Soames! has my lady and Lady Cecil departed yet for the ball?"

"Not yet, me lord—dressing, me lord—car riage has just been ordered round, me lord. Lord Ruysland ascended to the silent magnificence of the long drawing rooms. There were three, opening one into the other, in a brilliant vista of velvet carpet, lace draperies, ormolu, and satin upholstery. They were de serted now, and the gas unlit. The range of windows, seven in number, stood wide open and the silvery light of the resplendent June moon poured in.

"Silence and solitude," muttered the earl why the deuce are they all in the dark Aw? very pratty, indeed, brilliant moon, and a cloudless sky—one might fancy it Venice instead of smoky, foggy, dingy London."

He paused. The rooms were not deserted,

it would seem, after all. Ont of the lace and amber curtains of the seventh and farthest window, a figure smerged and approached him. The earl's eyes turned from that crystal moon, and fixed expectantly on the advancing figure-the figure of a woman. Who was it? Not a servant, surely, with that slow and stately tread, that assured air. Not little Lady Dangerfield—this figure was tall : not Lady Cecil either-even she must have stood a full head shorter than this woman. Who was it?

The long drawing-room lay in alternate strips of darkness and light. The shadows hid her for a moment, she emerged into the moonrays again, and again disappeared. Who was she-this tall, magnificently proportioned woman, in dark sweeping drapery, with that majestic stateliness of mien and walk?

She had not seen him. For the fourth time she came into the light, then the darkness took her-a fifth time she appeared, a sixth, and then she beheld the earl standing curious, expectant, watching.

She stopped short—the moonlight fell full upon her face-pale and calm. Aud the Earl of Ruysland, who for the last thirty years had outlived every phase of human emotion, uttered a low, worldless cry, and fell slowly back. The sound of that startled cry, low as it was, reached her ear. The woman in the moonlight came a step nearer and spoke:

"I beg your pardon. I should not have intruded, but I thought these rooms were quite deserted."

What a sweet voice it was! Its tones lingered pleasantly on the ear, like the low notes of a flate.

Her words broke the spell that held the His eyes had been fixed with a sort of fascination on her face-a look of startled wonder on his own. And Raoul, Earl of Ruysland, was not easily startled. He drew a long breath and stood aside to let her pass.

"It is I who should apologize," he said, with the courtly deference to all women that long habit had made second nature, "for startling you in so absurd a manner. I labored under the same delusion as yourself. I fancied these rooms forsaken. Soames lights immediately!"

The tall footman set the chandeliers ablaze, and closed the curtains. But the darkdraped lady had vanished. "Who was that?" the earl asked careless-

ly; "a qisitor!" "The g v'ness, me lord. Me lady's new nuss'ry gov'ness. Came two hours ago, me

lord, which her name it's Miss 'Erncastle." "Is the carriage waiting, Soames?" inquired my lady, sailing in a sea of green silk and tulls illusion, illuminated with emeralds. "You, Uncle Raoul; and at half-past seven! What miracle will happen next? You don't mean to say you are coming with Cecil and me to the Duchess of Stratheam's soirce

"I don't, indeed. Nothing is fur her from my thoughts than soirces musicales. Ginevra, who is that new governess of yours She is your governess, Soames tells me. What! Miss Herncastle! where did you

see her?" "I saw her just now, as I came in. She's a very distinguished looking person, isn't like tragedy queens, do they? She has a very remarkable face,"

"Has she? You are as enthusiastic as Queenie. She saw her at noon, and raved about her for half an hour. I must be very blind or stupid—I confess I can only see a preposterously tall young woman, with a pale, solemn face."

"Enthusiastic, am I?" Lord Ruysland re peated. "I wasn't aware that I was; but I once knew another face very like it-wonderfully like it. And I give you my word of honor that as I came upon Miss-ab, to be sure-Herncastle, standing there in the moonlight, I thought I saw a ghost."

To be continued.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR TONS OF STOVE POLISH. - Messrs. Morse Bros., of Canton, Massachusetts, are now making large shipments of "The Rising Sun Stove Polish" to London, Eugland. Their labor-saving machinery enables them to overcome the difference in cost of labor, and compete successfully with European manufacturers. Their goods have now been sold in the United States for sixteen years and the Maritime Provinces for ten years. The sale of "The Rising Suu Stove Polish" in the United or to America." States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia and the Sandwich Isles in 1880 reached the enormous quantity of 724 tons, 3,864,528 packages Each package of the genuine bears their trade mark, a picture of the rising sun, registered in the United States, England and Canada. The trade and consumers are especially cautioned against dangerous imitations in the market of their long established trade mark, a picture of the rising sun, by which unprincipled manufacturers are seeking to reap the advantage of the great reputation and superior quality of the genuine article. Their Montreal agents are Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.-Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the lungs.

