Into a ward of whitewashed walls,
Where the dead and the dying lay
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls
Somebody's darling was borne one day.
Somebody's darling! So young and brave,
Wearing still on his pale sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold

Matten and damp are the curts of gold
Kissing the snow of the fair young brow;
Pale are the lips of delicate mould
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from the beautiful, blue veined face
Brush every wandering silken thread;
Cross his hands as a sign of grace
Somebody's darling is still and dead.

Kiss him once for *Somebody's* sake, Murmur a prayer soft and low, One bright curi from the cluster take They were somebody's pride, you know. Somebody's hand hath rested there:
Was it a mother's soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in those waves of light?

God knows best. He was somebody's love; Somebody's heart enshrined him there; Somebody wafted his name above. Night and morn, on the wings of prayer. Somebody wept when he marched away. Looking so handsome, brave and grand; Somebody's kiss on his forebesd lay; Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's watching and waiting for him; Yearning to hold him again to her heart: There he lies with his blue eyesdim, And smiling, childlike lips part. Tenderly bury the fair young dead, Pausing to drop on his grave a tear Carve on the wooden slab at his head Carve on the wooden slab at his head Somebody's darling lies buried here."

AGRICULTURE.

Form of Barn Buildings.

Form of Barn Buildings.

"It has formerly been a practice, highly commended by writers, and adopted by farmers, to creet a series of small buildings in the form of a hollow square, aflording an open space within this range, sheltered from severe winds. But later experience, corroborated by reason, indicates the superiority of a single large building. There is more economy in the materials for walls; more in the construction of roofs—a most expensive portion of farm structures; and a saving in the amount of labor, in feeding, thrushing, and transferring straw and grain, when all are placed more compactly together. The best barns are those with three stories; and nearly three times as much accommodation is obtained thus under a single roof, as with the old mode of erecting only low and small buildings.

"An importan object is to avoid needless labor in the transfer of the many tons of farm products which occupy a barn. This object is better secured by a three story barn than by any other, where a side-hill will admit of its erection. The hay and grain are drawn directly to the upper floor, and nearly all is pitched downward. If properly arranged, the grain is all thrushed on this floor, and both grain and straw go downward—the straw to a stack or bay, and the grain through an opening into the granary below. Hay is thrown down through shoots made for this purpose to the animals below, and oats are drawn off through a tube to the horses' manger. The cleanings of the horse stables are cast through a trap-door into the manure heap in the basement. These are the principal objects gained by such an arrangement; and as the labor of aitendance must be repeated perpetually, it is very plain how great the saving must be over barns with only one floor, where hay, grain, manure, etc., have to be carried many feet horizontally, or thrown upward.

How to Plan a Barn.

"The first thing the farmer should do who is about to erect a barn, is to ascertain what accommodation he wants. To determine the amount of space, has already been pointed out. He should next make a list of the different apartments required, which he may select from the following, comprising most of the objects usually sought:

1. Bay or mow for hay.
2. Bay or mow for unthrashed grain.
3. Bay or mow for straw.
4. Torashing floor.
5. Stables for cattle, and calf pens.
6. Stables for cattle, and calf pens.

Shelter for sheep.

5. Root cellar.
9. Room for heavy tools and waggons.
10. Manure sheds.

11. Granary. 12. Harnessroom.

Harness room.
 Cisterns for rain water.

14. Space for horse power.

"If these are placed all on the level, care should be taken that those parts oftenest used should be nearest access to each other; and that arrangements be made for drawing with a cart or waggon in removing or depositing all heavy substances, as hay grain, and manure. In filling the barn, for example, the wagon should go to the very spot where it is unloaded; the cart should pass in the rear of all stalls to carry off manure; and if many animals are fed in stables, the hay should be carted to the mangers, instead of doing all these labors by hand.

"If there are two stories in the barn, the basement should contain,—
I Stables for cettle H. Space for horse power.

1. Stables for cattle. 2. Shelter for sheep.

2. Sheher for sheep.
3. Root cellar.
4. Manure shed.
5. Clstern.
6. Horse-power.
7. Course-tool room.

"The second floor should contain,-

Bays for hay and grain.
 Thrushing floor.
 Stables for horses.
 Granary.

