same manner. They will also have braces or collar beams.

"The ridge board will be 2 x 10.

"On the west end of main building, to give the necessary amount of strength to carry the the load, frame a truss above the girt on each side, making the girt the tie-beam, and put in a x 8 principals. Frame the whole together properly, strap the principals to the the girt, and put a suspension rod with nuts and washers into each truss.

each truss.
"Cover exterior of the building, roof included, with hemlock boards, set window and door frames, and shingle the whole building, lean-to included.

with hemock that seek whole building, lean-to included.

"The raiters will project is inches beyond the line of the building, and the boarding will run up by the rafters till it meets the root be arding.

"All floor joist will be 2x 12 and 16 inches apart from centers. Headers and trimmers for liatehways 3x 12.

"Make first floor gangway, front half of cow stalls, five fect out from the side walls and floor of horse stable of 2 inch plank matched with splines. Gover the rest of first floor with 2x 3 jo st one inch apart and splked down.

"In the stable floor and back of the horses there will be a gutter with a pitch to the west, to take the water to the manure pit.

"Cover second story floor with 2-inch plank, matched with splines and spiked to floor beams. The flooring to be notched for posts and studs, and to fit up close to the outer boarding.

"All the windows are to have plain cases. They will be glazed with ordinary 8 x 10 glass. Besides the number of windows shown in the plan there will be one of the same size in each peak.

"All doors not otherwise described will be

peak.

"All doors not otherwise described will be hung with rollers at the top, and the frames of sliding doors will be of 2-inch plank.

"Fit up the horse stables with permanent partitions the whole height of the story, making the stall divisions of the usual height. "Close the mangers up at the bottom and in front up to the ceiling. In the center there will be an opening horse-collar shape, with a castiron rim, and the bottom of mangers will be covered with sheet zine. what the notion of integers will be sheet zinc.

"From gangway on second floor there will be covered openings to let down feed into the man-

gers.
"Opposite the horse stable there will be an ox stable as shown on plan, litted with a permanent partition, and to have openings on gang way

for jeeding.

"On the second floor there will be permanent partitions set and celled on one side and overlead with I-inch matched spruce. The doors will all be battened, and that to the chamber will have a lock and catch.

"The hatches on both floors will be hung on hinges and will each have a ring and staple

to the ridge-board for a fall.

"There will be a bridge to floor of second story, made of x & chestnut sleepers, and covered to make the story made of x & chestnut sleepers, and covered to make the studence was allowed. The witness

rery lowest point, must be worth far more than \$700 a year.

The increased value of the manure alone, over that which lies in an open barn-yard exposed to rain and sun, to "drenching and bleaching," would go far toward making up the amount, which is only \$14 per annum for each animal accommodated.

The barn is somewhat more expensive in the item of doors and windows than it would need to be if soiling were not intended. For this, it is important to secure the most perfect ventilation in warm weather, which is accomplished in the case in question by the use of six doors, five feet wide, one door ten fect wide, ten single windows, and one double one, and by very thorough ventilation from above.

The doors are all hung from the top on iron rails, and the single ones close against stout jambs.

"Very few farmers are aware of the precise amount of shelter needed for their crops, but lay their plans of out-buildings from vague conjecture or guessing. As a consequence, much of their products have to be stacked outside, after their buildings have been completed; and if additions are made, they must of necessity be put up at the expense of convenient arrangement. A brief example will show how the capacity of the barn may be accurately adapted to the size of the farm.

"Suppose, for example, that the farm con-

up at the expense of convenient arrangement. A brief example will show how the capacity of the barn may be accurately adapted to the size of the farm.