IS THERE NO CURE FOR NEURALGIA! Yes, a sur- oure; it is BROWN'S HOUSE-HOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the 21-4

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY Craving food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians.—She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many persons sick only from worms. 21-4

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

The following letter copied from the Nev

York Sun is almost ferocious in its truth. One very remarkable feature in the Irish crisis is the present changed attitude of the Catholic elergy. During the Fenian excitement the Bishops and priests of Ireland were united in their efforts to aid the British Government in the maintainance of order and to stamp out the incipient rebellion. The zeal which they exhibited in this work struck the Nationalists with astonishment who, in their turn, amazed the clergy with the bitter hostility which they envinced toward the Church. It is more than probable that the opposition of the priests to Fenianism was founded upon the honest conviction that revolt could bring nothing but disaster to the people. Another reason for it was supposed to exist in the fear of the set back which an Irish rebellion would be sure to give to the work of converting England to Catholicism. The priests may have discovered that their progress in this work was not sufficiently rapid to compensate for their losses in Ireland, or they may have been swept along, in spite of all their efforts, with the current of public opinion; but that they have now experienced a wonderful change in their political position is beyond dispute. Priests in Irish politics have hitherto been united; in the present excitement they appear to be somewhat divided, with the majority declaring for the Land League and all that it imports. While we find Cardinal McCabe and his followers, who supported the late Cardinal Cullen, mildly rebuking the Land League, we also find Bishops and priests ardently supporting it in speeches which appear to uphold that very cause which they denounced in 1865, when they took for their text the thirteenth chapter of Romans:

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. Whoseever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordnance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

It may be, however, that they stand upon the ground that Land Leagueism and Fenianism are by no means kindred organizations; that while the latter aimed at the dismemberment of British Empire, the former simply demands, in a legal and constitutional manner, the reforms that are believed to be necessary to better the condition of the This may be very true; but it people. looks as though the British Government had reason to believe that the Land League organization is Fenianism under a thin dis-

From the Vatican, we are told, but little sympathy may be expected for Ireland. The English Government will doubtless do its utmost, by all the means in its power, to bring the thunders of the Church against the League. But in this matter the Pope appears to be in a difficult position. He would probably wish to oblige the British Govern. ment, but he is too shrewd and wise not to know that in an attack upon the present Irish movement the Church might be the loser, and great numbers of Catholics in the Land League might fall away from religion, and, like the ultra Nationalists and Fenians, drift into skepticism and unbelief. Convinced of the justice of the Irish cause, the Catholics of Ireland would be sure to resent bitterly any new attack upon that cause from the Church. Losing some of their respect and devotion, they would be very apt to become lukewarm, if not hostile, toward the Catholic religion itself. This is the reason why we find, for the first time, a struggle in Ireland with the Pope on the fence. To be sure he

she? Nursery governesses don't usually look | fess to see upon the distant horizon, may be

is owned by 644 persons and two-thirds of it possessed by 1,942 persons with absolute power to drive three million individuals to ditches or to poorhouses, "to hell

At the close of one of his lectures in this city a few years ago, Mr. Froude used the following language:

"In all my reading of history I have ob served one tremendous phenomenon. It is that every political crime is a debt registered in heaven, and payment to the last farthing, with interest and with compound interest, will be demanded of those who, when the bill is put in, represent the person of the criminal."

It is to be hoped that the present English Government is not preparing to commit a political crime in the renewal of the old and bloody work in Ireland. In its present attitude, the Government appears to be afraid of improvement in the condition of the Irish peasantry, and to be eagerly watching for the chance to kill. Coercion and butchery can only exhibit a revolting spectacle at the end of the nineteenth century. The demand for the reforms which belong to the present age can never be silenced by such means.

And if the Irish people, driven to desperation, resolve to resist coercion by every means in their power, they may sicken the British Government with the business. If the spirit of progress animates their movement, there is nothing in the ghastly monuments upon liberty's road in Ireland that can teach that and again he was started in business. But spirit to fear. No new deluge of blood can stop its advance. No artificial famines can starve it to death. No prison walls can enclose it. It must go on, and the only thing that can lessen its rate of speed is the folly of enthusiasts who would endeavor to drive it | tion. He says that in stealing the cattle all with undue baste.

