LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

London, Feb. 12.—The Times, in reference to the programme of the Irish party in Parliament, says it is probable Healy's scheme for Local Government in Ireland will form the basis of the Irish Bill. On the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be a debate on the general subject of the Irish policy of the Government.

London, Feb. 12.—O'Donnell, member of Parliament, complains that while informers and paid witnesses are allowed every opportunity of putting stories together, and improve their memory by consulting each other, Irish prisoners in Kilmainham Jail are kept in solitary confinement and hindered from producing evidence for their defense.

Dublin, Feb. 12.—It is said the informers in the case of the Phœnix Park murderers have given sufficient evidence to secure the conviction of the assassins. The car in which the murderers of Cavendish and Burke rode has been identified by Kavanagh and others at a pawnbroker's, where it was pledged for thirty shillings.

The Queen in her speech referred to the time devoted in recent years by Parliament for the most urgent needs of Ireland, and says the claims of general legislation in other parts of the kingdom now demand just regard. She trusts, however, that Parliament will be able to deal with some legislative wants of Ireland, for which provision has not yet been made.

London, Feb. 14.—At a preliminary meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day it was decided that an amendment be made to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, dealing with the operation of the Crimes Act. A further amendment to the address was resolved upon, dealing with the failure of the Government to propose adequate remedial legislation for Ireland.

London, Feb. 15.—The Speaker read a letter announcing the arrest of Healy and Hartington. He said the privileges of members were unaffected by such an arrest. The government would not move for a committee of enquiry.

Parnell moved for the appointment of a committee. He complained that Healy was imprisoned on account of his ability.

The Attorney-General opposed Parnell's motion, contending that in cases of crime the Government left the member to find a remedy elsewhere than in the House of Commons.

McCarthy and McDonnell spoke in Healy's behalf.

Trevelyan said Healy's offence was one of the most serious character, considering the condition of Ireland.

Gorst (Con.) complained that the Government had given no precedent for its action regarding Healy. The attorney-General only quoted an antiquated case from the days of Stuart. The case of Healy should be treated as that of an English member of Parliament.

Parnell's motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry was rejected by 353 to 47.

Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a Bill amending the Land Act.

McCarty gave notice that he would introduce a Bill abolishing the Irish Vice-Royalty.

Dublin, Feb. 17.—The hearing of the prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder officials was resumed. James Carey, member of the corporation and one of the prisoners, deposed he was introduced at the Angel Hotel to P. Sheridan, who was disguised as a priest, under the name of Father Murphy. Sheridan said he was watching Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and extending the society of invincibles throughout the country. He promised to send witness weapons from London. Witness minutely detailed the movements of the conspirators on the morning of the murder. Counsel for the Crown carefully elicited every point. A pin could have been heard to drop when Carey detailed how he saw seven men meet two gentlemen, Curley, Joseph Hanlon, and Fegan were first, Brady and Kelly next, McCaffrey and Delaney came after. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke were allowed to pass through by the three and the last four then faced right about. When Carey again looked the two near men had closed in on the two gentlemen. Witness continued: I saw Joseph Brady raising his left hand and striking a man dressed in a gray suit. It was all I saw.

Before the court adjourned Carey formally identified all the prisoners. Several of the latter, as they were put forward for identification, called Carey a "perjured liar." Pat Delaney, who looked very ill, said solemnly: "That is the man (meaning Carey) I may thank for all my misfortunes from childhood."

London, Feb. 18.—The evidence Saturday in the Dublin trials caused intense excitement in London. The individual alluded to in Carey's testimony as No. 1 is an Irish-American, but resided some time in France and Germany. He appeared to have the disposal of an unlimited supply of money. He is about five feet ten inches high, well preserved, has full face, long hair and moustache; is slightly lame in the right leg.

IRISH DISTRESS

The following acknowledgment has been received by Rev. Lawrence Walsh of Waterbury, Conn., from Bishop Logue:

Received of Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Waterbury, Conn., U. S. America, the sum of Twenty-four Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and four Pence, for the relief of distress in Donegal.

