Teachers Attention!

we are desirous of obtaining the name and post-omos address of every Catholic lady and gentleman school teacher in each province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland The name and address plainly written on a one cent post card and mailed to the "TRUE WITNESS" office Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders will oblige by adding an additional one cent stamp or communicating by letter.

Miscellaneous Items.

-The spire of the Russian Admiralty in St. Petersburg is, hard times notwithstanding, to be regilt at a cost of \$15,000. The Admiratty occupies a vast square facing the Neva, and one wing of it is confronted by the Imperial winter palace. The gilded spire forms the final point of perspective of five long "prospects" and is surmounted by a gilded ship in full sail.

_Monsignor Kirby has resigned the office of rector of the Irish College at Rome, which he has held for many years, and will be elevated to the College of Cardinals. He will be one of the prelates in attendance on the Pope to advise on Irish ecclesiastical affairs and will be succeeded in the rectorship of the Irish College by Canon Verdon, a nephew of Cardinal Cullen.

A thieves' supper is one of the novelties of London. In a mission hall near Drury Lane the habitual criminal has found friends, who, on his discharge, invite him to a festival. This is the principle, and last year 537 have thus had a welcoming hand held out to them on emerging from prison. Money has been given to some. All were entertained and lectured on the principle that honesty is the best policy.

...Pick, the celebrated Berlin detective, who performed wondrous feats in the way of ferreting out ingenious criminals, has just died. He commenced his public career as Burgomaster of Feddickow, a small town on the Oder, which office he exchanged for Commissary of Criminal Police, some six and twenty years ago. It was he who broke up the band of malefactors who were the terror of Pomerania in 1850. He joined the band himself, aided them in committing several overt acts of treason, and enabled himself to identify them when they were netted by a force of gendarmenie.

-The Right Hon. J. A. Roebuck, whose death has just been announced, was very small in stature, with a singularly large head and a pale, eager face. He spoke very slowly, and his style was keen and incisive. On his first return in the Reform Parliament of 1832-he was one of three in the present House of Commons who sat in that Parliament—he took place among the half dozen hest speakers in the House. Some thirty years since he had a severe paralytic shock, and never wholly recovered the use of his speech or limbs. For a few years he was permitted to speak sitting.

International Dairy Fair. The prizes for Canadian exhibits of dairy

produce at the International Dairy Fair, held this week in New York, have all been awarded to Montreal dealers, as follows: Creamery Butter-First and second prizes,

A. A. Ayer & Co.; third prize, F. Wilson. Dairy Butter-First prize, Fuller & Shufelt; secood and third, A. A. Ayer & Co. Cheese-First and second prize, Hodgson & Sons; third prize, Harlow Chandler.

The Irish Vote.