"Suppose, for example, that the farm contains one hundred acres, of which ninety are good arable land; and that one-third each are devoted to meadow, pasture, and grain. Ten acres of the latter may be corn, stored in a separate building. The meadow should afford two tons per acre, and yield sixty tons; the sown grain, 20 acres, may yield a corresponding bulk of straw, or forly tons. The barn should, therefore, besides other matters, have a capacity for one hundred tons, or over one ton per acre as an average. Allowing 500 cubic feet for each ton (perhaps 600 would be nearer) it would require a bay or mow 40 feet long and 10 feet wide for a ton and a half to each foot of depth. If the barn were forty feet wide, with eighteen feet posts, and eight feet of basement, about forty-five tons could be stowed away in a bay reaching from basement to peak. Two such bays, or equivalent space, would be required for the products of ninety well-cultivated acres. Such a building is much larger than is usually allowed; and yet without it there must be a large waste, as every farmer is aware who stacks his hay out; or a large expenditure of labor in pitching and repitching sheaves of grain in thrashing.

"In addition to this, as we have already seen, there should be ample room for the shelter of domestic animals. In estimating the space required, including feeding alleys, etc. a horse should have 75 square feet; a cow 45 feet; and sheep about 10 square feet each. The basement of a barn, therefore, 40 by 75 feet in the clear, will stable 30 cattle and 150 sheep, and a row of stable arcress one end will afford room for eight horses. The thirty acres each of pasture and meadow, and the ten acres of corn-fodder, already spoken of, with a portion of grain and roots, would probably keep about this number of animals. and consequently a bern with a basement of less size than 40 by 75 wou

(To be Continued).

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Buildings—Continued.

"All the materials for this building will be farnished by the owner, and the contractor is to put them together in. The work of framing, resisting, and covering, including shingling sides and root, to be completed in thirty days from the time that the foundation walls are ready for the sills.

"On the time that the foundation walls are ready for the sills in porths side of second story floor. On the south and ends the wall will be carried up on eight of under side of second story floor. On the south and ends the wall will be carried up one foot show the prace is an on these three will be an a x x sill treat on the sull ment of the summer-breast will be summer-breast will be summer-breast will be summer-breast will be supported on two plores, and the beauth of the summer-breast will be supported on two plores, will be story floor. On the south will be fax s. Splaced edgewiss.

"On the first floor and over plers there will be 6x S. supports under two-inch flooring.

"The girl will be of xS. placed edgewiss.

"On the first floor and over plers there will be 6x S. supports under two-inch flooring the same and the beams of second story floor of the summer breast will be supported on two plores, and the beams of second story floor of the summer breast will be supported to the sum of the summer breast will be supported to the sum of the summer breast will be supported to the sum of t

#### THE WEST WINCHESTER CRIME.

#### Arrest of Mrs. Brown-Re-opening of the Case-Continuation of the Enquiry.

WEST WINCHESTER, December 16 .- Mis. Brown, widow of the late Robert Brown, murdered last autumn, was arraigned before Mr. David Rae, Acting Magistrate, and George Milloy, M. L. Beach, and E. H. Mills, Assisting Magistrates. She was taken by a warrant at the instance of Thomas Brown, brother of the deceased. Mr. L. Tyrrell appeared in the interest of the defence, and Mr. Whitney assisted the Bench of Magistrates. Mr. Tyrrell brought some objections to the complaint, but allowed the proceedings to go on under protest. The proceedings commenced at about two o'clock in Beach's Hall, and between one to two hundred spectators listened with interest to the proceedings. The first witness examined gave evidence at Clark Brown's trial, but nothing different from his statement was elicited, although he was closely questioned by both lawyers and magistrates. The second witness called was Joseph Brown, who also had given evidence at Clark Brown's trial. His evidence rather went to show that Mrs. Brown had left the house the night of the murder at a very early stage of the tragedy, and that the deed could scarcely be more than well commenced when she must have left the house. The third witness examined was Mrs. E Christie, who stated that she had lived with the family several times during the past twelve years, that Mrs. Brown had asked her if she would help her (Mrs. Brown) to put Robert out of the way, several times during the last five years, and had asked how hinges and will each have a ring and staple flushed in.

"Over the hatches there will be an eye secured too far back, but the last time the onestoo far back, but the last time the ques-"There will be a bridge to floor of second story, made of 8 x 8 chestnut sleepers, and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and wooden sponts to take off the water from the root, also at the end of lean-to. All the outside doors have platforms in root."