But the saddest thing in all this excitement is the joy with which the Irish loyalists look upon the preparations of the Government for slaughter. From the time of the English invasion, Ireland has never been without a singular class of Irishmen who consider them- | ferent bills, making his sentences equivalent selves honored in obeying the orders of to imprisonment for life. Under his preforeign masters, and fortunate in having a sent sentence he got the full extent of the country of their own to fight against or to law, five years, though the farmer from whom villfy. They are so completely blinded by the cattle were stolen took pity on him and directions, saves large expense in doctor's but "what he did take up became a live coal, an unnatural prejudice that they cannot see | did not press the case.

that when they endeavor to cast odium upon their own countrymen they are heaping disgrace upon themselves. They never hesitate to declare that they are ashamed of their country, forgetting that, in the judgment of the world, no man can be ashamed of his country without having reason to be ashamed of himself. In Paris with insolent vulgarity, they swagger as Englishmen; in London, with crin. ing humility, they apologize for being Irishmen; and in Dublin, with refreshing modesty, they pose as exceptions to the general run of their countrymen. But who are those ultra loyalists in Ireland? Are they the descendants of English settlers who were too proud to mix with common Irish folk? Not at all. The most patriotic Irishmen, and, indeed, the boldest rebels, are the descendants of the Anglo-Normans and of Cromwell's troopers. The Irish loyalists, on the other hand, can be traced for the most part to those ancient clans whose modern representatives have always been the spaniels of Irish politics, ever ready to hunt the defenceless and lie down under their master's lash. No coercion can be severe enough to please them. No butchery, however horrible, can satisfy their desire for blood. When the country is stricken by famine, and thousands of their people are perishing before their eyes, thes- same loyalists are always loud-mouthed in their denials of the existence of any distress. Fortunately for Ireland, they are a mere fraction in her population. They are a class within themselves, easily recognized by their bogus English accent, their course features, and the loud vulgarity of their dress. The English people despise them; the English press completely ignores them, never making any exceptions in its wholesale attacks upon the Irish. All their fawning and all their loyalty, therefore, goes for nothing. The English may sometimes use them, but they can never respect them.

HIBERNICUS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Sir John Macdonald was sixty-six years old on Tuesday last.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Cambria, has died at the age of 81.

Hon Seth Huntington has returned to the capital from California. A mermaid on exhibition at St. Louis proves

to be half monkey and half codfish. Mr. David Barry, of Quebec, lectured be-

fore the Lanu League on Tuesday night. Captain Nolan has, for private reasons, re signed the position of Home Rule whip.

Lord Wentrome, grandson of Lord Byron, was married last week to Lady Caroline Wortely. It is rumored that Sir Hugh Allan is a

silent partner in the Syndicate. At least the Globe says so. At Mentone a committee has been formed to induce the French Government to abolish

gambling at the Monte Carlo. It rumored that Mr. Traite is about to resign his position in the Quebec Parliament. The Quebec Chronicle thinks it is too true. Mr. Berthelot, of Le Vrai Canard, has be-

come editor of Le Nouveau Monde, and Le Patrie says : " O Tempora ! O Mores !" Pourgoui? Lord Sherbrooke, when plain Mr. Lowe called Cardinal Manning a Communist on ac-

count of a letter the latter wrote on the land

question. The Quebec correspondent of the Irish Canadian suggests that Lord Dufferin-so anxious for Irish emigration to Manitobamust have an interest in the Syndicate. Quien

A few days ago Mr. Guildford Onslow and several other gentlemen had an interview with the Tichborne claimant at Portsea Convict Prison. The claimant was in good bealth, and expressed himself much pleased with the interest taken in his case, and the near approach of his appeal to the House of Lords, which is soon to be heard. It is stated that much important evidence will be forthcoming. This further evidence, together with that coilected from abroad, will shortly be laid before the House of Commons, and a motion made for an investigation into the whole question.

The Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, contains at this moment a remarkable new arrival in the person of George Woodward, aged adout forty. Woodward, when a boy, was engaged in cattle raising with his parents, in Ohio, and early developed an unconquerable propensity for horse stealing. This brought him many years ago to where he is now, but at the expiration of his sentence his friends set him up in a business which he afterward relinquished in favor of his favorite pursuit, and again he returned to jailfor thirteen years. Although he has no hands, only stumps, he is so clever a workman that he surpassed all the other convicts, and when he had saved \$200 he sent for a lawyer, who contrived to get him pardoned. he has been at it again in his old line, though, apparently, under legal advice. He stole a whole drove from a Delaware County farmer, and the low price at which he offered the animals in Philadelphia led to his detecfrom one person he acted systematically, explaining that he could only be indicted on one bill under those circumstances, whereas, had he taken the same number (eight) of cattle from different persons he could have been indicted and sentenced on eight dif-

A SAMPLE IRISH LANDLORD.

An Interview With Mr. Bence Jones. [London Standard Cork Correspondence, Dec. 20.]

"What I want is to make my case known there is no fear of this becoming a second Boycott business. We have conquered already. The speaker was Mr. Bence Jones, an elderly gentlemen of athletic frame and quick, restless movements. While he divested himself of his overcoat and laid his revolver carefully but conspicuously on one side, he proceeded to crossexamine me. "Are you an Irishman or an Englishman?" he began; "Areyou a Roman Catholic or a Protestant?" he continued, and then added, "You see we have to ask a good many questions in these times. Come in here."

Air. Bence Jones first proceeded to show me a sheaf of letters he had received offering him assistance. "But I do not want it," he commented; "All I require is labourers, and I could have them at once if the Government would only suspend the Habeas Corpus Act." Among his letters some offered physical succour, one correspondent stating that several hundred navvies, under his superintendence, were at Mr. I nes' disposal any time he wanted them. Another gentleman writes glving hints as to the 'manner in which in future Mr. Jones ought to consign his cattle, in order to make the public carriers liable in case they again refused to convey the stock. There is a letter from Mr. Gladstone sympathising with Mr. Jones, but stating that the latter has unintentionally wronged the Premier in supposing the observation made by him in the House of Commons, to the effect that the Irishmen regarded an eviction as a sen ence of death, was really Mr. Gladstone's own nersonal view of the matter. Again, Englishman?" he began;" Areyou a Roman stating that the latter has unintentionally wronged the Premier in supposing the observation made by him in the House of Commons, to the effect that the Irisamen regarded an eviction as a serience of death, was really Mr. Gladstone's own personal view of the matter. Again, it stafford Northeote inquires what Mr. Jones' opinion is as to the three F's. Mr. Palgrave, the Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons writes to say that Loudon is ostilvely "seething with indignation at the treatment accorded to Mr. Jones," and so on with fifty "liferent letters from representative men and societies in various quarters. It has been stated by Mr. Jones, in a regost letter, that a heighbouring parish priest, Father Mulcahy, on Sunday we knought his labourers into the sacristy after Mass and warned them against working for their employer. This the priest denies, charactrizing the statement as "absolutely and entirely unitine." Mr. Jones has been informed by the police that they have received instructions from the Government that if he can procure evidence to the foregoing effect they will institute a prosecution against Father Malcahy; but Mr. Jones says it would be impossible to obtain such evidence. There has hitherto been hitle disturbance in thee istrict, and the imporiant towns of Bandon and Cork are within easy distance. Besides this, the recopie, who in Mayo are almost exclusively Celtic and Homan Catholic, in Cork are a mixture of Catholic, Epicopal. Protestant, and other denominations. I ct us see, then, if there have been any influences at work to render the owner of Lisse lame unpopular with his tenantry and the prople of the neighboring district. Mr. Bence Lones was, as he has stated, born in England. His grandfather, Mr. William Jones, was many years ago the Town Olerk, or Clerk of the Peace, in Cork, and after the great famine considerable tracts of land fell into the hands of the family at a low price. As I have endeavored to show, an Irish landiord to be popular must be a man quite nafer the peopole's own hear

anxious for Irish emigration to Manitobamint the Pope on the fence. To be sure he frowns, but he contents himself with trowning. He is evidently not in favor of what may be called coercion by the Church.

This new movement in Ireland is the most singular and doubtless the most powerful that has appeared in that country during the past hundred years. Perhaps the Irish tepublic, which the Nationalizet already profess to see upon the distant horizon, may be only the mirage of patriotic dreams; but evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes reach new results far beyond their evan while pursuing phantoms men sometimes and the pursuing of students was held recently in England and the far the purpuse of extending the movement while the stripped of the stripped of the movement while the pursuing phantoms men sometime to the purpuse of extending the movement while the formation of a British republic.