has contributed a most interesting article on "The Irish Vote in the next Parliament" to Time, Mr. E. Tate's magazine. The write states that everybody on both sides of the House are agreed that the next Ministry, whatever it be, will have to carry on the Queen's Government with a majority of from 20 to 30. In such circumstances everybody will admit that the Irish vote will become a factor of prime importance. At present there seen, though the land of Ireland appears to be even richer than in many parts of the confactor of prime importance. At present there are fifty-nine Home Rulers in the House of Dommons. This party in all probability will be considerably increased at the next election, and every observer of the situation will agree with Mr. Lacy when he says that no English Minister would sell his country for the "mess of pottage" that a solid phalanx of fifty forthcoming at a critical juncture would secure him. It may be that at an important division, on which the fate of the Ministry depended, Mr. Parnell might say "Fifty votes would give you the day; promise us Home Rule, and here they are." But we may be perfectly certain that no statesman thus addressed would listen to the voice of the charmer and conclude the bargain. In any case, however it is obvious that the Irish vote is a rossession much coveted by the whips on both sides, and in the event of the parties being more evenly matched after the general election there will be constant bidding both by Whigs and Tortes for it. At present the Government has a majority of nearly one hundred on a division—a majority large enough to satisfy the ambition of the most imperious Premier or the most exacting whip. But in the next Parliament the Irish vote, if the numbers of the two great parties are more equal, will undoubtedly be in a position to turn the scale, and to make or unmake Ministries. It will therefore become then a much more important factor in politics than it has been during the past few years. Ireland returns 103 members to the House of Commons, and this contingent is divided under three heads: Home Rulers, whether sitting on the Liberal or Conservative side; Irish Liberals; and Irish Conservatives. Mr. Lacy, in considering the leaders of the Home Rule party, arrives at the conclusion that Mr. Parnell is the head, and that he finds in Mr. O'Connor Power an able ally, and in Mr. O'Donnell a gentleman whose matter is better than his manner. Mr. Biggar he calls devoted and grotesque, Major O'Gorman colossally comical; Mr. O'Sullivan is described as distracted between his admiration of Irish whiskey and his honest if blundering, love for the country where it is distilled; and Mr. Finigan, a writer on the Daity Chronicle, as the member for Parnell rather than the member for Ennis; and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon as a fossil of Irish politics of the times of O'Connell. Mr. Lacy expects an addition of twenty to this party at the next elections. The growth of Mr. Parnell's influence has been gradual, but not slow. He began four years ago with one disciple, the faithful Biggar. He approaches the general elections with ten votes, and in the next Parliament he will at least have twenty, if not more—a compact body, avowedly careless of Imperial interests, political bravoes who will sell their vote in any market when the payment is the legislative severance of Ireland from Great Britain. This will not be a pleasant and may perhaps prove a momentous feature in the next "Honse." So says Mr. Lacy in one of the best atticles that has been pub-

lished on this subject, and the prospect indi-

cated is anything but pleasant one.

For Post and TRUE WITNESS 1 THE EXILE'S VISION. (WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF A SON OF THE VERDANT ISLE.

システィア ききばれる もっ

Once I sat me down to ponder, As my spirit, fond and fonder. From my exile home did wander From my extending and wander Far away across the sea;
And the disappearing Real,
Riended with the bright Ideal,
'Fill I thought that I could see all
The scenes once dear to me.

Now beside the Suir I'm straying, Or at Holy Cross am praying, Or with Waiter Scort am saying, As I linger on the while: "O, what besuty and what glory In each le. end and each story, Told about the vision heary Of old Cashel's sainted pile!"

Or at Connamarra weeping.
As the pia-id moon is creeping
'Neath the clouds that now are sweeping
O'er the solemn midnight sky;
Or upon Moun' Nephin gazing,
When the winds are softly raising,
And the golden orb is bazing,
As the day is drawing nigh!

And while still my tears are drying, And while still my tear are drying,
And my glorious vision dying,
Far beneath one, I see lying
Old Golway's ancient town;
Then the panorama shifting,
While my weary eye I'm lifting,
On Deen-everica is drifting,
And the Red Hand's wild renown!

Once again I'm gazing sadly, Once again I'm gazing sadiy.

As the winds are raving madly.

Where the plous peasant gladly

Shows the Cross of Monasterboise;

Or, again, I hear the crying

Of the sprit band while sighing

O'er O'Connor slowly dying

In holy Clonmacnoise!

In my spirit high, and higher, In my spirit nigh, and nigher,
Burns a fiame—a burning fire,
As I feel me drawing nigher
To old Limerick's wall;
But my poor soul now is grieving,
As my vision here is leaving,
Ah! in touth I am believing
That I hear a spirit's call!

"Come to Dublin," 'tis telling.
"Where each monument and dwelling,
All the beauties are excelling.
Of the Island of the Blest!"
Ah, to Dublin t'm bleing,
On the spirit wings am flying,
While my guardian fay is crying
"Here in truth is perceand rest!"

But in vain my strength I squander, And in vain I further wand r Round the scenes that I love fonder Than the fairest fairy hill: Now the light is on me breaking, And my vision scene is shaking, Ah, 'tis true I am awaking! And I am an Exile still! Joseph K. Foran.

