

Continued from Third Page.

Ireland!

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

An anti-Coercion meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day. A premature attempt made to start an independent anti-Coercion demonstration in a part of the park a little distance from the spot designated for the regular meeting, led to the beating of an unpopular and somewhat intoxicated orator, who was pursued out of the gates by a rough mob. Except for this incident, the meeting was much more orderly, and seemingly more earnest, than such gatherings usually are. An immense crowd assembled to witness the arrival of the procession. Their demeanour was that of curiosity, not sympathy, but no opposition or hostility was manifested. The procession comprised about six bands, each with a considerable following. One of the prominent features was imitation soldiers, with numerous banners, bearing the inscriptions "Release Davitt," "We want the land that bore us," and "Union and Victory." The procession was swelled by contingents from Magna Charta Associations and the Democratic Workmen's Club. At the place where the procession halted there was a dense throng, numbering probably some thousands and composed mainly of Irishmen, who were very enthusiastic. Among the speakers were T. P. O'Connor, Isaac Nelson, and John Redmond, Home Rule members of Parliament. The meeting divided into three sections, which were at such a distance apart as not to interfere with each other. The speakers declared Gladstone was raised into power by Radical working men, and would be deposed by them. Allusions of this kind, as well as remarks disparaging to the House of Lords, were enthusiastically received. The resolution was carried without dissent. At the close of the meeting the crowd marched eastward by way of Piccadilly and St. James street. At the foot of St. James street the conveyances containing the leaders halted so as to give the followers an opportunity to close up and make an imposing demonstration through Pall Mall. There was vigorous cheering opposite the Guard's Club, and wherever anyone was visible at the windows, particularly at the Carlton. Opposite the Reform Club, the crowd halted and the leaders called for cheers for Davitt and Cowan and groans for the Tory member for Bradford (meaning Forster), and for Liberals, all of which were heartily given. No display of force was made by the authorities. London, Feb. 12.—At the Loughrea sessions one Hahon, a Land Leaguer, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and bound over to keep the peace for a year for a seditious speech, in which he declared himself an Irish Republican owing no allegiance to the British Crown, and calling on his hearers to strike a final blow for independence. The Freeman's Journal says Parnell has been engaged for the past week on the financial business of the Land League. The fact that he did not remain all the time in Paris was due to a friendly intimation that the French Government is not to be depended on, in case of emergency, to fully recognize the rights of private individuals to control money invested in their names. Parnell, O'Kelly, Egan, Harris, Brennan, Dillon and Biggar met in Paris at the Northern Railway Station last evening. They will hold a consultation to-day, and on Sunday Parnell, Dillon, Biggar and O'Kelly, will return to London to participate in Monday's sitting of the Commons. Egan remains in Paris, and the others will return on Monday or Tuesday. Walsh is still in London. After the passage of the Coercion Bill, about a dozen of the Irish members, including Dillon, O'Donoghue, Arthur, O'Connor, Biggar and Redmond, will proceed to Ireland and address their constituents, and carry out further organization of the Land League. The first meeting of the Ladies Land League was held at a demonstration to-day. Miss Parnell proposed a resolution that a Ladies Branch League be established in every parish as a protest against the arrest of Davitt. The resolution was adopted. Twenty-seven thousand troops are now in Ireland. The "flying columns" expect to receive orders to march through the country on the passage of the Coercion Bill, which it is thought will be about February the twentieth. Mr. Dillon, Home Rule member of Parliament for Tipperary, speaking in Manchester yesterday, said if Englishmen did not quickly change their temper toward the Irish, they (the Irish) would indeed be dogs and slaves if they did not long for the day when they could join the United States. Mr. Parnell, he said, within a month would stand in the Congress at Washington an honored and welcomed spokesman of their wrongs. There will be an anti-coercion meeting in Hyde Park to-morrow. Several Home Rule members of Parliament are announced to speak. The parliamentary committee of the Home Rulers have decided that as soon as the Protection bill is passed about a dozen members will proceed to Ireland and hold a series of meetings, leaving to the Government the responsibility of arresting them. London, Feb. 14.—It is stated that over £70,000 of the Land League funds have been transferred to the Continent, and it is decided to ultimately invest it in U. S. securities. New York, Feb. 12.—The World's London special says it is reported that the Government have intercepted Land League correspondence disclosing schemes fraught with the greatest danger. The most important document is said to have been found in possession of Davitt, just before the arrest and which led to the cancellation of his ticket-of-leave. This document, according to rumor, incriminates some of the most prominent persons in the agitation. Politicians say Parnell exhibits the sense of its importance by remaining in Paris. New York, Feb. 14.—Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, telegraphs from Paris to the Irish World.—There was a full meeting of the Land League Executive Council here to-day. Parnell presided. Arrangements were made to carry on the work of the Land League. In all eventualities there will be no flinching. The organization in Ireland is well nigh perfect. The people are of one mind and one spirit. Put no faith in ridiculous, malicious rumors concerning the officers of the Land League, these stories are manufactured for a purpose. Parnell returns to Parliament to oppose the passage of the Arms Bill, thence he will proceed to Ireland. Dillon replaces Davitt. Numerous meetings are now being held in Ireland to denounce the conduct of the Government, and to protest against coercion. The Government is committing blunder upon blunder. We feel confident that the Coercion Act when passed will fail of its own end. PARIS, Feb. 14.—The following account is