5. Harness room.

o. Harness room,
"For three stories, these should be so arranged
that the basement may be similar to the twostory plan, and the second story should contain.—

1. Bay for hay.
2. Stables for horses.
"Granary.
4. Harness room.

"The third or upper story,-

1. Thrashing floor.
2. Continuation of hay bay.
3. Bays for grain, including space over floor.
4. Openings togranary below.

a. Openings togranary below.

In all cuses there should be ventilators, shoots for hay, ladders to ascend bays, and stairs to reach quickly every part; besides which every bin in the granary should be graduated like the chemists' assay-glass, so that the owner may by a glance at the figures marked inside, see precisely how many bushels there are within. A blackboard should be in every granary, for marking or calculating; one in the stable, to receive directions from the owner in retation to feeding, or keeping accounts of the same; and a third should face the thrashing floor, for recording results."

ing results."

So much for barns. I have used all the space that can be devoted to the subject in a work having the wide range that this has; yet I have liardly done more than to introduce the subject

having the wide range that this has; yet I have hardly done more than to introduce the subject in its more important aspect, and have attempted only to enlist the interest of the reader, and, by showing him what others have done or described, to induce him, if he have need for a barn on his own farm, to give the subject (which is more fully treated in other publications), the fullest attention, and to study well the requirements of his own particular case.

Other farm buildings will be considered in connection which they particular branches of industry to which they belong; corn-oribs, with corn culture, for example; pountry houses with poultry, &c. In conclusion, I would say that I have found it to be to my own advantage, and am sure that other farmers would find it to theirs, to employ a commetent architect to make complete plans of the whole work before commencing operations. It saves material, saves time, and saves the cost and annoyance of many alterations, which are sure to suggest themselves during the progress of the work, unless the details have been previously studied out as they can only be with the assistance of complete drawings made to a scale.

Barnyards.

The barnyard must necessarily be regulated by the character of the land on which, largely for other considerations, it has been found necessary to locate the buildings, yet it should have its due weight in determining the loca-

"Somebody's Darling."

The following exquisite little poem was written by Miss Marie Lacoste, of Savannah, Ga., and originally published, we think, in The Southern Thurchman. It will commend itself by its touching pathos to all readers. The incident it commemorates was unfortunately but too common in both armies:

"Somebody's Darling."

fore a southeast exposure is usually the best. If there are to be several buildings, they should be so arranged as to shelter the yard from the north and west. Shelter from the east is not so important, but if it can be conveniently procured it has a certain advantage if so arranged as to allow the early morning sun to fall in the yard. A close fence, six or seven feet high, would be better than a high building. When a shed is to be used, it is a good plan to build the barn on the north side and the shed on the west side of the yard.

Secretaria established in the second

barn on the north side and the shed on the west side of the yard.

The barnyard ought always to have sufficient slope for surface drainage, but the wash should be collected in a pit or deep pond hole at one side, and into this, straw, leaves, and muck may be thrown to absorb the liquids reaching it. If cattle are to be fed in the yard, and are expected to make manure of a large amount of cornfodder and straw, it is very well to have a nearly level yard, with a slight depression in the centre, and to give them a dry footing by a profuse feeding of these materials, of which they will consume the best parts, trampling the refuse under foot. Such an accumulation properly composted during the summer will make excellent manure for autumn use.

under foot. Such an accumulation properly composted during the summer will make excellent manure for autumn use.

No farmer, however, who has learned the feeding value of both corn-fodder and straw, when cut and mixed with other food, will continue to waste them under the feet of his animals, unless he is entirely careless of his own interest, or has a superabundance of fodder that he cannot sell to advantage. By hook or by crook, he will contrive, in some way, to make them available for food.

Whatever plan is pursued the surface of barnyards should receive no water, save that which falls directly from the clouds. Surface gutters should protect it against the flow of water from other ground, and the roofs shall be supplied with eave-troughs, discharging into cisterns or outside of the yard.

It wil always pay to build a rough shed over that part of the yard which is to contain the pit or hollow for the manure, and the yard drainage—especially if the droppings of the cattle are daily removed from the rest of the yard and added to a compost under the shed.

[To be Continued].

[To be Continued].

WRECK OF THE BORUSSIA. Great Loss of Life.