Laval University, Quebec.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Second Letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

[From the Toronto Tribune.] The following letter from his Grace the Arch-bishop has been handed us for publication by the Very Rev. Father Rooney, V.G., Adminis trator. It will be read with special interest at

trator. It will be read with special interest at the present time:

VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The affairs in Ireland are very unsuisfactory. The British Gove nment ca not do better, in the present crisis of Irish affairs, than to follow the example of Pope Pius VII. On the fall of Napoleon the First, the allied powers provided for the maintenance of his family, the Heanharnols. They gave them large estates taken from the Papal dominions, lands chiefly belonging to monasteries and colleges.

The Beatharnols farmed their estates, by means of agents taken from France and Corsica; those agents acced with great improduce, not to say cruelty, with the terants on the estates. Quarrels, scandal sand even assassinations were the consequences.

The London Correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes as follows;—

Mr. Lacy, a gentleman who made his name as a political writer in connection with those articles that appeared in the World during the parliamentary session under the heading of "Under the Clock," but who some time ago seceded from his allegiance to that journal, has contributed a most interesting article on "The Irish Vote in the next Parliament" to

seen, though the and of relate appears to be even richer than in many parts of the continent.

The Home Rule agitation underlies every other question, and the people think, had they Home Rule, Ireland would flourish as a family would review and extra guide. would under the direction of a good father and mother, instead of being governed by strangers, in hearts and heads. The strongest argument that I heard in favor of Home Rule was, fliat the Irish representative in the Ritish Parliament took the English members at their word; they said, by us, and see whether we cannot pass laws for Ireland, as well as if sou had a Parliament a home in Dublin. The Irish pumbers hen presented over a hundred Bills regarding the local affairs of Ireland. The majority of the Irish members voted for those Bills, but they were defeated by a majority of English and Scotch members. One of those Bills, was to close saloons and liquor tores on Sundays. This would be a most useful law in Ireland and everywhere clee, as ensected already in Canada, but It didn't suit the English and Scotch members. The would keep the people sober, and they Imperial revenues would be less. After anch ado the public houses were closed it, the provinces, but remain open in cities a large towns for some hours. Other law, respecting drainage and recleated. When the Scotch members agree hours. Other law, respecting drainage and recleated. When the Scotch members agree not to vote against them. You know that was the understanding in Canada during the legislative Union between the Canadas, Upper and Lower, and how well the members on the Eigslative Union between the Canadas, Upper and Lower, and how well the members on both sides respected their promises. If the Canadian members of Parliament were treated as the Irish tranding all, an uneasy feeling predominated, and confederation was agreed upon.—having separate Parlaments for each Province, and ageneral two Union between the Canadian, because they enjoy a reasonable amount of liberty with self-government, and if Ireland had such rights it would not be England's difficulty at home, and her weakness and disgrace abroad. I do not see why there could not be a Parliament in Dublin as we have in Toronto, of one house with members elected, as a present, from each i-cality

I was much edified at the avowal of an Engish nobleman, whose name I need not mention. He said to me, if it be true what we read in the

an other property, a piece of cloth for instance, destroy it if they please; they forget that land is for the gene al good of the people; that they are only landlords, and not land kings.

The government of the country possesses the "commun; Dominum" or supreme right of disposing of the land for the public good. It can force the landlords to part with their lands for rait-o-ds, public works, and the like; always supposing that the Government will give a fair compensation to the landlords for their land. If the th-ory of the landlords were true, then a few men in England could depopulate half the Kingdom. I have no doubt but that the honest conscience of the Irish people will pay to their landlords a fairiprice for their land, as they should. The Government, through her Koyal Commissioner, has already established a bureau for land valuation, to which the landlords may very little attention, sometimes placing on their lands double the Government valuation.