given of Parnell's movements:—"Parnell started for Paris on February 6th, to substitute another as trustee for the funds of the Land League in place of Davitt, owing to the difficulty in connection with the drawing of the funds. While negotiations were proceeding Parnell decided that the interest on the money was too small, and he therefore went to Frankfurt, where such interest was offered as would enable the members of the League to carry on proceedings without drawing on the principal. Parnell then returned to Paris, where he learned that the rumours of his absence from London was due to fear of being arrested. A special delegate from the last meeting of the League waited on Parnell to convey to him a resolution that he should go to America, but he decided to remain on the continent to complete other arrangements in connection with the League, and in consequence of its having become known to himself and friends that communications addressed to him and them had been tampered with by the Government. The League members are convinced that their letters were tampered with as long ago as December, and the utmost caution has since been used. It is denied that any compromising statement has been written, but it is thought necessary to remove the headquarters of the League to Paris. Parnell starts for England in a few days. At a meeting of prominent members in Paris Dillon was appointed chief organizer of the League in place of Davitt, and Brennan was instructed to deposit all documents of the League in a place of security. Parnell stated that a large number of French statesmen, journalists and others, including Victor Hugo, visited him and asked him to remain on the continent some time longer. All communications between Parnell and friends in England are carried on by courier. Biggar and Healy have returned to London."

Cork, Feb. 14.—It is rumored that the Fenians in America and the United Kingdom are aiding the Boers with men and money. It is said that 500 American adventurers have gone to the war.

A COLLAPSE OF VITAL ENERGY in lung disease is greatly accelerated by the loss of flesh, strength and appetite invariably attending it. It is one of the chief recommendations of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, that by reason of the blood-enriching and nourishing properties of the last-named ingredients, it renews failing strength by compensating for losses already sustained, while a healing influence is at the same time exerted upon the inflamed membranous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchiae, by Cod Liver Oil. Digestion is stimulated and appetite improved; the nervous system acquires tone and vigor, and the secretions undergo a healthy change when it is used. Purchasers should see that the bottles (sold at 50 cents and \$1) have the firm's name blown in them, and that the wrappers bear the initials of our signature. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto. B 25 Feb.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, FEB. 15

FINANCIAL.

