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VOL. XXX.—NO. 15.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 206 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

James Clarence Mangan.

a 1883, in Fishamble street, Dublin Died 1849, in Meath Hospital.

Written for the Post and TRUE WITNESS.] In Glasnevin is a grave, But no tomb-stone tells the name the one whee ashes rest neath the sod. Friend, is it a hero brave, Now immortal in his fame, seeps beneath that tuft of grass where you

here beneath that tult of grass where you trod?

Is it one whose glorious deeds,
On the go? field of strife,
punding through the hall of time, men inpire?
Alt, no tomb the dead one needs,
To poolain his mortal life,
To a spirit sitting near strikes his lyre!

She awakes an olden strain,
Once to Erin soft and mild,
ind the meaning winds of eve bear it on;
And the lainth hears ag in
Of ner sad, but loving child,
Who was went to sing her woe and her wrong.
And the breeze that sweepeth past,
Over mountain, stro on and vala,
in a clemn cadence wants far and near,
Of that minstrei spirit ghast,
To the sous of lant-fail,
Every note of saddest strain, every tear!

And the Fairy-gan is loud, In its darksome cases. And the Fairy-gan is loud,
In its darksome cavers shore,
As it booms with thunder vote; in reply;
And its voley vrandly proud,
As it slowly does out-pour—
"Clarence Mangan now is gone"—seems to cry.
And in Gouganne Harra fair,
As the echoes die away,
far o'er Muliagh now is heard their lament,—
"Child of Erio breath a prayer,
"Tis the sad and gloomy day—
When sa app d the reed so long that had been bent!"

And the sun that rices bright
O'er Ben-Heber's regai head,
Shede a ray of kelden hope on that grave,—
And at eve his beams of light,
E'er he seeks his crimson bed,
With a gle wing pure that tomb seems to lave.
And at mero, and noon, and eve—
All the spirits of the land.
Stallne forth from tower, and moat, rath and
shrine.

shrine. (Ame like phantom shadesto grieve Where the minstre! loves to stand, Fir the grave of one whose harp was divine.

Mangan, life to thee was sad.
Life to thee was dars and grey.

loy, or peace, or hope, or hove thou hadst not;
Death to thee was ever glad,
For it was the open way

To that home where grief and woe are all forgot.
But thou hadst a poet's soul,
And thou hadst a noble heart.
And lor thee no tomb we need, but the sod,—
Let the agos onwart oil,
Thou hast done thy glorious part,
And for thee old Erin prays now to God.

JOSEPH K. FORAN.

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Layal University, Quebec, 21st Nov., 1879.

THE IRISH PRISONERS

THE BALLA BALLA MEETING.

Protesting against the Coverament's Action - An open Gatbreak Anticipated-Wrongs and Sufferings of an Injured People - The Patriots Relensed - Charged with Sedition-The Home Bule Demonstration in Scot-

London, November 23 .- A great meeting was held to-day at Loonamoore, near Balla. Londen, President of the National Land League, of Mayo, Parnell, Gray, and other prominent gentlemen were present. Resolutions were passed protesting against the recent attempt of the Government to stifle the voice of constitutional agitation and drive the people to violence, also calling upon the people of Ireland to maintain the attitude of self-control which has hitherto characterized the movement, and carefully abstain from giving the Government excuse for inaugurating the policy of coercion, which they contemplate. Extraordinary precautions had been taken by the Government. More than a hundred policemen were stationed near the place of meeting, and some cavalry were in the vicinity ready for immediate action. Parnell spoke. Besides the above-mentioned resolutions, one was passed expressing great satisfaction that the intended evictions had been abandoned, and another encouraging the people to continue the agitation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILS

in the Balla district and adjoining counties. Eminent counsel have been engaged to defend the Sligo prisoners. It is expected by the Nationalists that the evidence of the Government short-hand writer, on which the whole case depends, will break down.