We trust that in the end the Government, the landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and comfentment will follow, and the moral tone of society be amollorated. In these critical circumstances the plous, learned and patriotic Irish Bishops will be their best guide, whilst they will instruct the people in their duties towards the Government and landlords; they can say also that, according to all laws divine and human no one is bound to die of starvation or let his hipless children die, when food is within reach. England, pressed by friendly competition in commerce on the one side, and by enemies on the other, ought to by to easablish a "modus vivendi," on friendly terms with Ireland, her sister hingdom. The Lord Lieutenant nero is a most courteous and kindly disposed gentleman, but he is in the hands of his ministry, as the Queen is; if she desire peace, and hor Ministers war, there must be war. The Duchess of Mariborough appears to har enade a yow to let no day pass without performing some charitable act, he is indefatigable, and yet is crit

mere animals or angels."

Mr. Parnell's [M. P.] mother is an American lady—hence his chafing so violently against the

chains.
The cry of exaggerating reports on the coming distress is raised downs it was at the impending famine of 1847-148. Peor Ireland, kept poor to be kept defenceless.
American ingenuity in trade causes smiles as well as surprise. They send over here the butter, in sprendid buckets, which they sell at a good profit, and coffins packed with eggs, driving a trade in the living and the dead.

Yours in Christ, " † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, " A rehbishop of Toronto

To VERY REV. F. P. ROONEY. V. G., St. Mary's. To onto.

IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, December 12.-After several changes of programme, Charles Stewart Par-nell, the great Home Ruler, has finally determined upon the time of his departure for the United States. He will sail on the 16th of this month, and make quite an extensive tour through the United States in the interest of the cause he has so much at heart. His programme embraces visits to the cities of New [York, Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. Since the recent arrests, and believing that the Government only awaits pretended provocation to arrest him.

his speeches, and is much more guarded in his utterances.

Advices from the Vatican are to the effect that the Pope desires the clergy in Ireland, first of all, to exercise their endeavors for the relief of the pressing necessities of the poor in their respective parishes.

Dublis, December 12 .- The eviction of the Demseys, a family occupying a holding at Balla, and who have refused to pay their rent, has been finally resolved on. Owing to the excitement of the people of the vicinity over this intended action, serious disturhances are anticipated, and to-day a large posse of the constabulary force left this city for Balla, to prevent, it possible, any infraction of the peace. London, December 13-It is authoritative-

ly announced that the Government has

ABANDONED THE PROSECUTION

of Daly, Davitt and Killen.

CHICAGO, December 12 .- The Daily News this evening publishes the following special cablegram from Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish agitator:-

DUBLIN, December 12 .- To the editor of the Chicago News:--

The arrest of Davitt was prompted by a desire of the Government to get rid of him as the chief organizer of the land agitation, and also in hopes that the people would be intimidated by State prosecution, or diven to illegal and violent action. The result, instead of arresting the movement, has powerfully assisted it. Land clubs are being organized in every part of the Kingdom, and subscriptions pour in. The Nationalist Repealers and Home Rulers are united, and have found a common platform and watchword.

" THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE."

The Government, being baffled in its attempt to crush the movement, may resolve upon future illegal and unconstitutional action, and arrest other leaders, but the landlords are cowed and the Castle intimated by the determined action of the people. Threatened evictions are abandoned as a result of the success of the Balla anti-eviction meeting. There are no biddings for estates at sales in the Landed Estates Court, and tenants are allowed by owners easy terms. Leading English reformers are in sympathy with our movement. The French press at last is showing appreciation of the true position of affairs, and sending special correspondents to watch the progress of the winter campaign. The special object of the people is maintained with redoubled vigor, notwithstanding the snow on the ground.

THE COLD ALBEADY PINCHES

n any, and great suffering is anticipated after Christmas. Government trusts that in this way the strength of the masses may be broken. Swarms of paid spies are in the country; additional troops are daily despatched to the south and west, and large levies of constabulary recruits are just ordered, all indicating the determination of the Government to take advantage of the sufferings of the people and drive them to deeds of violence. No relief works have yet prospect of state assistance, but orders serted the "resolution" in his own paper.