MICHAEL LOGUE, Bishop of Raphoe.

Letterkenny, Jan. 28, 1883.

Rev. Dear Sir:

I received your welcome letter, inclosing a draft for £24 14s. 4d. I beg to tender to you my most heartfelt thanks for your great charity in procuring this generous aid for our suffering people. You will place me under an additional obligation if you kindly convey my warmest thanks to the two Societies who have so generously enabled you to forward this much needed relief.

The state of things here is such as would make us despair did we not keep the goodness and mercy of Divine Providence in view. The number of people stricken is not so great as in 1879, but the accounts coming in to me from the distressed districts are, if possible, more heart-rending than any I received during that gloomy period. Then we are only in the beginning of the misery. There are thousands of poor creatures endeavoring to hold out as long as they can; but they will not be able to suppress the cry of distress much longer.

Worst of all, there is little prospect of relief. *The government, though aware of the evil and admitting it to its full extent, will do nothing effectual to remedy it.* The charitable public who stood by so nobly in 1879-80, is worn out with us and our miseries. And indeed it is no wonder. I am little over three years a bishop, and I am in my second famine. During the first trial I had hope, but it is hard to hope now. I often thought within myself, in 1880, when receiving such splendid remittances from America, as to keep me in a state of continual surprise and admiration, surely such munificent charity can never be repeated; and it is hard to expect that it could.

Wishing you every blessing, I am, Rev. Dear Sir, Yours most gratefully,

MICHAEL LOGUE.

REV. L. WALSH, Pastor.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

LIST OF BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRETARIES.

Branch 1 Windsor—J. M. Meloche
" 2 St. Thomas—G. L. M. Egan
" 3 Amherstburg—H. W. Deare
" 4 London—Alex Wilson
" 5 Brantford—Prof. J. A. Zinger
" 6 Strathroy—P. O'Keefe
" 7 Sarnia—M. G. Sullivan
" 8 Chatham—F. W. Robert
" 9 Kingston—Owen J. Cleary
" 10 St. Catharines—P. H. Duffy
" 11 Dundas—Matthew Sheppard
" 12 Berlin—Louis von Neubroun
" 13 Stratford—R. A. Purcell
" 14 Galt—Geo. Morphy
" 15 Toronto—John S Kelz
" 16 Prescott—John Gibson
" 17 Paris—John Sheppard
" 18 Niagara Falls—James Abbott.

A FRIENDLY VISIT.

Last Monday evening a large conveyance ranking in dimensions somewhere between a Pullman sleeping-car and an ordinary passenger coach drove rapidly in town, and halted at "Ford's Hotel". The occupants consisted of a delegation of the officers and members of Branch No. 10 C. M. B. A, of St. Catharines intent on paying a friendly visit to their brethren of Branch No 18 of this town. The delegation comprised Chancellor J. E. Lawrence; Secretary P. H. Duffy; Asst. Secretary Thes. O'Donnell; Captain Wm. McEvoy; Capt. Clifford and Brothers Jno. Butler, Foley, Morrison, Nestor and others. They were immediately conducted to the Hall of Branch No. 18, where they received a warm greeting.

President Quillinan installed chancellor Lawrence, as senior officer in his chair to preside for the evening. The ordinary routine of business was enlivened by the initiation of Mr. D. O'Leary as a member of Branch 18. Brother O'Leary stood the ordeal like a man, and is a very valuable acquisition to the Association. Addresses were delivered by Chancellor Lawrence, and some of the members of his branch, also by Chan. Delmage, Branch 2 Susp. Bridge, N. Y. The prosperity of the Association and its rapid extention was a subject of congratulation to all. At the conclusion Pres. Quillinan re-occupied the chair, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the visiting brothers. An adjournment took place to "Ford's Hotel" where the worthy prop., P. McDonough, had an oyster supper prepared for the visitors. To this ample justice was done by the members of both branches. A few hours later during which the time was pleasantly spent the visitors departed carrying with them the assurance that their visit would soon be returned by the members of Branch No. 18 of Niagara Falls.