QUEENSTOWN, December 23 .- The survivors of the lost steamer Borussia started immediately for Liverpool. It appears that a panic occurred among the passengers and crew. The survivors state that no order to launch the boats and prepare for the abandonment of the vessel was given by the oflicers. The crew themselves lowered the boats, without waiting for orders. About a dozen passengers got into the boats with a part of the crew. The remainder of the passengers went down in the vessel with the captain, second mate, three engineers, eleven firemen, three stewards, the carpenter, and two boys One boat was swamped alongside of the steamer, and its occupants, five men, were drowned; The survivors state that at nine o'clock on the night of the abandonment of the vessel, they saw a rocket from the steamer, and soon after her masthead lights were seen to suddenly disappear.

London December 23.-A Liverpool des patch says the survivors from the Borussia report that the captain and a majority of the crew remained on board the vessel. Only sixty persons left in the boats.

A Cork despatch reports that 184 persons were aboard the Borussia. The captain on seeing the danger, and that all efforts to save the vessel would be useless, ordered the boats to be got ready. Some rafts were prepared and the necessaries provided. The vessel was abandoned at night, there being then 10 or 11 feet of water in the engine room. Four or five boats were lowered about the same time, but owing to the darkness and heavy sea, they soon lost sight of each other.

A Cork despatch says that ten men, survivors from the Borussia, were landed by the Mallowdale. Their names are William Stuart Day (Doctor): Doolittle, 3rd officer; Wyllie, 4th engineer; Henry Brown, boatswain; William Banez, able seaman; James Dixon, quartermaster; Alexander Johnson and Henry Stevenson, stewards; and Patrick Cain and Patrick Quinn, coal trimmers. One of the survivors said seventy-six passengers embarked at Liverpool, The vessel reached Corunna on November 23rd, all well. After having shipped some cargo and embarked about eighty Spanish emigrants, the Borussia proceeded for Havana on the 26th, the wind being light from the south-east, with calm sea; November 30th, wind freshened and in-

creased to a gale. On the following day it suddenly chopped to the north-northwest, blowing strong, with a heavy cross sea, in which the ship labored heavily. At noon she sprang a leak amidships. All efforts at the pumps were fruit less to keep her free of water; the water filled the engine room and stock-hole, putting out the fires and stopping the engine. The crew still kept on working at the pumps till next day, 2nd inst., when it was determined to abandon the vessel. Her boats were launched and provisioned, and part of the crew, with about a dozen passengers, got in them. Those of the crew who remained by the vessel were the captain, second mate, three engineers, oleven ffremen, three stewards, the carpenter and two boys. Shortly after leaving the vessel one of the boats swamped, and the occupants, five in number, were drowned. The survivors state that the steamer's covering-board was not much more than two inches above the water. It is supposed she must have gone down with her living freight. The fate of the other boats is doubtful, as nothing has been heard of the occupants since.

HEIRS TO A FORTUNE.

A Montreal Lawyer Looks up the Legatee of a California Millionaire for Irish Orphans, the Heirs.

New York, December 21 .- Denis Barry, 8 lawyer of 6 St. James street, Montreal, who has for some weeks been looking up the next of-kin of a deceased Californian, visited Superintendent Walling yesterday, and told him the story. Some fifty years ago, he said, Phillip, Patrick, Maria, and Aun Donaghue, brothers and sisters, arrived in this city from Ireland. Their parents were dead. Philip and his brother were past twenty, and the sisters were younger. In 1849 they separated. Philip went to California, settled down in San Francisco as a saloonkeeper, made money, and began to sell general supplies in the mining regions. He changed his name to "Donoho," grew rich, and in 1874 died a bachelor, leaving \$1,500,000 and an autograph will, in which he provided that his estate should be divided in equal shares between his brother Patrick and his sisters Maria and Ann. He knew nothing of their residence, or the fortune, good or bad, of any of them. After Philip Donoho's death, the public administrator in San Francisco, on account of some alleged informality in the will, claimed the estate. Donoho had several cousins in San Francisco, who maintained that the will was legal, and they were next of kin, setting up that the persons men-tioned in the will had died minors. The Courts sustained the will, and in course of the litigation it came out that there was a female cousin of Donoho's, named Reilly, in that wheezings, asthmatical affections, shortness city. A commissioner found her, and learned of breath, morning nausea, and accumula-Patrick and Maria Donoho were living in Port Chester, and that the

become of their sister Ann. The executors of the estate were informed of the discoveries which had been made, and detailed another commissioner to find the missing legatee or her heirs. One day the commissioner after three weeks' search in Montreal, while climbing up Cemetery street, asked a young man he met the shortest route to the Windsor Hotel. The young man showed him the way, and as they were about to part at the hotel the commissioner made known to his newly made triend the object of his visit to his city. He said he was in search of a woman named Ann Donaghue. "That's my mother's maiden name," the young man remarked, and so it proved. The commissioner accompanied the young man to Patrick Terrace on Lusignan street, and there under the name of Mrs. Thomas McKernan found Ann Donaghue. Mr. Barry undertook to look after her interests, and three weeks ago, accompanied by her, he came to this city, and the necessary steps to secure her share of the estate were taken. She went to Port Chester, where she met her brother and sister, and the long separated family came to this city yesterday with Barry.