Scripture that God visits the sins of the parents on the children, we Englishmen will be surely punished for our treatment of Ireland. He was consoled when I told him that the sins of the fathers would be visited on those children who said "Amen" to the evil deeds of their fathers, or, who having it in their power to repair their effects did not do it. "Well, said he, "thank God, no punishment will fall on me, for I never agreed to the e il government of Ireland."

The landlords here, I find, have an exaggerated opinion of their rights; they think they can do with the land what they would do with an other property, a piece of cloth for instance, destroy it if they please; they forget that land is for the gene al good of the people; that they are only landlords, and not land kings.

The government of the country possesses the

Fermov while he was standing in the porch of the Limerick County Club House last even-

A sub-sheriff of Mayo, accompanied by a large force of police, went to Loonamore to evict the farmer Dempsey, to protest against whose eviction the Balla meeting of the 3rd was held. The eviction was effected quietly. The tenants remaining on the property were forbidden to shelter Dempsey's family, which at last accounts remained by the road-

side. The released prisoners Daly, Davitt and Killen to-day addressed meetings at Drumsna and Carrick. A great land meeting was held at Ballina and other places west to day. Two hundred extra soldiers have proceeded to Castlebar.

A detachment of 200 infantry left Balinrobe, Connaught, for the neighborhood of Ballina. Several large agitation meetings were held in the West of Ireland to-day, 9,000 persons were present at the Ballina meeting, where a Catholic clergyman presided, and a corps of pikemen surrounded the place. Letters were read from Messrs. Parnell, Smythe, Power and Gray. Among the speakers were several clergymen and Mr. Browne, M.P. The Government reporters took notes. Browne said some causes of distress in Ireland were the competition of American products and bad seasons. All the speakers advocated a peasant proprietary system, resolutions in favour of which were adopted. At another meeting at Carrick on Charnon, Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan were present.

The Grand Jury at Carrick on Shannon have returned a true bill against Brennan. No authoritative information has yet been received of the withdrawal of the prosecution of Davitt, Daly and Killen.

London, December 15 .- The case of Killen was vestorday taken from Counsellor Rea's bands, and his bail arranged by a Dublin solicitor.

London, December 15.-While it is true that the Government has moved very cautiously and deliberately in the prosecution of arrested Irish agitators, it is not true that the cases against them have been abandoned. They have been allowed to go on bail, and since their release an order has been made for their appearance at Dublin, and this apparent technical loop-hole has been taken advantage of by their friends to create an impression that the Government would prosecute the cases no further. The wish is evidently father to the thought, and the cases will go on to their legitimate conclusion. London, December 15 .- Several large agita-

tion meetings were held in the West of Ireland yesterday. The meeting at Ballina was presided over by a Catholic clergyman, and a corps of pikemen serrounded the place of meeting. The Government reporters were present taking notes of the speeches. Mr. Browne stated some of the causes of the distress in Ireland to be the competition of American products and bad seasons at home. All of the speakers advocated a peasantry proprietary system, a resolution in favor of which was adopted.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 8 .- A sad evidence of the times comes to hand from Donegal. An inquest has just been held on the body of a woman, wife of a small farmer or cottier tenant residing in the parish of Desertageny, Innishowomen. The facts disclosed a terrible stail of destitution. The coroner's jury, after hearing the medical and other testimony, arrived at the conclusion that the deceased died from congestion of the lungs by cold and want of proper nourishment. It appears that there was no fire other MR. PARNELL HAS VERY PERCEPTIMLY TONED DOWN than that derived from a little heather, forming, at best, a miserable substitute for fuel, and especially so in damp weather. Of food or nourishment of any sort there was none other than a handful or so of Indian meal. It is right to say that 25 per cent. reduction in rents prevails on the estates in the district, but obviously there is distress that any partial abatement cannot reach or help. The charity of some people has come in to save the poor woman's family from her fate. The husband is alive, but he has no means of bettering his position. I am informed that extreme destitution is not merely impending, but actually exists in many cases.

