a knob handle, which holds powder and puff. Under one of the side staves is concealed a mirror, and under the other a scent tube and pocket comb. This fan is so light and perfect that it has been brought in the "Review of the Year" played by the best Boulevard actors at the Varieties. One of the artists who had had the honor of an encore, reappeared with a fan stuck in her back hair instead of a high Spanish comb. The others are Japanese fans, made like screens, and used as such.

To imitate a lady straight from Jeddo, and to look like one of the Mikador's subjects, is to be extreme bon ton; therefore, soiree and dinner robes are exotic in material and design. Society will be perfumed with santal essence, its finger nails are to bluish, and its face powder to be tinged with a delicate yellow. Hair must not be forgotten. Were it all to fall off, heads would be more fashionable for this loss. Small wigs are in demand, but when hair will not fall off, and all the ingredients sold by perfumers will not make it, their curls are patted down and frizzlets are coaxed in place by Pompeian narrow bands that bind heads in shape. A hint can be given. A lady not having a hat a la victime might wave her hair on the forehead under a rim turned back and faced with velvet; then an ostrich tip or more could be placed on one side close to the hair, leaving the glowing velvet quite free; a band of gold braid should run in and out of the way hair; the back should be free in a hair bag, but run through with Neapolitan tortoise shell pins.

The Marshal is enjoying a different kind of hunt, and so are the princes who are always on the meet. Velvets pekinise and chamois leather vests are the styles for the field. A wide cape is thrown over all, and the effect with a plume tongue is that of a polite gentleman from Verona. The great points in the review at the Varieties above spoken of are the captive balloon in which a lady goes up. She has laced herself in very tight to imitate Sarah Bernhardt, who was one of the first to look into the clouds. The costume of Angèle as "Spanish wines at the Exposition" is a great success; the three colored bouquiere is another. Then there is a pretty actress as the "Restaurant steamer that ran between Paris and St. Germain." An English gentleman, on seeing Mlle. Gauthier thus attired, asked his friend in the pit "if he knew whether or no foreigners could still dine alongside of her?" Grivot dislocates his whole person entirely in imitation of Hanlon Lee. Voltaine was not forgotten; he was admitted as a statue, the actor who assumed the sardonic mask being Bae; he was right as bronze. Mlle. Angèle took off Capote in the "Lovers." A splendid decoration is the "Paris at Night" seen from the balloon.—N.Y. Herald.

Woman's Rights! A woman's rights journal declines against the custom of giving a bride away at a marriage ceremony, declaring that it is a relic of the old opinion that daughters were slaves of a father, and could be given or sold to any suitor who pleased him. Women did not acquire the right of choosing husbands for themselves until the tenth century, and in other European countries much later. "No woman," says the journal in question, "of proper self-respect, will submit to be given away."

Personal Intelligence. Hayes is a Grant man. Thomas Carlyle is eighty-three and in good health. Dr. John Henry Newman will issue a new volume of his "Apologia," containing his correspondence with Archbishop Whately.

There is a bill before the South Carolina Legislature providing that the cost of food for a prisoner shall no longer be thirty cents a day, but that it shall be twenty cents.

THE AMHERST MYSTERY.