Money loaned to-day at previous rates. Sterling Exchange was firm at 8 1/2 premium between banks, 9 prem. cash over the counter. The Stock market to-day closed weaker all round. Montreal at the close was at 181 bid; Ontario at 97 1/2; Merchants' at 117 1/2; Commerce at 138; Montreal Telegraph at 128 1/2; and Richelieu at 55 1/2. Morning sales—35 Montreal, 181; 81 do, 180 1/2; 225 do, 180 1/2; 40 do, 181; 179 do, 181 1/2; 8 do, 181; 25 Montreal, 107 1/2; 3 Merchants, 118; 50 Commerce, 138 1/2; 10 Hochelaga, 73; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 128 1/2; 25 do, 128 1/2; 50 Dominion Telegraph, 94 1/2; 110 Richelieu & Ontario Navigation, 56 1/2; 13 Dundas Cotton, 140. Afternoon Sales—25 Montreal, 181; 70 do, 180 1/2; 10 do, 181; 40 do, 180 1/2; 50 do, 181; 100 Montreal, 107 1/2; 4 Merchants, 117 1/2; 75 Montreal Telegraph, 128 1/2; 100 do, 127; £800 Canada Central Bonds, 98.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The commercial world of Montreal having successfully tided over the 4th of February, is now looking forward with confidence to another important settling day, namely the 4th of March. Speaking of monetary matters we are reminded that the bank statement made its appearance this week, and the comparisons it affords are most interesting. For instance the circulation of the Canadian bank has undergone a reduction in January, as compared with December, of \$23,259,508 respectively. The amount due by other banks in foreign countries outside of the United Kingdom, which represents the Canadian banking capital employed in New York and Chicago, was \$26,691,456 in December and \$25,260,677 in January, or a reduction of \$1,730,779. The amount loaned by the bank of Montreal in the States is now \$12,404,825 as compared with \$14,117,065 in December. Bank of Commerce has \$5,454,576 now out as against \$5,631,335 and Merchants bank \$5,245,463 as against \$5,596,323. The balance of trade is now against us, but the opening of navigation, which is expected to take place unusually early, will soon tend to reverse this, as our exports in the Spring will certainly be in excess of the exports in the Spring of 1880. Our exports later in the Summer will depend a good deal on the condition of the crops, and if the fall wheat in the West has been seriously affected by the frost, as some accounts would lead us to believe, the trade balance at the close of the seasons work will very likely fall short of 1880. For two years now we have been fortified by two circumstances, viz—abundant crops here and most deficient ones in Europe. If either one of these conditions are reversed it is idle to deny that whatever plans political economists may devise the country cannot be altogether prosperous. The timber trade has, however, shown vigorous signs of life, numerous industries are springing up, and we need no fear very serious changes for the worst for several years to come at least.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Most of the travellers who were out with spring samples have returned to town, having sent in orders sufficient to keep factories employed for three months or more. A better enquiry has been experienced than for several years, but it is questionable whether profits will be above the average owing to the ruinous system of cutting rates. We quote—Men's thick boots, \$2.25 to 2.75; do split, \$1.75 to 2.25; do inferior, \$1.40 to 1.50; do kip boots, pegged, \$2.25 to 3; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; do split, 90c to 1.10; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2; women's pebbled and buff bala, \$1.10 to 1.40; do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c

to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buskins do, 90c to \$1.10; do pebbled and buff bala, 90c to 1.10; do split do, 75c to 90c. DRY GOODS.—All the large dry goods warehouses on St. Paul, McGill and St. Helen streets present an appearance of great activity. Stocks of both imported and domestic goods were never fuller and so well assorted, and seldom have merchants been in a better position, financially and otherwise to carry on an immense trade. So extensive have been the enquiries made for some lines of imported goods, that repeat orders for English manufactured goods have been quite frequent of late. Travellers continue to send in encouraging reports and orders, and past obligations are being met satisfactorily.

RAW WOOL.—The market is extremely dull. Particular interest is centred on the London March sales and until then nothing of consequence will transpire. We quote:—Wooler Musk Hat, 12c; ditto Wall Fox, \$2 to 3; 00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lys, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink—Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear—Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6.00. Skunk—Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

FISH.—Small quantities are being called for all along, and stocks are dwindling down. We quote:—Sardor Herrings at \$5.75 to \$6; ditto No. 2, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ditto No. 1 small, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Green Cod, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25; ditto No. 1, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Salmon, No. 1, \$18.50; ditto No. 2, \$17.50; ditto No. 3, \$16.50.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—This market has again settled down into quiet state. Holders are not anxious, sellers anticipating higher prices. Quinine is inclined upwards as is also opium. We quote:—Borax, 15c to 17c; Saltpetre, \$9.50 keg; Aloes, Cape, 16c to 17c; alum, \$1.85 to 2; castor oil, 10c to 11c; caustic soda, \$2.60 to \$2.75; cream tartar, 32c to 35c; quinine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; soda bi-carb, \$3.10 to 3.25; sal soda, \$1.10 to 1.20; tartaric acid, 57c to 60c; bleaching powder, 1.60 to 1.75; citric acid, 80c to 85c; camphor, Eng. ref., 46c to 48c; camphor, Am. ref., 38c to 40c; gum arabic per lb, 20c to 35c; gum trag, per lb, 45c to 90c; coppers, per 100 lbs, 95c to \$1; blue vitriol, 6c to 7c.