LATER.-Full particulars have come hand, and it is desirable to supplement the necessarily incomplete telegram, forwarded early in the evening. The inquest was neld to-day in a stubble field near the little cabin, the jury sitting on stones, only one chair and a stool being available in the neighborhood. One of the jurors said it was useless holding an inquiry, as they all knew it was hunger the woman died of. The inquiry, however, proceeded, and the first witness said that the family was in destitution, and the neighbors were unable to help them. Witness was reminded that the evidence was wanted in regard to the dead, and not the living, and he replied it was better to keep the living alive than proving the dead to be dead. The wo man's husband had no land, but occasionally was engaged in fishing. In his opinion, th woman died of hunger and the cold of the house. The husband was examined, and said he was guilty of no neglect. The deceased had a child three weeks ago, and was attend ed by a doctor. She got well, and then ill again. They were often short, but he did not think his wife died of starvation. A woman named Catherine M'Laughlia deposed that she visited the house on hearing of the death. It would shake anyone to go into it. There was no food except what her son sent them. There was something like gruel in a bowl, and a little or no clothing in the place. Dr. Farren was examined, and stated that the body was not emaciated, as usual in death by starvation. The house was cold and damp, but they were inured to poverty. He had said he inured to poverty. He had said he would recommend them for out-door relief. He considered congestion of the lungs, brought on by cold and damp, was the cause of death. A daughter of deceased proved that they went to bed hungry. They had depended principally of late on what they could get from the neighbors. The jury found a verdict that death was caused by cold and ant of proper nourishment. The coroner said they had better find congestion of the lungs, and then add the cause. They found accordingly.

-More than \$700,000 is realized in France by parasol making.

_Osman Pasha's salary is \$8,000 a month.

He stands at the Finance Minister's door till it is paid him. There is no use sending for it. place in the neighborhood of Shenandoah —Is it not passing strange that M. de since Davis beat a notted "purrer" named Cellos, editor of La Mineroe, and one of the Tom Bosly, in 1864 or 1865. Davis' defeat been undertaken, nor is there any Catholic School Commissioners, has not in- on Thursday night was unexpected, as he was

Commercial Items.

-The shipments from Port Hope during the senson just closed have been as follows: - Wheat, 290,522 bushels; barley, 475,477 do; rye, 17,770 do peas, 38,283 do; 50,000 feet of lumber and 13,311,000 shingles and laths.

-A Quebec timber firm has, it is reported, —A Quebec timber firm has, it is reported, contracted with the different saw-mills within the past few weeks for over half a million standard of deals. An offer was made yearerday by a Quebec shipping house to charter for the spring trade at 25s for timber and 70s for deals to London. Proprietors of several vessels of small tononge report having refused 30s for a safe port in the United Kingdom.

The Great Western of Canada report for the last half-year shows a falling off of £,441 as compared with 1878, caused by low rates and the prohibition of American cattle. o interest will be paid on the preference stock. The account dividend of £1264 will be carried forward to the debt of the next half year. It is believed by some that the control of this read will soon be obtained by Mr. Vanderbilt in order to render his investment in Michigan Central a better investment. investment.

-During November last 13,563,759 feet of sawn lumber, valued at \$138,950, was exported from Ottawa to the U.S.

-During last week deal freights at St. John, N. B., continued to decline, but the rate is now quoted firm at 60s.

-The Dundas Cotton Mills Company have issued a circular announcing an advance in the price of colored cottons of from 1c to 2c per yard, and it is said that grey cotton will in all probability be raised also, the demand being in excess of the capabilities of the mills.

-A company of Montreal merchants, whose names have been published before, have been incorporated for the purpose of manufacture and sale at any place within the Dominion of Canada of grey, domestic and other cotton goods under the name of " The Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited)," with a total capital stock of \$150, 000, divided into 1,500 sharesof \$100 each.