Indignation of the Peasantry.

DUBLIN, December 23.—Intelligence from Mayo states that one of the large landed proprietors in that county, on attempting to serve a number of writs of ejectment upon his tenantry, was threatened so loudly with assault by the latter in case he refused to desist in the effort to expel them from their houses that he took to his heels in a panic of fear, and ran for his life, closely pursued by the people, who were yelling, hooting and flinging missiles after him. None of them, however, inflicted any serious injury upon his person, and he finally took refuge in an abandoned hut, from which he fired shot after shot in the air from his repeating rifle, until the constabulary, who were alarmed by the warlike sounds, arrived upon the spot and released him from his self-inflicted imprisonment. The people made no movement to again molest him, and he was borne off under a guard, affirming that if he was unable to collect his rents or eject his non-paying ther disturbance occurred in connection with

Irish Relief.

Special to the Post and TRUE WITNESS. The following resolutions bave been passed

by the people of Newark, N. J. :-In view of the distressing fact that there is videspread suffering among the Irish people in Ireland; that pinching hunger and piercing cold are felt in thousands of homes; that already the coroners are beginning to be busy holding inquests on the bodies of persons who have died of starvation, and that evidence accumulates daily showing that a famine impends in some parts of our beloved mother country, we feel that there is a crying need for action on our part to aid in helping to relieve the urgent necessities of our afflicted people. With this object in view we deem it proper to call a mass meeting, to be held at the Newark Opera House on Monday evening, December 29, to devise ways and means to

raise an Irish relief fund. While it is desired and expected that the Irish people and their connections in this city should take the initiative, and bear the largest share in this purely charitable movement, which is altogether disassociated from current Irish politics or sectarian considerations, we feel confident that, first, having ourselves shown proper zeal, earnestness and generosity in the matter, the practical sympathy of all citizens, without regard to nationality or creed, should be cheerfully and liberally extended to the object in view. As the first is of vital importance to ultimate force of conservatism that they continued to success, we earnestly urge upon the Irish declare it would speedily destroy itself in people of Newark the duty of turning out daily work .- N. Y. Sun. en masse at the meeting to be held as above stated. Let the Irish people of Newark and their descendants prove to the people in the old land and everywhere else that love of kith and kin is a chief attribute of Celtic blood wherever found.

The Russian Policy. VIENNA, December 22 .- Despatches from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government continues ordering gunboats. The general situation does not improve, and it is believed that unless the Czar can be per-suaded to see the propriety of conceding in substance the demands of the constitutional party, Russia will witness a reign of terror before the snows melt again. It is conceded in St. Petersburg that the Government will withdraw its attention from all aggressive measures of foreign policy till some adjust-ment can be made of her domestic troubles. The budget for 1878 has been presented by the Treasurer, and shows a nominal surplus for the year of 27,000,000 roubles. This exhibit, however, is declared to be illusory and

St. Petershung, December 22 .- A despatch from Cannes says the Empress of Russia is in a very critical condition, and there is but little hope of her surviving. The Czar and Czarewitch have become reconciled.

The New York Go-as-you-please.

New York, December 25 .- At the six-day walking match to-day in Madison Square Garden it was estimated that fully 7,000 per-sons were present. Fourteen persons retired from the contest to-day and these were: Lowery, with a record of 168 miles; Giloon 210 miles; Panchot, 258 miles; Lacouse, 188 miles; Molineaux, 177 miles; Mahoney, 213 miles; Hennessy, 210 miles; Mathews, 200 miles; McKee, 215 miles; Ryan, 250 miles; Russell, 289 miles; W. H. Davis, 841 miles; Reed, 256 miles. During the day Hart had fallen behind Faber five miles, but towards evening worked his way up again, and at midnight their scores were even. Krohne is now looming up, as a competitor for the first place, and the struggle for victory will be between these three. Betting was even on Hart being the winner. At a quarter past one o'clock tonight the scores of those still on the track were as follows:-Hart, 377; Fabre, 377; Krohne, 370; Briody, 344; Hughes, 352; O'Brien, 346; Fitzgerald, 340; Pegram, 342; B. Davis, 226; Campana, 335; Vint, 322; Gilbert, 337; Williams, 328; Roe, 300; H. Hammond, 290; Clow, 313; Dufrane, 320; Perdia 275. Honneles 275. Brodie, 275; Hannaker, 275.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- During every break of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying storms set in. Throat ailments, coughs tions of phlegm can readily be removed by rubbing this fine derivative Ointment twice a have its due weight in determining the description.