For poultry, animals sick with contagious discasenses, and such uses, small inexpensive buildings have been erected in the yard, as remote as possible from the barn. The swine are kept entirely in the manure cellar, being fed through a shoot from the feeding floor.

The entire cpst of this barn, including the digging of the cellar, materials and labor, and a liberal estimate for the cost of steam and waterworks, and a horse hay-fork, will not exceed \$7,500, or a yearly cost for interest, repairs, and insurance, of \$700. It would be difficult to estimate in figures the yearly value of such a barn to but the perfect protection of all manure made, the sheltering of fifty animals and of all the implements and vehicles required on the farm, the saving of the labor of watering stock, the great eccnomy of such convenient feeding arrangements, the ability of two ment to cut a week's supply of fodder in two hours by the ald of a steam engine, the storage of 120 tons of hay, and the reduction of the labor of "solling" to its very lowest point, must be worth far more than \$700 a year.

The Increased value of the manure alone, over the increased value of the musure alone, over the plant of the propositions of Mrs. Brown before the much as the evidence was allowed. The evidence was allowed. The winness and bod the had told her sister, Mrs. Baillie, of the propositions of Mrs. Brown told the

a square-cornered axe, still that it was his opinion that it was caused by a knife, and that after mature reflection, he thought it was not possible the wound described could be caused by any instrument except a knife; on the neck of Addie there were distinct finger marks which must have been caused before death, evidently to prevent her from screaming. The finger marks were made with clean hands; he saw Clark about twenty minutes after the murder, and although his hands had been washed they still showed signs of having been bloody, as there was blood about the finger nails; the doctor here produced a jackknife; he said he got it from Charles Brown Charles said he got it from his mother, who said she had found it in the cellar; the knife had an ivory or bone handle, and showed

blood stains. By Mr. Tyrrell-I would not undertake to swear that the stains on the knife were blood: stains; the stains on the hand could not be caused by rust; Charles told me his mother found the knife behind the pork bar. rel; the wound described might have been caused by a larger knife than the one pro-

duced. To George Mulloy, J. P .- In my opinion, from the appearance of the blood on the wall of the room where Robert Brown was mur dered, it would not have been possible for the blood to have dried on the hands that made the finger prints on the wall, so that the finger prints on the girl's neck would have been clean; I examined the neck of the girl the lady's bag from College Station. first night, also the next morning.

Patrick Fallen's evidence was the same as given at the Coroner's inquest, except that he stated that the prisoner had told him that she had followed Robert Brown down stairs before the snuff of the candle had gone out, but when he met her on the road opposite John Brown's she told him for God's sake to hurry up, for they had killed Robert and Addie, and were killing Clark; Clark's hands and feet and clothes were very bloody. David Christie's testimony was a corroboration of Fallen's.

Charles Brown, son of the prisoner-Recognized the knife as having belonged to my father; my mother gave it to me some time between the sentence and execution of Clark; my mother asked me if I knew the knife: I said it was my father's; she told me she found it in the cellar, behind the pork barrel; Thomas Brown suggested that coal this morning.

oil be put on it; I notice red stains on it now; I noticed them shortly after I got the knife; we killed a sheep with it since, but noticed the stains before we killed the sheep we found some strychnine in the horse stable in a bottle; my mother tasted it, and said it was strychnine; she asked me to give it to her; I said I would be apt to, meaning that

I would not. To Mr. Tyrrel-I believed my mother would be put on her trial for the murder of my father; Thomas Brown told me I had better give the knife up, for fear I would lose it; he advised me not to say anything to my mother about it; my father lost the knife in June or July last; I did not tell her the knite would be used in evidence against her. Ellen Brown's testimony was similar to

that given at the inquest. Margaret Caulhart being sworn, said-I lived at Mrs. Brown's from March till the 23rd of last January; Mrs. Brown told me a dozen times that she wished her husband was

dead; I thought her reasons were because he drank; I have seen him under the influence of liquor; she did not make these statements to me at the time he was in liquor; they always lived agreeable together so far as I ever saw; never heard her making such expressions in reference to anybody else.

William Gardiner said-I was at Mrs. R. Brown's this fall; she showed me over the house since the murder; she said, dear me, he was calling murder all the time.