Of course it is not to be expected that the first is not to

"No doubt," said Mr. Jones: "my land is somewhat more highly rented than that of the adjoining estates, but still it is of a better quality." This is true to a certain extent. There are forty tenants on the Lisselane Fistate. Mr. Jones said he never evicted any tenant unless the man was drunken and lazy. The farm of one thousand acres, which he himself culityates is made up of the holdings of tenants formerly evicted. It is supposed to be the best land in his posse sion. In reckoning the profit on it he calculates in his published statement the rent and interest sunk in the work atseventeen shillings being eleven shillings an acre above G liffthis culates in his published statement the rent and interest sunk in the work atseventeen shillings being eleven shillings an acre above G iffith's valuation. Yet his average for rent alone to the tenantry is, he assures me, one pound per acre, a though it sometimes is as much as three pounds. 'Consequenty, when Mr. Jones states that he makes a profit of eight hundred and fifty pounds on the farming of these one thousand acres, or from thirty-eight to torty shillings an acre, the facts I have stated murt be borne in mind—namely, that he enurges himself a rent and interest comparatively far below what the same items would represent in the case of a tenant farming under him. A gentleman, whose name I do not feel miself at liberty to give, but who is a Protestant, and who is well known throughout the country for the firmness and candour with which he discharges the official duties with which he is entrusted, in speaking to me to-day of Mr. Bence Jones, observed:—"As a magistrate sitting on the same bench as Mr. Jones, I only express the feelings of many of my brother magistrates when I say that Mr. Jones, by a dogmatic assumption of infallibility, has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious, as well to the gentry of the district as to the people."

RELIABLE -- NO REMEDY HAS BEEN more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughat the same time a safe and certain purgative DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE

Pills supply this want. 9-2 HINTE TO FARMERS. - Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern door; it don't look right. Don't be without Henry & guard against consumption and other dangerous diseases. BAXTER'S MAN-cold, dead, passionless, often it might be to DRAKE BITTERS, taken according to the detriment of the English Commonwealth;"

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The monument to Joan of Arc at Domreny, will cost 60,000 francs.

A sixteenth interest in Goat Island, a Niagara, has been sold for \$14,000.

The population of Ottawa is 24,045, and Mr. Mackintosh is Mayor of it.

It is reported that the Messrs. Gurney have gone \$10,000,000 on the new Syndicate.

Ten vineyardists in Napa County, Cali fornia, produced last year over 1,100,000 gal lons of wine.

Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the Irish Canadian, has collected \$365 as a contribution towards the defence of the Irish Traversers.

M. Victor Hugo has agreed to be Honorary President of the committee for the erection at Nice of a monument to Garibalbi.

Mr. G. R. Patullo has fyled a bill in the Court of Queen's Bench, contesting the election of Mr. Sutherland in North Oxford. The imports at Ottawa for the quarter end-

ing December 31, 1880, were \$2,726,189 in

value, against \$2,400,769 for the corresponding three months of 1879, showing an increase of S265,420. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the wellknown East Indian prince who lives in Eng-

land, advertises 3,000 pheasants and 1,000 hares for sale, all on the Elvedon estate, near Thetford. The Birmingham Post understands that the English Watch Company of Lozells has this

year carried off, in thir competition, the contract for watches for the Indian State railways which has hitherto fallen to American manutacturers. The Parnell defence fund now amounts to \$135,000, notwithstanding the declaration of

the Committee that no more is required for the present. More than \$70,000 have been collected in Canada and the States since January 1st, for the Land League. Two young men of Adair, Mo., wanted to

be photographed with pistols drawn on each other. They were posed before the camera, and the artist was counting the seconds, when one of the pistols went off. The Lega tive and one arm were spoiled. During 1880 the House of Lords aftirmed

twenty-three decisions and reversed six. The proposal a few years ago to take away the appellate jurisdiction from the House was vehemently refused by the Tory lords, who saw in it the thin end of the wedge.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that t seems to be generally felt that the beginning of the year 1881 finds the country with much brighter prospects than the past year. In spite of Nihilism, a certain measure of progress towards real liberal reforms had been made.

It is asserted that while in almost all parts of Ireland tenants are making trouble about rent the estates of the great London companies are an exception. The rents are light, and there is a lease given which practically amounts to fixity of tenure. The companies have held their lands for nearly 300 years.