The Doctor commenced by giving a resume of the history of sorcery, witchcraft and legerdemain from the earliest scriptural references thereto down to the present time. He then referred to the increasing belief in spiritualism, and unhesitatingly denounced the most of the modern mediums as tricksters, whose object was pecuniary gain and who, by mechanical means and legerdemain, contrived to make thousands of credulous persons put faith in their supposed supernatural powers. He then gave the history of the Amherst mystery. He said the girl Esther Cox had been taken sick one night after coming home from a drive with a young man who had stopped in the woods and made several indecent overtures to her, used some very bad language and struck her in the face. It was during this night that the first "spiritual manifestations" occurred. A box under her bed had moved, etc. The lecturer then gave detailed statements of numerous hilarious actions of articles of furniture, and related instances of rappings he himself and others had heard, and in proof of which he held the attested statements of well-known gentlemen. He claimed that the statement that the girl's writing on the wall were a fraud was incorrect. The girl did not know what she had written, and had never been taught to write, except her own signature, which was noticeable among the writing on the wall as being different from the rest of the writing. From his own observations he felt that the girl really acted honestly and knew nothing of what she had written until it was read to her. The lecturer attributed all these manifestations to electric currents produced from the excessive derangement of the girl's nervous system. He related many cases on what he claimed to be good authority, in corroboration of his theory. He said that the girl had been insulated by having glass put in her shoes and by the feet of her bed being put into telegraph insulators. When she was so insulated there were no manifestations, but immediately on the insulation being removed they recommenced. He briefly referred to the haunted house in Goringham street, Halifax, and attributed the "goings on" there to the same cause as that of the Amherst case, only that the agency in this case was, in his estimation, not that of an inmate of the house, but of some outsider possessing the electric power, who had a sinister motive for his action. He criticized the newspapers for having hinted that these spiritual manifestations were tricks to get rid of property, etc., when there was no proof to support such charges. He concluded by denouncing fortune-telling and pretended communication with the other world as frauds. The so-called spiritualism was nothing but effects produced from natural causes.

BLOOD WRITING ON THE ARM.

A Mystery Solved—How Prof. Simmons Mystified the People—How the Exposure came out—An Interesting Incident. [Ottawa Free Press, Saturday.] In view of the manifestations now taking place at Amherst and the approaching visit of Prof. McAllister, the prestidigitator, to our city, it will not be uninteresting to refer to a sensation which was created in Ottawa about the year 1864, by the visit of Prof. Simmons, a noted illusionist, who specially was the exhibition of blood writing on the arm. It will be observed from Prof. McAllister's handbills that he performs the same feat, and while not desiring to compete with the Professor, we propose to show our readers how it is done. En passant, it might be stated that this feat or trick consisted in a party in the audience writing the name on a small piece of paper, which he folded up into a pellet, and without apparently having any opportunity to see what was thus written, the Professor would produce this name in letters of blood on his own arm. The thing was certainly very mysterious. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and a seance arranged for at the residence of a well-known citizen. Two reporters put in an appearance, but were not allowed into the room where the trick was performed. Simmons assured the reporters that it was only a trick. The Daily Citizen was published in the city at the time, and on its staff, was ex-Major Waller. Feeling indignant at Simmons for his double dealing in pretending to one party that it was spiritualism and to another that it was sleight of hand, he wrote an article for the Union denouncing the professor. Simmons came in while Mr. Waller was reading the proof of this article, and implored that it should not be published, saying that if the writer would call at his room in the Russell House on the following morning he would show him that the blood writing was only an illusion. Mr. Waller accepted the proposition, and the next morning presented himself in Simmons' room at the appointed hour, finding the Professor still in bed. The Professor did the trick very slowly, and showed Mr. Waller that when counting over the pellets to assure him that they were all there he had managed to drop another pellet, which he had concealed in his hand, and to take up the one with the name written on it. The five pellets consequently still appeared to be there, and the transition was made so rapidly that the closest observer would not detect it. While making the flourish with the sheet, the Professor read the name, and transferred it to his arm with an ordinary lead pencil (pressing rather hard), and by wetting them afterwards made the letters appear as if written in blood. This was all the work of a moment, and, having accomplished this, the recounting of the pellets afforded an opportunity of resting the piece of paper on which the name was written, and this convinced the beholder that it had never been disturbed. This is the secret of the mysterious blood writing on the arm, and the exposure created quite a sensation.

The Quebec Seminary has recently purchased the portrait of Zacharie Vincent (Terahibolin) the last pure-blooded Huron Indian resident at Lorette. This painting was executed by the Indian himself, who used a mirror for the purpose, and, although it is certainly not calculated to eclipse the works of the grand masters, it has nevertheless certain merit, more particularly when it is considered that Terahibolin never received any instruction in the art of drawing and much less in that of oil painting.