HIDES.—The market is quiet at the recent decline. We quote—Beef hides, No. 1, \$9; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$7; calskins, 10 to 11c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Travellers are sending forward a few sorting-up orders, but business is far from being active. Tin-plates still favor buyers, but bar iron is firm. Holders are still hopeful of an advance. Cut Nails 3in. to 6 in. are quoted at \$9 for large and small quantities of 10 dy to 60 dy hot cut, American or Canadian pattern. Galvanized iron is in moderate demand at 7 1/2c to 8c for No. 28; 7c to 7 1/2c for 26; and 6 1/2c to 7c for 24. Horsehoes \$4 to 4 1/2; Bar iron \$1.80 to 1.90; Best refined, \$2.25 to 2.50. Pig iron—Siemens, No. 1, \$21.50; Coltness, \$21; Langloan, \$20.50 to \$21.50; Summerlee, \$19.50 to 20.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50 to 20.50; Glangarnock, \$19.50 to 20.50; Carnbroe, \$19.50 to 20.50; Eglington \$18.50 to 19.50.

GROCERIES.—There is only a quiet business passing. Teas are still unsettled and in buyers' favor. We quote common to choicest Japan at 18c to 50c; Gunpowder at 20 to 65c for extra first; Young Hysons at 27c to 60c; Congou at 20c to 50c; and Twankay at 25c to 28c. Oolong, 17c to 40c. Coffees are quiet but steady. Mocha, per lb, 25c to 30c; Java, 23c to 28c; Maracibo, 18c to 20c; Chicory, 12c to 12 1/2c. Sugars are easier for yellow refined, the Montreal Refinery now competing in Montreal. Yellow refined, 7 1/2c to 9c; raw, 7 1/2c to 11c; granulated, 9 1/2c to 10c; Cuba, 7c to 8c. Molasses and syrups are dull and rather easier. We quote, per Imperial measure, as follows: Syrups, bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses, Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugarhouse, 35c to 37c. Spices are quiet and steady. White pepper, 16c to 17c; black, 13c to 16c; cloves, 40c to 50c; cassia, 13c to 18c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1.

LEATHER.—Manufacturers are buying slowly, and only to supply their immediate requirements. Shipment of black and sole leather are still being made to England. We quote—No. 1 B A sole, 25c to 26c; No. 2 B A sole, 23c to 24c; No. 1 Ordinary sole, 24c to 26c; No. 2 do 23c to 24c; buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 23c; do No. 2, 21c, 22c to 23c; slaughter No. 1, 27c to 29c; harness, 30c to 33; upper, heavy, 38c to 40c; do light, 41c to 43c; grained upper, 40c to 43c; kip skins, French, 75c to 85c; English, 65c to 75c; Canada kip, 45c to 55c; hemlock, calf, 65c to 80c; do light, 55c to 65c; French calf, \$1.10 to \$1.20; splits, best crimping, 28c to 30c; calf splits, 32c; boot back splits, 26c to 28c; junior splits, 23c to 25c; patent leather No. 1, 16c to 17c; end leather, 14c to 16c.

OLDS.—Business unchanged. Gaspe and Newfoundland Cod, 58c to 60c; S. R. Pale Seal, 66c to 67c; Straw Seal, 46c to 48c; Pale Seal, ordinary, 65c to 66c.

PATROL.—Demand fair in London at 21c for car lots. Car lots in Montreal, 24c per Imperial gallon; broken lots, 25c to 25 1/2c; single barrel lots, 26c to 24 1/2c.

WOOL.—Sales are confined to small lots. We quote—Domestic fleece, 28c to 30c; pulled, 28c to 35c; Foreign medium greasy cape, 18 1/2c to 19c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.—FEB. 15.

The market had a very quiet appearance to-day, and dairy produce was particularly dull. In New York the butter trade is quite heavy and buyers have gained about one cent per lb on the bulk of the stock during the week. Mess pork on this market is extremely firm at \$18.50 to \$19 per bbl. Eggs are about steady at 30c to 35c. New sugar cured hams are worth 12c per lb. We quote as follows:—Butter, wholesale prices, Creamery, fair to fine, per lb, 25c to 27c; Townships, fair to fine dairies, per lb, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, fair to fine dairies, per lb, 20c to 22c; Brockville, fair to fine dairies, per lb, 19c to 21c; Western dairy, fair to good, per lb, 18c to 20c; Kamouraska, per lb, 16c to 17c; rolls, per lb, 17c to 20c. Cheese: Finest September, per lb, 13c to 14c; medium to good, per lb, 12c to 13c. Hams, unspiced, per lb, 13c to 14c. Lard, in pails, per lb, 13c. Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c. Tallow, rendered, per lb, 7 1/2c to 8c; tallow, rough, per lb, 5c to 6c.