When cattle are kept in pasture, at least during the day time in summer, it should be a very good reason that induces the farmer to so place yearness and sunnels stide of it. Ordinarily the warmest and sunnels stide of it. Ordinarily the coldest winds of winter blow from the north and northwest, while the warmth of the morning sun in whiter falls best into nooks winter alls best into nooks whose lookout is loward the southeast. There-

afterwards in those disastrous forms that will | that is mustard mixed with farnia etc. : 13-wf most prayed for.

Miscellaneous Items.

-In one of his recent harangues Jo Cook expressed indignation and surprise that something or other should have occurred "within sight of these cultured streets of Boston. We were aware that certain Bostonians, not having the fear of the Queen's English before their eyes, are in the habit of describing them. selves as "cultured;" but it was reserved for Jo Cook to detect the same mysterious peculiarity in the streets of that astonishing

The Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipsic has brought to notice two highly promising youthful violinists, one a boy of thirteen, named Rhodes, from Philadelphia, and the other a Copenhagen lad of fifteen, named Von Damek. They were tried at a concert with the most difficult and technical music, and acquitted themselves in such a manner that the German critics say among the future Wilhelmjs and Josephims these two will surely bave a place.

-Those who in youth read "Sandford and Merton," or in maturer days Mr. Burnand's burlesque thereof, are well aware that Tommy Merton's father was a very wealthy man, a circumstance sufficiently explained by the mere fact that he owned large estates in Jamaica; from a similar source the famous Beckford and a host of other millionaires drew their vast wealth. Emancipation, however, changed all that, and during the years immediately succeeding it estates were equally abandoned from sheer inability to get them cultivated. Since then Jamaica has in great part changed ownership through the action of an Encumbered Estates Court, and although the planters have in many cases been able to live in great ease, there has been very little wealth accumulated, the latter difficulty having continued. But now a change for the better is taking place through the successfu importation of coolies, who take very kindly to the country, and are disposed to remain at the expiration of their term of service. They tenants without being present himself, he are, moreover, from a political point of view, would risk loss rather than his life. No fur- a great acquisition, inasmuch as they serve as a neutral element betwixt white and black. They are neat in their ways, tond of gardenvery agreeable contrast to the equalid buts of the negroes. If the coolie emigration is stendily successful, Jamaica property will be looking up.

-English manufacturers in nearly all lines of goods have had their trade seriously cut into in their own markets by our improved machinery and methods. Some of them have had the grace to acknowledge this, while others, with traditional conservatism, walk blindly in the old way. Even when they have the new tools, they use them as far as possible in the same way they have followed for years with their obsolete ones. A machine firm in Philadelphia a short time ago sold a bolt-cutting machine to go to Manchester which would do more than double the work of English machines. Full instructions were sent for its operation, so that no error could be made, and in due time word was received that the tool was at work and highly approved Some months afterward one of the firm who made the machine was in Manchester, and went to see the tool. To his surprise, he found it not doing more than half the work it should, and not at all up to its capacity. On enquiring why they did not make the machine work faster, he was told that it wouldn't do; it was running as fast as their English machines ran then, and a higher speed would result in its destruction. finally persuaded the operators to drive the machine up to its regular rate, which, after many objections, they did; but such is the

British Grain Trade.

British Grain Trade.