Water Target.—The singular aquatic plant known as the "water target," and, botanically, Brasenia peltata, has the leaves and young stems coated by a thick layer of jelly. The tendency of modern teleology is to suppose that every act of a plant is designedly for its own good or the good of its race, and plants are, therefore, much closer questioned in regard to their behavior than they once were. The Toronto Botanical Club has taken up this jellied production of the Brasenia, and the members are looking about for explanations.

Rowing.

The following is a copy of the agreement between Edward Hanlan, the Toronto champion, and John Hawdon, of Delaval. The race is to come off at Newcastle-on-Tyne:— NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, November 18, 1878. Articles of agreement entered into this day between John Hawdon, of Delaval, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, Canada, who hereby agree to row a straightaway scullers' race on the Tyne, in best and best boats, from the Mansion House to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, on Monday, May 5, 1879, for the sum of £200 (two hundred pounds) aside. The men to start from two boats, moored thirty yards apart, one hour before high water, according to the A B C tide-table, on the day named. The starting points to be moored to the satisfaction of the referee, before tossing for choice of stations, and the race to be rowed according to such of the new Thames rules of boat racing as are applicable. To start within fifteen minutes of the time above fixed the referee shall start them by signal or otherwise. The first deposit of £50 a side is now in the hands of the sporting editor of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, who is hereby appointed final stakeholder. The second deposit of £50 a side to be posted with the sporting editor of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle before 9 p. m. on Monday, February 10, 1879, and the final deposit of £100 a side to be posted with the sporting editor of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle between 6 and 7 p. m. on Friday, May 2, 1879. The referee to be chosen at the final deposit; but if the authorized parties cannot agree upon a referee the final stakeholder is hereby empowered to nominate a referee. If the referee shall consider that the river is too rough on Monday, May 5, aforesaid, he is hereby empowered to postpone the race from day to day until smooth water is obtained. Notice of such postponement shall be given by the referee to the competitors before toss for choice of stations takes place. The referee shall have entire jurisdiction over the race from start to finish, and his decision shall be absolutely final and subject to no appeal at law or otherwise. The sporting editor of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, who has been appointed final stakeholder, shall be otherwise upon disposing of the stakes according to the decision of the referee. Cutters may be allowed in attendance upon the competitors, but they must keep astern of the sternmost man throughout the race. Either party failing to comply with the conditions herein contained, or any of them, shall forfeit the whole of the money deposited. The competitors, in rowing the race, must pass through the second arch of the Redheugh Bridge, coming from the north side. Signed, for John Hanlan, James Percy. Signed, for Edward Hanlan, John Bright. Witness to the signatures, Thomas Hutchinson.

Major O'Gorman and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

Major O'Gorman has sent the following correspondence to the Times for publication:— SPRINGFIELD, Waterford, Nov. 7. Sir,—I observe in the Freeman's Journal of this day that at a meeting held in the Exhibition Palace last night, the 6th inst., under the auspices of the Irish Sunday Closing Association, you are reported to have used the following words:—"He confessed, however, that he looked every Monday morning with some anxiety for the reports from Waterford and the country around, because there was the abode of the gallant Major, and he could not help fearing that he might read that the Major, overcome by distress of mind at seeing so many sober people about him, had committed suicide, and departed from this scene of trouble."

And I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the report in question is a correct report or not?—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, PIERCELL O'GORMAN, M.P. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.

COUNTY CLUB, CARLISLE, Nov. 25. DEAR SIR,—Excuse me not having answered your first note, and having given you the trouble of re-writing it. I fancied that the first one was not genuine, which was the cause of my non-reply.

With regard to your query, I think that the Freeman's Journal report is a pretty accurate one of what I said.—Yours truly, W. LAWSON. Major O'Gorman, M.P.

SPRINGFIELD, Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 26. Sir,—I have this moment received yours of the 25th inst., in which you acknowledge having spoken the words adverted to by me. As such language is extremely offensive, I now call upon you to withdraw it and publicly to apologise to me for having used it.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, PIERCELL O'GORMAN, M.P. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., County Club, Carlisle.