Stratford, Feb. 5, 1883.

Received from R. A. Purcell, Rec. Secretary of Branch No. 13, C. M. B. A., Stratford, Ont, the sum of two thousand dollars, being the Beneficiary in full due on the death of my late husband, David McGowan, from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Witnesses. MARY MCGOWAN.
D. J. O'CONNOR,
THOS. O'CONNOR.

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. John McNeil, a native of Inverneshire, Scotland, in the 81st year of his age. Deceased emigrated to this country about forty years ago, and settled in Nova Scotia. He was, during all those years, known as a kind and upright neighbor and a staunch and sincere Catholic. His demise will be deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves three sons and three daughters. All the sons are living and actively engaged in business, one of whom is Mr. Finley McNeil, of this city.

COLLISION ON THE G. T. R.

A very serious accident took place on the G. T. R. on Thursday evening, by which two persons were killed and a number seriously injured.

It appears the Pacific express from the east was two hours late in getting to Hamilton, and started westward about the same time that the day express left Dundas, and about half way the two trains met. Had it not been that a trackman saw the trains approaching and warned the engineer of the day express the accident would have been much more serious, as the engineer had turned on the air brakes and reversed before the trains met. The engines were reduced to scrap iron and piled up in a heap on the track. The engineer of the Pacific express, Edward Mason, was instantly killed as was also a passenger named Thomas F. Douglas, of Brockport, N. Y., who was going on a visit to Mr. Hugh Walker, his father-in-law, in Guelph.

The Science of Chemistry

Unlocks now and in the past opened many of Nature's greatest secrets, showing to the astonished, wondering world how simple are her modes of work, if but properly understood. The telegraph, telephone, steam engine, the blast furnace, rolling-mill and railroad all require, for perfect working, a thorough acquaintance with chemistry. So is knowledge required to manufacture Cerqui's Chemical Compound, that of chemistry, for in that compound the elements of Nature are chosen that render any article to which they are applied visible in the dark, thus making crucifixes, crosses, statues plainly seen at night. Read what is said about them on page six.

The Church in Germany.

Of the havoc wrought in Prussia by the persecution of the Catholic Church, which has now been going on for upwards of 10 years, some idea may be formed by glancing at the statistics of the clergy of the only two dioceses of the kingdom of Prussia which have not lost their Bishops within these 10 years either through death or "suppression." These dioceses are Ermland and Kulm, both belonging to Eastern Prussia. They are among the smallest of all the dioceses of Prussia. In Ermland there are now 26 "bereaved" parishes, and in some of these no Mass has been celebrated since the beginning of "Kulturkampf"—that is to say, since 1873. In the diocese of Kulm the state of things is even worse. The entire diocese contains only 600,404 inhabitants, yet there now 42 bereaved parishes, nearly the fourth part of all the diocese. Every one of the surviving priests has at this day to minister to at least 2000 persons, spread generally over a large area, and we leave our readers to imagine to what extent the poor Catholics of that part of Prussia are deprived of the spiritual comforts to which they are entitled by virtue of both the Divine and the human laws. A heavy responsibility rests indeed on the shoulders of Prince Bismark.

Napoleon I. and the Midnight Mass.

It were better, my friends, not to go to Mass then to behave there in a scandalous manner. By not going to Mass you commit a grievous sin; but by behaving badly at mass you may commit two; one, by not fulfilling the precept, the other by scandal given. It was in the first years of the Empire on Christmas eve, a lieutenant-general had some officers of rank and a marshal of France to dine with him. Dinner being over some one asks how they are to pass the evening. One of the guests answers carelessly, "Suppose we go to midnight Mass." "So be it!" replied the others. They entered the Church of St. Roche. You may form an idea of the devotion of these officers who went to Church after a convivial dinner, merely by way of curiosity and pastime. Looking around and talking was all they did. But all at once appears a little man wrapped in a large cloak. He resolutely approaches the merry group, and says in quick, authoritative tone, "Gentlemen, you are acting very badly. When you come to church you ought to comport yourselves with propriety, respect and silence, gentlemen!" He said no more. That little man in the gray cloak was the Emperor Napoleon himself, who had come to assist at the midnight Mass. You may imagine the astonishment of our officers when they had recognized him. It is unnecessary to add that during the remainder of the divine office not one of them so much as turned his head. These poor Christians did, through fear of Napoleon, what they ought to have done through love of God and the Infant Jesus.