London, December 23.—The Mark Lanc Express. In its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "The frost, which, however, seems to be breaking up to-day (Monday), has necessitated the indefinite postponement of the completion of wheat sowing. The distress is increasing in the agricultural districts, and cattle are suffering severely. Threshing has been proceeding steadily. The deliveries at the principal markets have been larger, and the condition somewhat improved. Provincial trade has, however, been inactive, owing to the disinclination to increase stocks previous to the holidays. Nearly five-sixths of the imports of foreign wheat into London last week were from American Atlantic ports. The supplies thence are far in excess of the immediate requirements. Still, confidence in the future is a prominent feature of the trade. The present speculative state of trade, which maintains high prices in America, cannot last long, as the prices here are already sufficiently high to attract supplies from all the wheat producing countries of the world, and these are not likely to withhold shipments until America has succeeded in establishing a fictitious value in the European market. Business in Mark Lane has been small, owing to the fog and the approaching holidays. Prices, however, were maintained for all articles except maize, which was difficult to sell except at a slight reduction. For English wheat an advance of is, per quarter was occasionally obtained at the commencement of the week, trade having entered upon a most interesting phase, and the market closed firm but quiet. It remains to be seen how far the lead of America will be followed by Europe. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Buyers at the commencement of the week reduced their bids is, to is, 6d. per quarter was occasionally obtained at the commencement of the week reduced their bids is to is. 6d. per quarter sations in red winters and springs for forward shipment, but there has been some request for Ghirka w

A Child's Opinion-A Fact.

STANLEY—had recovered from a very seri-ous illness, brought on by too close application to his books, in his earnest endeavor to outstrip his little schoolmates in the race after knowl-

to his books, in his earnest endeavor to outstrip his little schoolmates in the race after knowledge.

His little brother, Percy, a youth of three summers, as was quite natural, held a very high opinion of the medicine (Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime) that had produced such gratifying results,—but, at the same time had a very warm affection for it on his own private account. After having enjoyed sundry "refreshers," from the nearly empty bottle, which, by common consent had descended to him, he critically holds it up between his eyes and the light, and with the air of a Chief Justice, remarks:—'Mamma, I like 'zat better'n lobster."

Little Percy's just appreciation is a very general one among the children who have once taken the Emulsion, and mothers would have less cause for anxiety on account of the casseless drains upon the too frail constitution of their fast growing little ones did they but fully estimate the marvellous strengthening and vivifying properties of this medicine and its adaptability to the wants of Growing Structures. Try it!

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealors, Price Si per bottle; six for S5.

For sale in Moncton by the Medical Hall.

probably embitter life till death itself is al- do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-0

Sick Headache

Is by far the worst complaint that comes under the name of headache. It is not, properly speaking, a headache, that is, the disease is not seated in the head, but is symptomatic of some other disease or derangement. Sick headache unquestionably originates in the stomach and liver, and is owing to a sort of periodical derangement of the functions of those organs. Some doctors suppose the disease to be entirely nervous, but one reason why it originates in the stomach or liver, is that proper treatment directed to these organs, in cleansing the stomach and rousing the liver, invariobly relieves the complaint, and can be relied on in a majority of cases. All who suffer from sick headache know the symptoms which precede the attack, for a day or two before it becomes fully developed, and they generally make up their minds to be "laid up" for two or three days at least. What is most important is how to cure it, or render the attack as light as possible. Treatment-Get at once a box of Dr. Herrick's Sugar COATED PILLS and take them according to directions. After a prompt and thorough action of the bowels, one pill every evening should be taken for a few days. Sick head ache can thus be best relieved and soonest cured.

SUMMER HEAT.-This is the senson for Bowel complaints. Green apples and curumbers produce them, and Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, and says "peace, be still," and the wind is assuaged, and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps the Pain-Killer, and no father should be without it in his family.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the ing, and their flower-clad homes present a most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

Colonization.

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MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Montreal Telegraph Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to extend the powers and franchises of the said Company to all parts of the Dominion of Canada, to allow it to make connections and carry on business elsewhere, and generally to grant to the said Company all such powers and privileges as are now enjoyed by any other telegraph company carrying on business in the Dominion.

Montreal, 1st December, 1879.

16-dd

Banks.

CITY AND DISTRICT

SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE.

Depositors in this Bank, and the Public, are requested to take Notice that the Head Office and Branches will be CLOSED on

Wednesday, 31st Inst.,

For the closing of Interest Accounts. By order of the Board.

E, J. BARBEAU, Manager.

Miscellaneous

BODD PIAN, Combining and operating many orders in one was sum has every advantage of capital, with aktiful management. Large proofits divided pro-rain on investments of \$25 to \$10,009. Circular, with full exhaultons how all can succeed in stock dealing, mailed free, LAWRENCE & CO., 55 Exchange Place, New York.

11-C-

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