COUNTY CLUB, CARLISLE, Nov. 29. DEAR SIR,—I regret extremely to find that your feelings were hurt by the words which you take exception. I should certainly not have used them had I thought you would have taken them so seriously to heart and been so much perturbed by them.

I very willingly make the apology which you desire, and am, yours truly, W. LAWSON. Major O'Gorman, M.P.

Major-General Roberts.

Major-General Roberts, who commands the Kuram Valley column of the British army in Afghanistan, is the actual head of the Quartermaster-General's Department. At the siege of Delhi he earned the Victoria Cross for sabring a standard-bearer and capturing his flag. During the various operations connected with the relief of Lucknow, and its subsequent siege and capture, he acted as Assistant-Adjutant-General. For this campaign he received a majority, a medal and three clasps, and frequent mention in despatches. He participated in the Mubaloh expedition of 1863, served throughout the Abyssinian war as Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Brigade, for which he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and accompanied the Lushai expedition of 1872, receiving on the return the Companionship of the Bath.

THE TELEPHONE IN JAPAN.—It is said to be a curious fact, that the telephone has long been in use between rooms in warehouses in Japan.

THE BLACK SWAN.—Mlle. Ambro, the new opera singer who has just appeared in London, is an African. Her parents belong to a Moorish family of the court of the late Emperor of Morocco.

PUTTING DOWN SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.—One hundred and two societies, twenty-eight newspapers, and eighty-eight books and pamphlets have been prohibited since the promulgation of the Anti-Socialist law. In Northern Germany there is but one journal of Socialist proclivities, in Central and Southern Germany there still remain eleven. All these have changed their names since the new law, and try to conceal their bias as much as possible.

STEEL PROJECTILES.

A New Idea in Modern Warfare. [From the London Daily News.] We are not only, it seems, to have steel-clad men of war, but steel projectiles as well, for the gunnery experiments at Shoeburness prove beyond a doubt the efficacy of these missiles. A steel plate will repel an ordinary chilled shot, which passes through an iron plate. Thus at Spezzia, when the 100-ton gun of Sir William Armstrong was proved, it was found that while a 22-inch iron plate was readily pierced, a steel slab of the same thickness effectually repulsed the shot. The steel got fractured in the trial, but it did not allow the shot to pass. For the moment, therefore, armor triumphed over gun, for so long as a battleship can keep out an enemy's shot, it is a matter of little importance whether her metal scales suffer. For this reason the Italians, the French, and ourselves are all contemplating the building of steel clads. But now comes the question whether steel shot cannot injure steel armor as fatally as the chilled projectiles damage our ironclads. This is exceedingly probable, and if so, we shall be no better off than we were before. The only difference will be the cost of production both of armor plates and of projectiles will be magnified. We should be able to afford one steel-clad battleship for every three or four ironclads. Just as we have ceased to count our steel in line by the hundred, and now number ironclads by tens, so in the future, when it comes to the adoption of steel in the navy, our battleships will be represented in units.

Education and War.

[From the Liverpool Catholic Times.] It is not uninteresting to inquire into the respective amounts paid by the most civilized governments for education and warlike armaments. Instruction is much cheaper than shot and shell, ironclads and bayonets, and it will always be a lighter burden to informed minds than to carry out imperial policies. But there are disparities in a return before us which are not to be accounted for by the mere difference in the prices of two articles. It is a suggestive list, showing the amount per head of the population spent on the two departments:—

	Education.	Army.
Austria	1 1/2	6 1/2
France	2 1/2	14 1/2
Germany	2 1/2	9 1/2
Italy	1 1/2	6 1/2
Switzerland	3 1/2	1 1/2
United States	2 1/2	6 1/2

Thus the two republics that content themselves with living on the defensive hold the most honorable position, and the United States in an especial manner, with 22 per cent. more spent on the school than on the army. The unaggressive character of both countries accounts for their small military budgets, but their love of education must also be exceptional when they allow its machinery to entail so heavy an expense. Germany is vastly stronger in a warlike sense, and pays much for armament, but not more than half as much as France, who is the lowest in the educational scale, with the one exception of Italy. The comparisons are hardly conclusive, however, except as regards the war taxes. Education is variously administered. It costs much less per child in some countries than in others. If we took into account the private contributions in England we would have to raise the above figure considerably, while in France less than half the amount would produce results as profitable in the aggregate. There can be no doubt, at all events, that there is much room for economy in the military establishments. They are a blot upon humanity in this latter end of the nineteenth century.