-W. K. Muir, General Manager of the

A Cornish miner named David T. Davis boasted, in a Shenandoah bar-room, that he could out "pur" any man in America. "Purring" is an English sport, and means kicking an opponent on the legs. Davis' boasts were taken up by any other English miner named Proudit and each man made a deposit of ten dollars as a forfeitin case either should not come to time. The match was made for twenty-five dollars a side, and was to come off in a barroom of a mutual friend. Davis had some local reputation as being a "purrer," wrostler and boxer, but until this affair Proudit was unknown among the "fancy." The original amount of the bet was raised to fifty dollars a side. At nine o'clock at night the principals and about thirty friends went to the barroom, and, for a trifling consideration paid to the proprietor, the doors were closed and the preparations for the match began. The room

of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing spell of five minutes, and during it they examined their skins, which were bruised and bleeding. When time was called each man took a drink of whiskey, and then the " purr ing" began again. Thirteen rounds were purred," but they did not differ from the one described, and at the end of the thirecenth round Davis refused to toe the mark, and Proudfit was declared the winner. Davis wanted to retire after the tenth round, but the spectators hooted at and called him a duffer," and he came up thice more; but he received all the punishment without being able to give any in return. The last five rounds were brutal in the extreme, as both men were bleeding profisely, and the way they limped around to escape punishment was painful to witness. The legs of both men from their knees down were covered with cuts and bruises, and the heavy conduroy pants they wore were kicked to ribbons. When the match was decided Davis sank into a chair thoroughly exhausted. Proudfit

was so elevated by his victory that he pleased the admiring spectators by dancing a jig with a tumbler of water on his head. The seconds then washed the legs of the "purrers" and covered the wounds with rotten applies to prevent inflammation and ally pain. The money prize was handed over to Proudfit, who set up" a keg of beer for the crowd. Davis was carried home, and Proudfit was not in a much better condition. This is said to be the first "purring" match that has taken known to be sgile, game and experienced.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

WET SUMMERS.—The year 1816 was remarkable for a wet summer. It is recorded in that year that it rained either during the day or night from July 8 to August 2), until which date no hay was made, and which was then utterly spoilt. In the following summer year it rained either in the day or night from June 2 to July 21. July 21.

THE TRAIN AND THE GEESE,-A large flock of THE TRAIN AND THE GEESE.—A large flock of geese, led by an old ganger, attacked a truin of cars on the Newark and Paterson branch of the Eric Railway, near Paterson. The geese marched in a solid body along the track feeing the locomotive, and keptinp a loud and continued hissing. When the locomotive darted into their ranks, there was seen a cloud of flying feathers and fragments of geese.

and fragments of geese.

SHRIMP SHELLY—Quite a heavy business is done in California in shipping to China the shells of the shrimp, which are caught in such numbers on the coast, and there is almost as much profit from the sa's of the shells as from the shri aps themselves. The use they are put to in China is as meanire, and as a poison to the worm which works such destruction to the tea-plant. The Chinamen tate that this is the only remedy at present known for the tea-pest.

pest.

INSECT- DESTROYED BY FLOWERS.—At a recent meeting of the Entomological society, Mr. J. M. Stater sent a short paper on the above subject in which he stated that whilsa it is generally admitted that the gav colours of flowers are mainly subservient to the purpose of attracting bees and other winged insects the visits of which play so important a part in the process of fertinsation, one important fact had scarcely received due attention. Certain gay-coloured or conspicuous flowers are avoided by bees, or, if visited, have an injurious and even fetal effect upon the insects. Among these are the dabilation passion-flower, crown-imperial, and especially the oleander.

passonimower, crown-interest, and especially the oleander.

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.—If a pall of water be placed within six in thes of either side of the stem of a number or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach the pall, and will be found in the morning with one of the leaves on the water. If a prop be piaced within six inches of a young convulvalus, or scarlet runner, it will find it although the prop may be shifted daily. If after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the autempt, yet notwithstanding, if two of the plants grow near to each other and have no stake around which they can entwine one of them will all er the direction of the spiral and they will twine around each other,

—W. K. Muir, General Manager of the Canada Southern Railway, has, it is stated, made an investment of \$4,000 in an iron mine at Madoc. Two other gentlemen from Detroit, representing the Wyandotte Mining Company, are said to have purchased the Dean and Williams gold mine at the same place. Several prospectors from the United States are in the same vicinity. Several explorers from Toledo have been attracted thither by the excitement.