After the Balla meeting had terminated, at six this evening, hundreds then marched to the farm of Dempsey, the tenant who was to be evicted. Much excitement was manifested. A demonstration will be made on Sunday in Dublin, to commemorate the Manchester execution. Placards signed by Parnell and Davitt were extensively posted in Balla district, addressed to the men of Mayo, earnestly

counselling them to be dignified and orderly. The services of the Liberal member of Parliament, Callanin, have been retained in the detence of the Sligo prisoners. A large meeting of Irishmen and Irish sympathizers was held at Newcastle-on-Type on Satur-There were meetings also at Leeds and Manchester. There were only 300 present at Birmingham. The hall was crowded. Resolutions were passed

AGAINST THE ARREST OF DAVITT,

Daly and Killen. One of the greatest demonstrations ever held in Mayo was held at Swinford on Saturday. Twenty thousand farmers were present. Parnell spoke supporting the resolution condemning the action of the Government.

Cork, November 22 -A detachment of hussars left last night for Butlevant, in this country, supposed to be on account of urgent

special from Dublin, owied 22nd says there is quent speaker would have octained. The preferred to pay the full half two the reduced the Peruvian fleet to very insignate excitement over the news from Balla, said he was a tenant farmer, and had always, they preferred to pay the full half two A great demonstration was to be held here been on good turns with his landlord, even years' rent, due in November and begged nificant proportions.

to-day, and the people were to listen to an address from Mr. Parnell. Despatches indicative of an open out-break are coming in fast, and the people are crowding around the newspaper offices eager for news The peo-ple residing in the neighborhood of Balla have been gradually getting more excited, and to-day they are almost prepared

FOR OPEN RESISTANCE,

as they understand that a farmer was to be evicted by force for non-payment of rent. His case excited much sympathy as he was known to be personally unable to pay the rent, and the people consider that the landlerd was excessively and unnecessary cruel. It being known that Mr. Parnell was to address the meeting at Balla, large crowds of people were drawn together. They came full of the wrongs they believed they had endured, and the story of the eviction inspired them with sympathy for the sufferer, and means were immediately taken to defend the house from the officers of the law. The Sheriff called for assistance, and the Constabulary were ordered to aid the officers in the discharge of their duty. Troops have also heen ordered to fire on the people if any resistance is made. Affairs here have as umed such a threatening aspect that the Government officials are taking all necessary precautions to have sufficient troops on the ground to at once check any outbreak. The officers in command of the military in Ireland have received explicit instructions in relation to the measures they are take to assist in the protection of life and property.

TROOPS ARE HELD IN READINESS at all the local barracks to be moved at once in case of an outbreak. The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland has been given full power to act on the moment without waiting for instructions from England. The greatest precautions are being taken throughout Connaught and the centre of Ireland, but specially in the Counties of Sligo, Mayo and eitrim, and troops have been stationed at the principal market towns, ready to act at a moment's notice. The people are still quiet, but evident trouble is brooding, and some action will have to be taken by the English Government to relieve their grievances before the country can resume its peaceful aspect Preparations are being made at the various cavalry and infantry depots, and a number of regiments have received orders to be kept in readiness for transportation to Ireland at short notice. The landlords throughout Mayo and Sligo are beginning to feel very uncomfortable, and numerous applications have been made to the police authorities for protec-

THREATENING LETTERS,

the familiar warning of the Irish peasantry, are being received by agents and landlords, adorned, as usual, with coffins, death's head and cross-bones, and other signs emblemati of sudden death.

The tollowing is a more extended report of the great meeting held in the Rotunda, Dublin. on Friday night:—
Dublin, November 22—The meeting held

here to protest against the arrest of Davitt by his friends was the greatest popular demon stration of the kind held for many years in the Irish capital. To say that the great room of the Rotunda, the scene of the famous aggregate meetings in O'Connell's days, was ecowded to excess would give a very feeble picture of the scene. There were at least six thousand persons present in the immense hall, and all approaches to the place were densely thronged. Even Sackville s. reet and the neighboring thoroughfaces were crowded with those who were desirous to enter the Mayo, against the eviction of tenants who are Rotunda, but had not the slightest chance of outsining admission. Looking down from the platform the body of the hall seemed like a dense pavement of human heads. Now and then the enormous mass surged to and fro under the pressure of other contingents, vainly struggling to gain admittance.