Destruction of Forests.

The American Bulletin of a recent date says that at the present rate of depletion, the forests of the Eastern and Western States will soon be exhausted. Another authority declares from personal knowledge, that there is not sufficient pine, spruce or hemlock between Winnipeg and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as would supply the United States for three years. This is utter nonsense, so far as Canada is concerned, but it is true of the States, and a long period cannot elapse before the demand for Canadian lumber will be so pressing, that the statesmen of Washington, whether they like it or not, will be compelled to introduce legislation for a reciprocal trade tariff. Indeed, the American Boards of Trade are already ripe for action in the premises, and it looks as though Sir John's retaliatory policy will be nipped in the bud before he has a chance of carrying it into legislation.

The Dangers from Trammils.

To drive across a Toronto street car rail is equivalent to having an eye-tooth drawn. The Company, who act as dentists, will, however, probably have a few charges of malpractice on their hands shortly, unless the height of the rails above the level of the road-bed is reduced. The tracks recently laid on Brock street and Spadina avenue resemble an elevated railway. Compensation for damages arising from broken wheels can, no doubt, be obtained in the courts. A London doctor's carriage was wrecked by the horses running away in a fright, caused by the bump when crossing a street railway track. The courts awarded him the cost of repairing it, the hire of a new vehicle in the interim, and the conveyance both ways, the total amount being £12 10s. But they do these things better—in London. [These remarks are applicable to many localities in Montreal.]

The Heliograph in War.

The heliograph was used for the first time in war by the British troops which operated against the Afghils in the Peshawar frontier, India. This instrument consists of a circular mirror, moving upon a universal joint and supported on a tripod. Wishing to send messages, the operator, by a quick elevation or depression of the glass, so as to catch the full glare of the sun, is able to throw flashes a distance of twenty-five miles. The length of the flashes corresponds with that of the dashes in the Morse alphabet, by which the messages are translated. This method of field telegraphy does away entirely with the dangers of wire tapping and cutting by the enemy, and, after a thorough test, has just been adopted by the Spanish military authorities.

Miscellaneous.

Plots against the Sultan are said to be ended. The world's production of gold is one-third less than in 1850.

The English duty on tobacco amounts to some \$45,000,000 a year.

Scotland, says the Edinburgh Daily Review, is \$75,000,000 poorer than it would have been estimated by an actuary a few weeks ago.

The Egyptian Minister of Public Instruction is an able Swiss, known as Dor Bey; but the miserable sum of \$118,500 is all that the current budget allows him to educate young Egypt on.

News Items.

St. Sauveur is said to be infested with thieves. Forefathers day was celebrated in Boston on Monday.

The Austro-Italian treaty of commerce has been signed. The Socialist law is being vigorously enforced in Germany.

Governor Hampton, of S. C., has been pronounced out of danger. Forty-eight children were drowned by the ice giving way in Paris.

The exportation of live stock to the English market is on the increase. The G. T. R. are laying a double track from Toronto to Carleton.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. The Quebec and St. John skating rinks have opened for the season.

It is proposed to have a silver dollar, containing 450 grains Troy and 900 fine. Freight managers are holding a session in Milwaukee, to arrange another pool.

Boyle, the counterfeiter, was taken to Kingston for a visit of seven years. The Art Union exhibition opened in the Mechanics' Hall in London (Ont.) yesterday.

The fact of the Amner being with the Russian Mission has not been officially confirmed. Mr. M. A. Hearn, advocate, is said to be a strong applicant for the late Justice Denon's office.