The second volume of the "Memoirs of Kossuth," which has just appeared, reveals the fact that after the peace of Villafranca Cavour and Victor Emanuel took measures to bring about a vast rising in Hungary, and thus clear their way for another war with Austria; but, just as the pear was ripe, Cavour died.

Referring to the report of the Glasgow Maternity Hospital a Scotch paper lately stated that "during the year the number women confined in the hospital was 223, and the number attended at their own houses, 916. The children burned alive in the hospital numbered 223, and at their own homes, 916." Burned" should have been born.

George Eliot was never photographed in her life, and there are only two portraits of per extant—one at the house in Chevne walk painted by Mr. F. Burton, the director of the National Gallery, and given to her; and the other by Mr. S. Lawrence, which is in the possession of Mr. Blackwood (her friend and publisher), in the drawing room of his house in Edinburgh.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury is informed that Lord Be consfield has been at work on another political novel, which may shortly be expected to see the light. It is said that it will deal with that period of English history with which Mr. Disraeli himself was so closely bound up and which witnessed his denunctation of Sir Robert Peel and his lively warfare with Daniel O'Connetl.

Every advertisement which appears in leading London papers for a shorthand clerk is alleged to elicit from 100 to 200 replies, phonography having become of late a branch of education very generally pursued, while the number of really qualified phonographers is everywhere small; in fact, the head of a large staff in London said that for verbatim reports he had but one assistant-quite a young man-whom he could trust implicitly.

Moncure D. Conway, after his recent visit to this country, writes from London to the Cincinnati Commercial as follows, "It is to be hoped that the tendency in America to introduce European customs wil' be limited to such superficialities as evening dress and decorative art and architecture. It is painful to find cropping up here and there suggestions of a tendency in the social and political regime to repeat the ideas and formula of the Old World."

At a polyglot accademia held in Rome recently in honor of Cardinal Hassoun, poems were recited and occasionally hymns or songs were sung in Hebrew, Chaldaic, literary and vulgar Armenian, literary and vulgar Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, Georgian, Illyric, Greek, ancient and modern, Cingalese, Russian, French, German, Hungarian, Lutin, Albanian English, and Italian. An album, beautifully bound, containing the text of the poems recited, and the songs sung, was presented to the Cardinal on the conclusion of the accademia.

The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, says the London Truth, will take place during the present month. The day, how-ever, is not definitely fixed. The happy pair will spend the boney moon in the country in retirement. The forfeiture clause in the will of the late Duchess of St. Albans is to be contested upon several points, among others that out the world, than a reliable, efficient and the bridegroom is not alien within the meaning of the clause. Should there be issue the eldest son will inherit the title of the mother. but he, as well as the younger children, will bear the family name of the father.

Dean Stanley's estimate of Mr. Gladstone as contained in a sermon delivered on Dec. Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment near at 29, for the benefit of the teachers of the hand to apply in case of accident. Keep Boroughroad College, London, is not calcugood fences—especially line fences; it pro-motes good feelings among neighbors. Keep cited the Premier as an example of one who, Down's Elizer always in the house, and no matter what the subject he took up, threw use in cases of sudden coughs, &c., as a safe- into it the energy of his whole nature. "What he neglected to take up remained iull of passion, fire, and confiagration,"

\$

SCOTCH NEWS.

Provost Dawson, a well-known and 'respected gentleman has died at the compara tively early age of 52, having been Provost of Linlithgow about twelve years. He was resident manager of the extensive distillery of of A. & S. Dawson.

On December 24th, John M'Kenna died in his house in Hospital Street. He was for many years a lieutenant in the Western District, having joined the Glasgow Police on 2nd January, 1838, and retired in 1871. He was about 60 years of age.

The new hall crected by the Duke of Argyle in the Newton, Inveraray, was formaily opened on January 3rd, by a tea, given to the towns people by the young ladies of the Castle, who graced it with their presence. A ball under the auspices of the Shinty Club was held in the evening.

The trustees of the late Dr. Scott, Perth, as the residuary legatees under the deceased's deed of settlement, have handed over to the County and City Infirmary, the U.P., Synod, for behoof of Home and Foreign Missions, and the London Missionary Society, donations of £3,603 9s 9d each .- Glasgow Mail.

At the Greenock Harbour Trust Meeting on Tuesday, Mr. M'Caskill, reported that the committee appointed to inquire as to the desimbility of introducing the electric light to the quays and harbours, had to suggest that powers be granted for inviting the various electric light companies to give a display on the steamboat quay, two companies having already offered to do so free of cost. The suggestion was approved of.