FEEES OF DOCTORS.—The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule of fees is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Post.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.—FEB. 15.

The amount of business transacted to-day, compared favorably with other market days. There was a good demand for dressed poultry and meats, and fruits and vegetables were firm at former prices.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do, yellow, \$1.50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, per bush, 80c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; Peas, bush, \$1; Buckwheat, per bush, 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60.

FRUIT.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3.00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$4.00; White Grapes, per lb, 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valencia Oranges, \$2.50 per box, \$5.00 per case; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; sweet do, per bbl, 5c; carrots, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per bbl, \$3.50 to \$4; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c. POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 90c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; bee: per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c; lard, 14c; hares, conple, 25c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 26c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 22c to 24c; eggs, packed, per doz, 25c to 30c; new laid, 35c to 45c; Roll butter first-class, 19c to 23c. Venison, 4c to 4 1/2c.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.—FEB. 11.

Best quality hay is firmer in consequence of a light supply, the bad roads preventing farmers from coming to market. Since our last there have been sales at \$14 and \$14.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs., but this was considered exceptional. The country roads are reported to be in a deplorable condition, and the prospects of increased trade just now are anything but bright. American buyers are offering \$11.50 in the country and providing for delivery besides. A fair business has been done in straw at \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

It is said that heat travels faster than cold, because you can easily catch cold. If you do catch cold easily you can as easily cure it in its worst form if you use Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, the popular throat and lung remedy. It speedily cures the most troublesome cough, always all irritation, dislodges tough phlegm, cures Asthma, Hoarseness and Bronchitis, and all diseases leading to Pulmonary Consumption. G-27-2

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Trochescs." 27-2

Agricultural.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Eggs are preserved in cream of lime, made by slaking quick-lime and adding water until it is like thin cream. The eggs are covered with this in barrels, vats, or brick cisterns, and will keep fresh for several months. HAY REQUIRED FOR A HORSE.—With one peck or eight pounds of oats daily, and with moderate work, a young hearty horse will consume 10 pounds of hay. If a large horse, he may eat 15 pounds. He should have all he will eat clean.

A BRESBY BOX.—A box to hold a heaped bushel should be 16 1/2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 12 inches deep. It may be made by cutting the end boards 14 inches long and 12 inches wide, and nailing strips to these on three sides, 18 1/2 inches long, so as to leave the inside measure as above. Round holes for lifting are cut in the ends.

STRING HAIT.—String halt is a loss of power of one of the principal nerves controlling the motion of one of the hind legs. There is no cure for it. The leg is drawn up with a jerk when it is lifted, the muscles which raise it being uncontrolled by the nerve to which this nerve belongs. It is one of those nervous disorders which has baffled the skill of the surgeon either to explain or to remedy.

SHOEING HORSES.—Horses do not need shoeing when the hoof is in a natural condition. It is the artificial condition of the foot used to the shoe which makes its continuance necessary. A man's foot unshod for a time becomes hard and horny on the sole, and he can go over the roughest ground with ease. So with the horse, or at least the farm horse; the horse that draws heavy loads may require shoes armed with toe calks to help him take hold on the surface, but others do not really need them.

TO BRING YOUNG HEIFERS INTO PROFIT.—It is best to bring heifers into breeding condition as soon as possible after they are a year old. The first calf should come at 2 years or soon after. To effect this the calves should be well fed after weaning, have good pasture in the Summer with a mouthful or two of bran daily to push them forward. Unless the calf has been pushed in this way it will be slow in breeding until it is 2 years old. With 20 head it would pay to buy a young bull and keep him with the heifers. His attentions would do much to bring them into breeding condition.

BURSTING OF GRINDSTONES.—When one turns a grindstone rapidly the water poured on it flies off. This is due to a force known as the centrifugal force, which causes bodies revolving rapidly to fly from the centre. When a large grindstone or fly-wheel is revolved very rapidly, as in machine shops, this force sometimes overcomes the strength of the stone or the iron, and the stone or the wheel breaks into pieces, which fly off with great violence, killing persons in their way or destroying buildings. This is what is meant when you read of a grindstone or a fly-wheel bursting.