The Italian Consuls are ordered to forget not the Italian agitators for Albanian annexation. Cap snatching has begun in Quebec. A gentleman named Gauthier lost a \$25 one last night.

The life of the King of Denmark has been threatened, and one hotel keeper has been arrested. The Amner and a portion of the Russian Mission have passed the frontier of Ontario for Fishkirk.

Reeve Waterman has been presented with a request to contest the re-election in London (Ont.) East.

The snow-storm continues in violence in many parts of the United States; trains are very much delayed.

Mrs. Fielding, the daughter of the Canadian Commissioner to Paris, will recover from her recent accident at Ottawa.

The joint occupation of Turkish territory by the powers on the evacuation of the Russian army is still unsettled.

The Italian Consul at Cyprus is blocking up a row about his jurisdiction. He refuses to apply for a British consular agent.

The officers of the steamship Panamerica were acquitted of all blame, the enquiry court being held in Berlin.

It is stated that a bridge at Beethler was completed yesterday, and the North Shore Railway is now open to St. Rose.

The inmate who escaped in Toronto has not been captured. When he had, French leave he wore the prison uniform.

Suleiman Pasha has been pardoned for alleged offences committed in connection with the Turkish army in the late war.

Gambetta anticipates a Republican majority in the Senate of 25, and thinks their duty is to satisfy their own party and govern others.

The Porte, in considering the British guarantee for the new loan, and the question of an international guarantee is under consideration.

Yellow fever is troubling the inhabitants of St. Thomas, the prevalence of the disease has been misrepresented so as to avoid quarantine.

The weather throughout the United Kingdom is very severe, adding greatly to the misery that exists in all the manufacturing centres.

More than 10 per cent. of the Russian army returning from Turkey will, it is said, have perished in consequence of the inclement weather.

The partners of the banking-house of C. F. Ouba & Co. will be arrested on the charge of receiving deposits after an assignment had been made.

W. J. Harley, alias Snake, alias Perry, who forged the English circular notes on the Union Bank in London, was held under \$100,000 bonds in San Francisco.

The Attorney-General for the State of New York directs the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

A former prominent Bosnia leader threatens the inhabitants of Sarajevo that he will raise 40,000 men to punish those who discountenance his design against the Austrian League.

The abstract of the financial article in the Times, received from London, shows a somewhat healthier condition of the money market, and the expectation that the reserve will soon recover its usual strength.

The Empire Mutual Insurance Company have not done any business for five years, and there is not a clear title for any one for the \$100 deposit with the Insurance Department, which is the cause for the request for a receiver.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad are issuing certificates, bearing interest, to pay the employees' wages for September, October and November. They will be received for any debt due the company. After January, 13th the company will pay cash.

The Rev. John Koble Karcher, an Episcopalian clergyman, has been formally received into the Church by the Right Rev. Dr. Ireland, Conductor Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota. The convert is a gentleman of considerable attainments, and his conversion is due to his having heard a controversy between the prelate who received him and a New York Protestant minister who ventured to grapple with so redoubtable a champion.

APOSTASY.—What crime is to be compared with that of apostasy? The apostate has betrayed his own conscience; he has denied his faith and the only true religion, with the object of indulging in carnal pleasure or of satisfying a vile interest. He has followed his blind pride and made traffic of his soul. Is there a heart more hardened than that which, after having hardened itself with sin, passes from despair to apostasy, which resists all the invitations of God, suppresses the continual cry of its conscience, and arrives at the gates of death in this state? Is there any one more steeped in impiety than he who wreaks his vengeance on the Church, who declares against her a war to the bitter end, who seeks to carry off her children from her, to corrupt them afterwards by his scandals, discourses, and manoeuvres? Who, then, is more impious than he who detests the Church, this spouse so dear to Jesus Christ, this spouse whom He has obtained at the cost of so much pain, so much blood, and so cruel a death? Ah! there are no words capable of expressing this abominable impiety in a proper manner.