A Benedictine Pontifical Abbey.

The new Monastery of Fort Augustus, in Aberdeen, Scotland, has been erected into a pontifical abbey by a special brief from the Holy Father Leo XIII., under date of December 12, 1882, and it will be henceforth under the immediate direction of the Vatican, and not, as heretofore, under the direction of the congregation of the English Benedictines. The reason for the separation is a natural one—the Scots, adhering to their clannish propensities, asked and have obtained the permission from the Sovereign Pontiff to live independently from their English brethren.

A few years ago a Scottish nobleman, Lord Lovat, offered to the Benedictines the buildings and splendid site of Fort Augustus, with some two or three hundred acres of land, for the foundation of a monastery. His object was to benefit the scattered Highland Catholics over his immense property, and to diffuse among the Northern Scots the religious advantages which might be expected to flow from the establishment of a greater monastery. Lord Bute, Mr. Hunter Blair, Mr. Monteith and other Scotsmen, equally anxious to render a service to Scotland contributed in the handsomest way towards the creation and foundation of the monastery at Fort Augustus. The English Benedictines generously set apart some of their members to undertake the work, and the small resources which had been saved from the ancient Monastery of St. Denis for many years in the hope of the revival of this institution under some new form, were devoted to the Scottish foundation.

On the Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Metropolitan of Scotland delivered the brief of the Holy Father to the Very Rev. Prior.

After nearly twenty years have passed, a nurse recalls a scene that was deeply impressed upon her mind during the week spent among the sufferers of the battle of Gettysburg:

One beautiful evening, after a long day's hard work, one of my boys came to me and said, "There is a little chap' out there who heard there was a woman from his home, and he wants to see you." I found him at the further extremity of the hospital, with a half-dozen other hopeless cases. He was a lovely boy, scarcely more than a child, who had run away from his home in Providence, R. I., to join the "drum corps." He was a brave boy and a great pet among the soldiers, who nursed him as tenderly as possible, but could poorly supply a mother's loving care. How he longed for one more look of her dear face, and once again to hear her sweet words of love! He was so frail and slight it was a marvel how he could have endured the fatigue and privation so long. He was not disfigured by wounds, but constant marches, insufficient food and often sleepless nights had exhausted his strength, and he had no vitality to resist the sharp attack of fever. He was perfectly conscious, but too weak to say much.

I asked the poor child what I could do for him. "Oh, I want my mother!" I sat down on the ground and, taking him in my arms, tried to comfort him. He turned his face to me, saying: "Im so tired," laid his head against me and appeared to sleep. The last rays of the sun touched the lovely features of the dying boy. The long drawn shadows vanished in the gathering darkness. Silence, unbroken save by the plaintive moan of some poor victim, succeeded the hum of the busy day. The pitying dews shed a balm upon his brow. Fainter and fainter grew the breath, and more feeble the clasp of the little hand, when suddenly rousing he opened his eyes, glazed in death, and looking long and earnestly in my face, said: "Kiss me, lady, before I die!" Clinging still closer to the stranger, who could faintly represent the fond mother's tenderness he so eagerly craved, he dropped his heavy lids and slept away his brief life as peacefully as a child goes to sleep in its mother's arms. I gently laid the lifeless form on the hard earth and left him to a soldier's burial and a nameless grave. Poor fellow, what an atom he seemed to be in all that mass of wretched, suffering, dying humanity! Yet he was all the world to the heart of that mother who wept and prayed for her darling's safe return to the distant home that never again would echo his boyish step or ringing laugh.