HOW BACON IS MADE.—Bacon in sides is prepared as follows: The carcass is divided down the backbone, which is removed with the ribs. The shoulders, hams, and head are cut off. The sides are then rubbed with a mixture of one pound of salt, four ounces of brown sugar, and half an ounce of saltpetre, finely powdered. As each side is well rubbed and covered with the salt, &c., it is laid, skin downward, on a board or slab, and one side is laid upon another until all are rubbed with the pickle. A board, heavily weighted, is then laid on top, and the meat left for a week, when the sides are taken down, wiped, and resalted as before, the top being made the bottom of the new heap. After six weeks, the meat being rubbed with the pickle each week, the bacon is cured; and the sides may be hung up to dry or be smoked. Ten days' smoking for two hours each day will be sufficient.

SUMAC.—Sumac has not been cultivated with profit anywhere, the wild plant only furnishing the present product. But it is highly probable that tracts of poor land abandoned to waste growth could be made to grow this plant profitably. By cultivation it has been thought that the quantity of tannin in the leaves and twigs would be increased. That gathered in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri contains about 30 per cent. of extract and 11 per cent. of tannin; the best foreign sumac (Malaga) has 32 per cent. of extract and 16 1/2 per cent. of tannin. American sumac is greatly depreciated in quality by ignorant management, chiefly in the time of gathering the crop. If by careful cultivation it could be made equal to the foreign product, it would sell for twice its present value, and would be very profitable. What it most needs is intelligent management and experimenting. There is a good market for it at the goat-skin (morocco) tanneries in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

There is a Balm in Gilead to heal each mortal wound. In Haggard's Ye'low Oil the sure remedy is found; For internal and for outward use you freely may apply it, For all pain and inflammation you should not fail to try it. It only costs a quarter, 'tis worth its weight in gold, By every dealer in the land this great remedy is sold. G-27-2

The world should be aroused to the deplorable condition of the females of our land! The enfeebled frame, the pale, bloodless cheeks, hollow eyes, nervous debility, and the various distressing forms of female weakness, are matters that every matron in our country should consider. All forms of Debility and Irregularities peculiar to the sex may be promptly remedied by Burdock Blood Bitters. G-27-2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Christian Mother. The Education of Her Children and Her Prayer, from the German of Rev. W. Cramer. 21 mo., cloth, red edges, 256 pages. 0.5

Sadlier's Catholic Directory Almanac and Ordo, for 1881. 1.5

The Catholic Family Annual for 1881. 0.5

The Irish American Almanac for 1881. 0.1

WEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasers served during week ending February 12th, 1881. 5,402 Same week last year. 4,847 Increase. 555

EARLY CLOSING!

S. Carsley's store closes punctually at six o'clock p.m. on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and half-past seven on Saturday evenings.

The Bargains are not all gone.

READ THIS! Black Silk Velvet reduced to 90c per yard. Black Gilt Silks reduced to 15c per yard. Tweed for Winter and Spring Costumes reduced to 12c per yard. Black Satin, linen back, for trimmings reduced to 60c per yard. Special line of new all-wool Scotch Homespun, for school dresses, reduced to 27c per yard.

DON'T SKIP THIS!

Black Lustres (blue black) reduced to 12c per yard. Black Farinatta (blue black) reduced to 26c per yard. All-wool Black Empress Cloth reduced to 27c per yard. Black Velvet reduced to 30c per yard. All-wool French Debeiges reduced to 22c per yard. Splendid material for dresses, fish bone patterns reduced to 19c per yard.

S. CARSLY, MONTREAL.

PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

JUST RECEIVED. We have received by the last steamer several cases of new English Prints. Especial care has been taken in the selection of patterns, and they will be found to excel anything yet shown in that line.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

S. CARSLY,

MONTREAL. Use Clapperton's Thread.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "True Witness." FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.

Received this Week!

THIRTY

CABINET AND CHURCH

ORGANS

OF THE FOLLOWING MAKERS:

DOMINION

OF BOWMANVILLE O.

ESTEY---Loring & Blake, Palace and Karn

At Prices from \$50 to \$800,

Without Exception the Finest Assortment of Organs in Canada Warranted for Five Years.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Call early and have your choice, or write for Illustrated Catalogues. I EMPLOY NO AGENTS AND PAY NO COMMISSIONS. ONE PRICE ONLY.

L. E. N. PRATTE,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

280 Notre Dame St

(A. J. BOUCHER'S MUSIC STORE);

MONTREAL.

Near the French Church. Eight First Prizes and Diplomas and one Second Prize have been awarded, my instruments at the Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A TRIBUTE TO ST. JOSEPH

Patron of the Universal Church, ENTITLED</