Mrs. Christie, who was examined yesterday, was recalled, and stated that Mrs. Brown said that for that matter we could bury him in the cellar; this was immediately after making one of the proposals mentioned in my evidence yesterday; she said we could make up a story and no one would mistrust.

E. Sharp, sworn-Mrs. Brown came to my place, and went to the room where Clark was in my hotel after his arrest; Clark said, mother, I have confessed all; Mrs. Brown said, Oh! Clark, why did you do it; he said, Oh! ma, for our good and your good too; he said he felt a great deal better since he had confessed; I took him to mean the confession was for their good.

Andrew Brown, sworn-Mrs. Brown said to me I do not believe it was Clark that did it; I believe the first story was the right one; she said the reason that Clark confessed was that Stallmyer and another man told him that would be all that would save me and his wife; she said, Oh! he has got to die for me; I wish I could take his place.

Alexander Stallmyer said-I have heard the evidence just given by Andrew Brown. I never told Clark Brown that he had better confess in order to save his wife and mother. I never held out any inducements to Clark to make a confession. I charged him with committing the murder, and said it would be better to make a clean breast of it.

Mr. Tyrrell, on behalf of Mrs. Brown, asked that George Henderson be allowed to give evidence, also Winnie Brown and Thomas

Mr. Whitney replied that the learned gen-tlemen seemed to wish either to aid the prosecution or to set up a defence, either of which courses was absurd.

This closed the investigation, and the Magistrates are holding a final sitting of the Bench; and the decision will be given tomorrow morning. WEST WINCHESTER, December 18 .- In the

case of Mrs. Brown the decision is, two Magistrates for committing her and two against. The matter has been submitted to the County Crown Attorney, at Cornwall, and it is expected he will make as early a decision as possible; it is believed he will commit her. The feeling among the people is that she should be committed.

# CHASED BY PIRATES.

HALIFAN, December 16 .- The Shelburne mer, the evidence was allowed. The witness schooner Laura Bruce met with an adventure said she had told her sister, Mrs. Baillie, of among the West India Islands on the voyage the propositions of Mrs. Brown before the from St. Jago de Cuba to this port. She left St. Jago on the 16th; on the 20th the mate, Brown, because she supposed Mrs. Brown Edward Sterling, was taken with fever, and the captain was afterwards seized with the same malady. The vessel was under control of the crew. A succession of northeast gales drove them to the westward, into long. 76, and they lost their jibboom, and had their sails split. On December the 5th they made the land off Nantucket, and being unable to weather the shoals, owing to the strong alt-Mrs. Brown, notwithstanding the evidence of erly winds blowing at the time, decided to Mrs. Christie. Great sympathy is manifested bear up the Vineyard Haven to repair sails for the aged parents of Mrs. Brown, who live and obtain medical assistance. When near the supposed uninhabited island of Marequana, a small vessel, schooner-rigged was seen at the only place of anchorage about the island. The Laura Bruce tacked to get out of McIntyre gave it as his decided opinion that | the way, but the stranger seemed desirous of bearing down upon them, and followed in every direction the Laura Bruce took to avoid her. At first the stranger was only under jib and toresail, but as the Laura Bruce showed a desire to get away, her main sail was also hoisted, and it became evident that the stranger meant to overhaul them if possible, but after a pursuit of about 40 miles, the chase was abandoned, and no more was seen of the unwelcome stranger. She was painted black, and showed no color, nor made a signal of any kind. Although at one time she was within half a mile of the Laura Bruce, no name could be made out, nor were any men seen on deck.

## SCOTCH NEWS.

In honor of the marriage of Miss Malcolm Douglas, hoiress of the estate of Cavers, to Captain Palmer, celebrated in London on the 13th ult., there were great rejoicings at Hawick and throughout the estate.