"No One Goes Away From Him Without Help."

On the 26th December last, Mr. Alvin Kensler, of this city, sent $10 to M. A. Dauphin, President of The Louisiana State Lottery Company at New Orleans, La., with request that he forward two tickets to him. In a week the two tickets were received, Nos. 10,454 and 71,363. On the Monday following the January drawing he received a message that No. 10,454 had drawn the first prize of $75,000. He at once forwarded the ticket for payment, as it is subject to no commissions. Mr. K. is thirty-eight years of age and unmarried, was born in Knox Co., Ind., and raised a farmer, is very upright, and withal a very charitable man; no one in want ever goes away from him without help.—Odessa (La Fayette Co.,) Herald, January 26th, 1883.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, Ont., Feb. 19

GRAIN		
Wheat, Spring		$0 00 to 0 00
" Delhi,	℔ 100 lbs.	1 60 to 1 70
" Tredwell	"	1 60 to 1 70
" Clawson	"	1 50 to 1 70
" Red	"	1 60 to 1 73
Oats	"	1 18 to 1 21
Corn	"	1 20 to 1 20
Peas	"	1 05 to 1 18
Barley	"	1 05 to 1 35
Rye	"	1 00 to 1 10
Clover Seed	"	7 50 to 7 75
Timothy Seed	"	2 75 to 3 00
FLOUR AND FEED.		
Pastry Flour per cwt.		2 75 to 3 00
Spring Flour	"	2 50 to 2 75
Oatmeal, Fine	"	2 65 to 2 75
" Granulated	"	2 75 to 3 00
Cornmeal	"	2 00 to 2 50
Shorts	℔ ton	18 00 to 25 00
Bran	"	16 00 to 18 00
Hay	"	8 00 to 10 00
Straw, per load		2 00 to 3 00
PRODUCE.		
Eggs, retail		26 to 0 28
" basket		25 to 0 27
Butter per lb		22 to 0 25
" crock		18 to 0 22
" tubs		14 to 0 20
Cheese ℔ lb		12 to 0 13
Lard		12 to 0 13
SKINS AND HIDES.		
Lambskins, each		0 75 to 1 00
Calfskins, green, ℔ lb		0 10 to 0 13
Tallow, rendered		07 to 0 08
" rough		04 to 0 05
Hides, No. 1		00 to 0 7
" 2		00 to 0 06
" 3		0 to 00 5
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Turkeys, each		0 75 to 2 00
Chickens, ℔ pair		0 50 to 0 70
Ducks per pair		0 50 to 0 70
Beef, ℔ cwt		5 00 to 7 00
Mutton, ℔ lb		0 07 to 0 08
Lamb, "		0 08 to 0 09
Veal, "		0 00 to 0 00
Dressed Hogs		7 75 to 8 00
Potatoes ℔ bag		0 70 to 0 80
Apples, ℔ bag		1 00 to 1 50

London Stock Market.

London, —noon, Feb. 19.

Sh.	Name.		Sellers	Buyers.
$50	Agricultural	xd	121	117
50	Canadian			124
50	Dominion	xd	122	117
100	English Loan		76	70
20	Financial A. of Ontario			
20	" " "	pref	103	
50	Huron & Erie	xd		
50	London Loan	xd	114	112
50	Ontario	xd		
50	Royal Standard		108	
	Ontario Investment Ass'n		134	130
	London Life			100

Montreal Market.

Montreal, Feb. 19.

FLOUR-Receipts, 335 bls.; sales, 600; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows; Superior, 5 15 to 5 20; extra, 5 00 to 5 05; spring extra, 4 95 to 5 00; superfine, 4 65 to 4 75; strong bakers', 5 25 to 6 75; fine, 4 10 to 4 20, middlings, 3 85 to 3 95; pollards, 3 60 to 3 70 Ontario bags, 2 20 to 2 45; city bags, 3 10 to 3 15.

GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, 1 15 to 1 16, Canada red winter, 1 18 to 1 20 spring, 1 15 to 1 16. Corn, 80c to 82c. Peas, 0 91 to 0 92. Oats, 38c to 40c. Barley, 60c to 70c Rye, 72c to 72½c.

PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 19c to 19c Eastern Townships, 20c to 21c. B. & M., 19c to 22c. Creamery, 29c to 30c. Cheese, 13c to 13½c Pork, mess, 21 50 to 22 50. Lard, 14c to 14½ Bacon, 13½c to 00c. Hams, 14c to 15c.

Toronto Markets—Car Lots.

Toronto, Feb. 19.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, $1 08 to $1 08. No. 2, $1 06 to $1 07. No. 3, $0 97 to $0 99. Spring—No. 1, $1 09 to $1 10 No. 2, $1 07 to $1 08.

BARLEY—No. 1, 70c. to $0 76. No. 2, $0 71 to 0 72. No. 3 extra, 65c to 66c. No. 3, 53c to $0 56.

PEAS—No. 1 60c to $0 00. No. 2, 74c to 75c.

OATS—No. 1, 42c to 43. No. 2, 00c.

FLOUR—Superior, $4 60 to $4 65; extra. $4 50 to $4 55.

BRAN—$13 00 to $13 00.

BUTTER—13c to 21c.

GRASS SEED—Clover, $7 50 to $7 75.

BARLEY—(street)—60c to 74c.

WHEAT (street)—Fall, $1 04 to $1 04.

SEAFORTH, Feb 16.—Flour, No. 1, super, 4 60 to 5 00; fall wheat, 0 92 to 1 00; spring wheat; 0 95 to 1 00; barley, 0 45 to 55; peas, 0 65c to 0 70; oats, 35c to 36c; hides, 6 25 to 6 50; butter, 17c 18to c; eggs, 22 to 00c: cheese, 00c to 00c; potatoes, 0 30 to 0 35, corn, 00c to 0c.

GUELPH, Feb. 16.—Flour, No. 1 super, 2 50 @ 2 75; fall wheat, 0 96 to 1 00; spring wheat, 0 94 to 0 98: barley, 40c to 55c: peas, 68c to 75c; oats, 40c @ 41c; cattle (live weight); 4 00 to 5 00 beef, 6 00 to 7 00; mutton, 7 00 @ 8 00; dressed hogs 7 50 @ 7 75; hides, 6 00 @ 7.00; sheepskins, 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 00c to 00c; butter, 21c @ 25c; eggs, 30c @ 00; cheese 00c to 00; hay, 9 00 @ 10c 00; potatoes, 0 60 @ 0 70 per bag; corn, 70c

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 16.—Flour market, a little more active last week. Choice pastry 7 25 to 7 75; superior extra, 5 50 to 5 60, extra superfine, 5 25 to 5 40; spring extra, 5 25 to 0 00; strong bakers, 5 90 to 6 25; superfine, 5 00 to 0 00; Yellow k. d. cornmeal, 4 90 to 4 00; fresh ground, 3 85 to 0 00, Canada oatmeal, 5 75 to 5 85.