On January 2nd, Seth Kyle, who was for many years a detective officer in the St. Rollox District, and latterly in the Central District, died suddenly in his house in Nicholas Street of, it is supposed apoplexy. He was in good health on Monday morning, when he gave evidence in a case in the Central Police Court. He joined the Glargow Police in April, 1846, and was 60 years of age at kis death.

On the same day Joseph Bowker, who was for many years a detective officer in the Northern District, died rather suddenly in his house in Grame Street, also, it is presumed, of apoplexy. Lately he was subject to fits. He joined the Glasgow Police on the 25th April, 1847, and retired in 1871, when he was presented by Ballie Morrison with a baton and a £100 at a public dinner in the Waverley Hotel, Sauchiehall Street. He was 65 years

On Monday January 3rd, the memorialstone of Dalmarnock Parish Church, Bridgeton, was laid by Mr. King of Levernholm. The church is to replace a temporary building in which the congregation has been meeting for five or six years, and is to cost between £3,000 and £4,000. In the course of some remarks Mr. King said the number of parishes in Glasgow had since 1870 increased from 34 to 60; and in the case of 14 of the 26 new parishes the churches had been built within the ten years, besides ten new chapels.

At the Small-Debt Court on January 5th,

Sheriff Mair on the Bench, a case of some importance to railway servants was decided. The pursuer was Robert Riddoch, luggage guard, residing at 5 Russell Street, and the defenders the Caledonian Railway Company, the amount sued for being £1 10s, made up of £2 as the amount of wages due in lieu of a fortnight's warning to quite defenders' service, and \$2 10s as the amount of premium payable for a half-year to him in respect that no accident had taken place in that time through any negligence on his part. Mr. Glen, who appeared on behalf of the railway company, admitted the company's liability for payment of the fortnight's wayes, but disputed payment of the premium as the pursuer had only been six months in the company's employ, and as the premium was only due after a year's service. Messrs. Gordon Smith & Lucas were the agents for the pursuer. The case was first brought before Shevisi Mair a week ago, and taken to avizandum. He gave his decision yesterday to the effect that, as by the terms of the pursuer's engagement, the defenders were entitled to discharge him at any time without cause assigned before he had served 365 days continuously, he has no claim under the tinstructions' on the 'Servants' Premium Card' to any portion of the premium allowed by the company for 'freedom from accident.'" The following item shows us the

phenomenon of a bigot who does not deny it. It is taken from the Glasgow Herald :-- A devotional meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society was held on Wednesday afternoon in the hall of the Protestant Institutethe Rev. A. Mackenzie presiding. After devotional exercises, the Chairman in a short address on the recent expulsion of the Jesuits from France, said some people considered they were bound to give the Jesuits an asylum on the footing of liberty, but he thought they might be regarded as the secret police of the Romish Church; they were the greatest enemics of liberty, civil or religious, and no toleration should be given to them. The Rev. Dr. Robertson, New Greyfriars, referred to the present state of Ireland as being in a great measure the result of the religion of the people. The toleration with which Roman Catholics were regarded in this country was largely due to a spirit of false liberalism. As an example, he would refer tot the Roman Catholic bazaar that had taken place some little time ago in Edinburgh. It was avowedly for the purpose of establishing a home for those poor friendless girls, of whom there were too many about our streets, but some people shut their eyes to the fact that these girls would be brought under the influence of Roman Catholicism. He believed that the letter on the subject he had published had a much greater effect than he ever expected. He nad been accused of bigotry, but was it bigotry, he asked, to be consistent, and as Protestants they were only consistent in protesting against the errors of Rome.

GREAT MERIT.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

Rev. Dr. O'Meara, of Port Hope, has been appointed Canon of St. James' Cathedral,

The Canada Temperance Act has gone into operation in Westmoreland County, N. B., and will shortly be put in operation in Kings.

The funeral of the late Rev. Father O'Connor took place yesterday morning, and was very largely attended. All the Irish and Roman Catholic Societies, and the school children attended in a body.

The Japanese letter recently received by the Mayor of Quebec, has at length been translated. A Japanese lad on one of the vessels in port was discovered who deciphered the strange characters. The letter contains an offer to send to Quebec a number of good laborers, guaranteed to be good workers, and to be useful in all kinds of trade.