Lord Berriedale attains his majority at the end of this month, and arrangements are being made for presenting his lordship with a testimonial of respect, subscribed for by the Earl of Caithness' tenants and other gentle

At the Glasgow Central Police Court, on Nov. 23, Matthew Chapman Fleming, a Bailie in Airdrie fourteen years ago, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for stealing a

Mr. J. C. Mackenzie, the veteran antiqua rian and teetotaller, of Kirkcudbright, has presented an ancient bottle to the Curling Club of the burgh, and at the dinner which took place the other evening the magistrates present actually had it filled with whiskey "in honor of the donor!"

The other day several laborers were working on a carrot field on the farm of Kilantrae, tenanted by Mr. Mair. Among the rest were Hugh McGenn, aged 72 years, and a young girl named Mina Douglas. In a playful scuffle the latter fell upon the former, and from the effects of the fall the old man died.

#### Death of the M.P. for Lanark.

ALMONTE, Ont., December 17 .- Mr. Daniel Galbraith, M.P. for North Lanark, died here

### THE LAND AGITATION.

Demonstration at Hyde Park.

November, 30.

A great mass meeting convened by a branch of the Home Rule Executive Committee made a demonstration in Hyde Park to protest sgainst the action of the Government in arresting a demonstration in Hyde Park to protest sgainst the action of the Government in arresting a Messrs Killen, Daly, and Davitt, and express sympathy with them in the objects of their agitation. Contingents of the meeting were formed early in the afternoon at the Broadway, Dept ford, the Obelisk, Blackfriar road, Welcloss square, Clerkenwell green, Easton road, clean of Grove, and marched to cut road, and Lisson Grove, and marched to cut road and Lisson in the Colock, and the Park shortly after two o'clock. The line of ramch was along Cockspur street. Pall Mall, St. Janne's street, and along Piccalilly. The hour appointed for the meeting was three o'clock, a stand for speakers was formed of two or three builder's planks, laid upon tresties, with a form in front to increase the area of the platform, the whole a structure having at the back, near the centre, the synthemetry of the platform, the whole as the control of the platform, the whole as tructure having at the back, near the centre, the synthemetry of a large tree standers, tree once and themselves subjected to a pressure which promised to become serious and dangerous. There was in fact, every sign finat the proposed demonstration would be a very rough aftair. The arrangements, if there were any, were about as bad as they could have been. There was no valence of the platform, and themselves subjected to a pressure which promised to become serious and dangerous. There was no taken to be considerable force before the proceedings began, in marge aumbers, but London also contributed the roughts, and the proceedings was all in favor of this rough humor and, in fact, they had there were no marshals to defund the park the considerable would permit. Several processions e

M.P., presided, and at the other Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P.
On Mr. Redmond being voted in the "chair-less" chair, he said—I thank you for calling me to the chair, at one part of this most magnificent meeting, to which the Irishmen of London have come in thousands to prove to the Government of the country that it is not by the old and miserable system of State prosecutions that agitation for the rights, for the happiness, for the safety, and for the free principles held dear by Irishmen can at this time of day be put down. (Loud cheers.) Fellow-country, iet us have no mistake about the object of our meeting to-day. You know that the enemies of Irishmen have misrepresented the course which has been taken by their patriotic leaders and representatives in Parliament during this Land agitation. It has been represented that the objects of the agitation are directed against the principles of justice and of right—(A Voice—no, no)—against the rights of property, against the teachings of Caand of right—(A Voice—no, no)—against the rights of property, against the teachings of Catholics, and I say that a greater calumny and a fouler falsehood never has been circulated by the Press of this country. (Hear hear.) Ireland is now, as she has ever been since the early days of St. Patrick, faithful and true to the cause of honor and morality, and faithful also to the teachings of the great Catholic Clurch. (Hear, hear.) I will not detain you with a long speech, for speeches are nothing compared with the aspect of this magnificent gathering I see before me to-day. (Cheers.) We come here not to endoyse the words of any man, but to assert in an emphatic manner the rights of Ireland to agitate, undisturbed by miserable Government prosecutions in regard to objects which are honor emphatic manner the rights of fread to agretate, undisturbed by miserable Government prosecutions in regard to objects which are honorable, which are patriotic, and which every honest mind and every faithful Catholic would shed their last drop of blood to obtain. [Cheers.] I will now call upon the hon, member for Longford, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, to address a few words to you.