KINGSTON, Feb. 16.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 8 00; fall wheat, 0 95 to 0 00; spring wheat 1 00 to 0 00; barley, 00c to 72; peas, 75c to 00 oats, 34c to 35c; cattle, live weight, 4 00 to 4 50 beef, 5 00 to 7 00; mutton, 7 00 to 8.00, dressed hogs, 8 00 to 9.00; hides, 5 00 to 7 00, sheepskins, 0 80 to 1 00; wool, 18c to 20c: butter, 19c to 21c; eggs, 25c to, 30; cheese, 11½ to 12½c; hay, 10 00 to 12 00; potatoes, 0 00 to 50 per bag; corn, 0 75 to 00c; rye, 60c to 02c.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 16—Flour, No. 1 super, 4 60 @ 4 70; fall wheat, 0 97 @ 1 00 barley, 60c @ 70c; peas, 65c @ 70; oats, 40c @ 41c cattle, (live weight) 4 00 @ 5 00; beef, 6 00 @ 7 00; mutton, 7 00 @ 8 00; dressed hogs, 8 00 @ 9 00; hides, 6 00 to 7 00; sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 10 butter, 20c @ 28c; eggs, 28c @ 30c; cheese, 11c @ 12c; hay, 8 00 @9 00; potatoes, 0 60 @ 0 70 corn, 65c @ 70c.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16,—Flour, No. 1 super, $5 00 to 5 25; fall wheat, 0 95 to 1 00c spring wheat 1 00 to 1 00; barley, 50 to 70; peas 0 70 to 0 75 oats, 35c to 38c; cattle, (live weight), 3 00 to 4 50; beef, 5 00 to 6 00; mutton, 7 00 to 8 00 dressed hogs 8 00 to 8 40; hides, 6 00 to 8 00 sheepskins, 0 90 to 1 30, wool, 21c to 23c; butter, 25c to 30c, eggs, 30c to 35c. cheese, 13c to 15c hay, 11 00 to 14 00 per ton; potatoes, 80c to 85c per bag; corn, 80c to 85c.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The Only one in America."

The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont.; 13 Philip's Square, Montreal, P Q.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley.

Hudsonville, Nov. 17, 1882.

PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES,

DEAR SIR:—Your valuable medicine has done me a great deal of good. I have only tried one box, find enclosed $1 for five boxes of Pride of the Valley, and oblige

Yours Respectfully,
C. GUILD.

Hudsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

LABATT'S
PRIZE ALE, STOUT & PORTER

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Medals and Diplomas awarded at Philadelphia, 1876; Canada, 1876; Australia, 1877; and Paris, 1878.

LONDON BREWERY.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., Clifton, Ont.," will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 13th day of MARCH next, inclusively, for the erection of

POST OFFICE, &c.,
AT
CLIFTON, ONT.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa and at the Post Office, Clifton, on and after TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 13th Feb., 1883. 228.2w

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1883, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c.

Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent on the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspapers to insert without special authority from this department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30 Jan., 1883. 227-4 w

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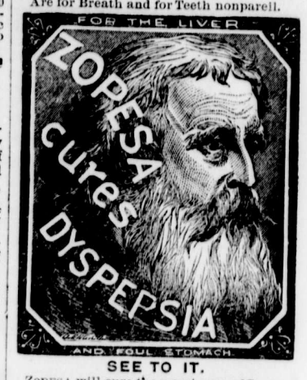

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Dear Motherland for You.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

[For Redpath's Weekly.]

They say our hopes are crushed and ba
And that the cause is dead,
That nevermore the brave old land
Shall raise her drooping head;
That while the Nations round her rise
To glory and to fame,
No ray of light shall pierce her skies
No glory gild her name.

They know thee not, they cannot know
The love thy children feel
That burns for thee with purest glow,
And true in woe or weal.
The love that suffering, war and wrong
Was powerless to subdue,
Still lives with purpose warm and strong
Dear Motherland, for You.

Who love thee most mourn not thy fate
Nor pine in hopeless woe,
They mourn thee not but watch and wa
To track my fiendish foe.
Though great may be the Briton's migh
Thy foes, dear land, shall fall,
And thou shalt leap to life and light
And soar above them all.

Fear not, for there are hearts prepared
To die or make thee free,
Who every hope and pang have shared
Through sorrow's night with thee,
Thy sun, though clouded, is not set
Thy flag, though darkly banned,
Shall float in triumph o'er thee yet,
Free and redeemed, Dear Land!

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Freeman's Journal.

ON the fifteenth day of February British Parliament re-assembled. A nu ber of platitudes were, as usual, read in name of the Queen. Her Majesty thi that her "lords and gentlemen" sho turn their attention to