—At a public meeting in Belleville, held on Friday, to consider the petition of their Grand Junction Railroad Company for an extention of time for the completion of their line to Peterboro until January 1st, 1881, Mr. John Bell, G.T.R. solicitor, stated that the Grand Trunk would, during the coming year, proceed with the work of doubling their track between Toronto and Montreal, and that the Grand Junction and Midland would be united with, or, in all probability, worked by, the Grani Trunk, with headquarters at Belleville. The time was extended on condition that the bonus of \$50,000 be made payable on its completion to Peterboro.

A "Purcing" Match.

[From the Reading Eagle.]

A Cornish miner named David T. Davis

and about thirty friends went to the barroom, and, for a trifling consideration paid to the proprietor, the doors were closed and the preparations for the match began. The room in which the affair took place is of ordinary size, but in order to economize space about half the spectators were told to take seats on the bar, and the others screwed themselves into corners and out-of-the-way places. The men removed their clothing except their trousers. The referee then kave each man a pair of band new brogans, into which their feet were thrust. Proudfit were woolen, and Davis cotton stockings.

The men then shook hands, and Proudfit cheerily inquired, "Be ye ready, lad?" "Aye mon," answered Davis, and the "purring" began. Although not described by Hoyle, there are regular rules for "purring," but they are regular rules for "purring," but they are regular rules for "purring," but they are simple and easily understood. The rules of this match were that no "purr" or kick should the recipient to the stakes, without "purring" that nothing was to cover the legs but trousers and that the hands should not be used to grapple or punch his opponent. For a few minutes both were extremely wary and the time was passed in dancing about the room and feinting. At last Davis made a victime and feinting. At last Davis made a victous kick at Proudfit, but it fell short, and before Davis got out of reach, Proudfit and indicated by kicking Proudfit on the skin. Then followed a rapid exchange of kicks, last-ing about a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing subout a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing subout a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing subout a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing subout a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing subout a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing subout a minute,

Around the World

Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish agitator, is generally regarded as the leading lady operator in Wall street.

It is said that Sir. John Dunn has eighty-six wives and 342 children. No wonders he dislikes nissionaries.

On Nov. 17 numbers of persons were skuting at Wimbledon, near Lordon, on a lake sur-rounded by trees, most of which were still in lenf.

lenf.
The recent statement in the London Truth that Lord Derby has £600,000 a year is untrue. His income is not half that, but it is very large. As there is no law to prevent killing fish in the streams of Georgia byexploding cartridges of dynamite under water, it is becoming a popular

There are but thirteen grist mills nowrunning out of thirty rostly ones that Rochester once boasted of. Fifteen of them are now used as manufactories of machinery, and two are burned.

Herbert Spencer is wintering in Exppt for his health, which has been seriously shattered by his recent close application to study. His forthcoming work will be entitled "Ceremonial Institutions."

At the last census taken the population of Paris was 2,037,000; during the last ten years it has increased at the rate of 12,000 a year—a very modest one compared with that of London or New York.

New York.

A shabbily-dressed stranger is regarded with suspicion in Pulaski County, Ky., because he is profane, is well-informed about the late war and deposits \$5.0.0 in gold with every bank he encounters.

A proposal has been made by Bishop Bug viou to the Government of Queensland, Australia, to introduce a large colony of Mennoniles from the south of Russia, and the authorities appear willing to pay half the cost of passage.

A Cultornia paper says: "If any one has

willing to pay half the cost of passage.

A California paper says: "If any one has noticed a certain stiffness in the acting of the members of Baldwin's Theatre this week, they will please take into consideration that Dr. Bishop vaccinated all the entire company last week."