I will now call upon the non, member for Longford, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, to address a few words to you.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., who was received with prolonged cheering, said—I have seen a great many public meetings, but it never was my fortune to see a meeting so vast and so spiendid as this assembly here to day. [Cheers,] You have come in your thousands to make a protest against the most unconstitutional and most lilegal prosecution instituted against the three gentlemen who have been arrested. It is a prosecution meant to put down Constitutional agitation in favor of the rights of Ireland. That miserable and abortive attempt is the last effort of a despairing Tory Government, and will not succeed. We are here to protest against disorderly and lawless prosecutions, and on that ground we take our firm stand and appeal to all that are here, Englishmen as well as Irishmen, to assist us in that effort. The first resolution that I have the honor to propose declares—

"Thus we, the Irishmen of London, protest

men, to assist us in that effort. The first resolution that I have the bonor to propose declares—
"That we, the Irishmen of London, protest against the arbitrary conduct of the Government in arresting Messrs. Davitt, Daly, and Killen, thus endeavouring to suppressfreedom of speech, and we condemn the summary manner of their arrest, and call upon the Government to abandon the unconstitutional prosecution of these gentlemen."

Mr. Coan, Barrister, seconded the resolution which was enthusiastically carried.

Mr. Reardon, ex-member for Athlone, moved the next resolution as follows:—
"That we offer our sympathy to the suffering people of Ireland in their present distress, and are of opinion that a reform of the land laws of the country, so as to enable the cultivators to become the owners of the soil, is imperatively called for, and we recognize the present condition of the agricultural population of Ireland as the result of victous land laws maintained there by the British Government for the benefit of an exclusive class and to the detriment of the vast body of the people; and further, we protest against the attempt to suppress constitutional advocacy for the redress of admitted grievances as calculated to drive people into the adoption of violent remedies."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Redmond, supported by Mr. Rouse, and was carried by acclamation.

mond, supported by Mr. Rouse, and was carried by acclamation.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Redmond, supported by Mr. Rouse, and was carried by acciamation.

This meeting concluded with "Three Cheers for the chairman, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and the political prisoners."

It was with great difficulty that Mr. O'Connor Power could gain the platform at the meeting over which he prosided, and to which he proceeded after leaving the first. His arrival on the platform was greeted with loud cheering, and it was followed by a tremendous crush and din raised by the rough portion of the platform.

The houn member, in his address on being called to the chair, congratulated the noble assembly, composed, he said of 100,000 Irishmen and friends of Irishmen, as the unconquerable spirit of public liberty by which it was actuated. Having denounced as unconstitutional the condition of the Government in reference to the rent gitation in Iroland, he went on to say he could prove from the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bight, and Mr. Lowe that the ablest statesmen often indulged in language on which any Orown graze. The language even of Lord Beaconsfield might be so constructed. (Hisses) He asked them not to lies Lord Beaconsfield, for though some of the Jows traced their descent from the impenitent thief who died on the cross—laughter—they should remember there were others who were very respectfully descended, even from Abraham, Isanc, and Jacob—Great laughter and therefore it was possibe that Lord

Beaconsfield had very respectable progenitors. The hon, member proceeded to read extracts from the Prime Minister's book, "a revolutionary epic," published in 1881, and again in 1864, with the object of fastening upon him language of a strongly seditions character. At this part of his speech, however, the platform was invaded in force by the crowd, and the support knocked away at the end. Great confusion ensued, and further attempts and reporting occame out of the question. The hon, member having at length concluded his address, the two resolutions proposed at the other meeting were again put here and agreed to.

address, the two resolutions proposed at the other meeting were again put here and agreed to.

Mr. J. O'Connor moving and Mr. McCann seconding the first, and Mr. Mooney moving and M. Callan M.P., seconding the second. The hon, member said he did so because it commended itself to their consideration by its truthfulness and moderation. Ten years ago, when Mr. Gladstone introduced the Land Bill of 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of the little band of ten 1870, he had been one of the problem was the fall recognition by law of the tenants charter, and three years lixtly of tenure, fair rents and free sale. (Cheers.) With respect to the evil consequent on the present system, and the absolute necessity that existed for immediate legislation, he had personal knowledge. Two months ago he had gone over to treland to attend to his registry sessions at Dundalk—[cheers for Dundalk] where he had to contend against an unboly alliance of Whiggery and corruption, which, he was glad to say, he had defeated in the persons of the Whig and Tory agents of an English and anti-trish Whig barrister. He had gone on a tour of inspection through the Western and North-Western districts of King's County, Galway, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Silgo, Donegal, and Tyrone, and everywhere he found that in proportion as the people were dependent on potatoes for food and turf as their fuel, so in almost similar proportions potatoes had failed and turf could not be saved. In the remote rural and mountain districts the famine which undenlably was impending would be not general or wi

Very few policemen were anywhere to be seen about the Park, but there was a force of 600 men held in reserve, under Colonel Henderson and Superintendent Guernon. — Irish

#### Foreign Notes.

Prince Leopold of England will shortly be created Dake of Kent.

A southern California ranchman boasts of having killed two Indians with the same bullet, which passed through one into the other.

The report is current down East that Bishop Clark of Rhode Island has become a believer in the actuality of spiritual communications; but he has not publicly acknowledged any such be-M. Aristide Dumont's new dally paper. Gil

Blas, described as "a pale copy of Figure," has not yet set the Seine on fire; yet another imitation of Figure is threatenep, of which M. Scholl is to be editor, and Baron Seilllere will find the money. It is decreed by the Prussian military authorities that any officer who shall be struck by a

civil an must forthwith draw draw upon that civilian, though the latter is unarmed and defenceless, and cut him down upon the spot. An officer neglecting to perform this duty is liable to be cashiered. The two Presidents of the Republic of San Marino have issued a proclamation against gam-

that a "hell" is to be started on their soil. "It is not," they sententiously observe, "material prosperity that keeps up free States, but virtue." Ebenezer Elliot, the English "Corn law

bling and public corruption at large, denying

rhymer," had the following opinion of Communists: What is a Communist? One who hath yearn-

tings
for equal division of unequal earnings:
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing
To fork out his penny and take up your shilling.

It is remarked of the late M. Delane that, as a writer, he took no conspicuous place, having followed the advice of a brother editor, who said: I will take good care never to write a line in my own paper, as I have conflicting interests enough to manage without adding literary jealousies to the number."

Fisher and Belden were competitors in a footrace at Bridgeport, Conn. Flsher won a \$50 prize, but the effort broke down his nervous system. and Belden took him to a physician's office for electric treatment. Fisher there fell asleep, and Belden stole the \$50, and has not yet been overtaken by the rival pedestrian.

M. Soleillet proposes to leave soon for West Africa to recommence his explorations, which are to be on the line of route of the Trans-Sahara Railway. A considerable portion of his expenses will be paid from the \$120,000 which the French Government contemplate setting aside to defray the cost of the prelimnary surveys and investigations connected with that scheme.

According to official statistics, there were, from 1833 to 1855, no fewer than ninety-four persons buried alive, through accident or ignorance, in various parts of France. Dr. Thouret, while disinterring bodies from a graveyard converted into a public square, observed many skeletons in such strange and difficult postures as to convince him that they had been buried before life was extinct.

Should the Liberals come into power, it seems to be conceded that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, will be Chief Secretary of Ireland. He has shown an auxious desire at least to inquire into Irish grievances before deciding on them, which is more than can be said of the present holder, Mr. Lowther. The position has usually been filled by the scion of some noble English house as a training ground, and four Prime Ministers have occupied it within the last half century, viz., the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Melbourne, and Lord Derby.

London has been startled by the news that Prince Bismarck has written to Lord Beaconsfield to say that he will visit him in the summer

tary garb which was the vogue at the Court of the first Alexander. This half European, half Oriental state marks all details of Lobanoff, ome, and he has a wealth of barbaric pearl and gold in his table appointments.

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Montreal, 1st December, 1879.

16-dd

Newspapers.

### MANITOBA!

Notice to Farmers and Others.

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