THE ENTHUSIASM WAS INTENSE,

perhaps a little too boisterous, and the noise made it almost impossible at first for the speakers to be heard. Those close to the platform could, with close attention, hear the words of the speakers. Among the speakers present were Edmund Dwyer Gray, the Liberal Home Rule member for Tipperary, presiding; Mesers Parnell, Kirk, Fay, Biggar, J. Smyth, all members of Parliament; J. D. Sullivan, Sexten, Kenny, the Dillone, Egan, and other leading Home Ruters. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Mr. Edmund Gray He narrated in calm language the circumstances under which the arrested men had made the speeches that were incriminated. He denied that their words, when taken in conjunction with the circumstances under which they were spoken,

CAPABLE OF A CRIMINAL INTERPRETATION. He charged the Government with reckless and oppressive conduct in arresting the men while they themselves were doing nothing to relieve the misery that was spreading over the country. Mr. P. J. Smith, who was received with tremendous cheers, declared that he was proud to see such a meeting. It reminded him of former days, when the men of Dublin protested against deeds of oppression. Their countrymen had been struck down and flung into prison. He said that the language of the agitators had been misrepresented by the Government press. He denied that there was anything immoral or unconstitutional in wait till the usual time, but Flaherty pressed what they had said. Perlaps, indeed, their it on the score of convenience. Mr. Mac Derwords could be tortured into something against law. "In Ireland," said the speaker, "we are familiar with law which talk of distress among the Sligo farmers, there is not justice, but no jury can or was no suggestion of demanding any reducnot justice, but no jury can or will convict those men." The speaker was tion of rent, still less of paying none at all constantly interrupted by descening applause But Mr. MacDermott concluded to grant an by an audience who manifestly agreed with abatement. He called his Monasterdam ten every word he said. Mr George Kirk, mem- ants together to-day, told them that he would ber of Parliament for Louth, spake next. He grant a reduction of twenty per cent, but was is a plain but totcible speaker, but every word surprised on seeing a reluctance on the part he said came from his heart, and secured a of the tarmers to accept his offer. He ob-Naw York, November 23.—The Herald's more sympathetic audience than a more eleserved a certain hesitation and reticence that tained by the Chillans on sea, as they have had never before occurred. They said that aptured the Peruvian warship Pilcomsyo, and quent speaker would have obtained. He

watched the land movement attentively. His present. Mr. MacDermott seeing they were own circumstances told him that the so determined consented. Flaherty, who was poorer tenants had not a chance against present, hearing the landlord announce the the landlords. He was emphatically in favor or

A PEASANT PROPRIETARY,

where the man who tilled the soil owned it. Mr. Parnell then came forward. The scene was indescribable. The whole assemblage rose, cheering for several minutes. He spoke at times under evidently deep feeling. spoke of the arrests in words of touching sympathy, especially alluding to the courage displayed by Davitt. As he spoke a man leaned forward in the gallery, striving to catch the speaker's words. He was immediately recognized. It was O'Brien, the prison companion of Davitt after the Fenian movement arrests. He was eagerly cheered. Parnell resumed. He sketched the progress of the present agitation, aliuded to the many orderly meetings that had been held in every part of the country without the slightest disturbance of the public peace, proclaiming emphatically the will of

THE IRISH PEOPLE WOULD EVENTUALLY CONQUER. The arrests were proofs of this. The Government could not allow constitutional agitation, to which they had no answer. They were driven to repression, coercion, to the old ways of tyranby! What folly! They cannot put down people by seizing or making away with the leaders. For every man arrested there will be thousands who must be allowed to go free. No one man nor several men are necessary. What if they arrest them? Others abler, purer, braver, will rise up to take their places. And, what is more, they will succeed. To-morrow, continued the orator, there will be a great demonstration at Balla on the rights of the tenant farmers to remain on their own holdings. I expect this will be the crowning declaration in favor of the people to own the soil. Let the Irish people be only self-restrained. Let them not allow themselves to be

FORCED INTO ILLEGAL PATHS. This is the aim of the Government-that their courage should falter, and then would comthe secret society spy and informer, and they would fall easy victims. That had been the story which had been so often written in blood. Let them pledge themselves that there shall be nothing of all this-that no provocation shall drive them to illegal ourses. Only a little more time and patience. and we will set the crown upon this great movement by achieving the only and and aim which we have proposed to ourselves throughout, namely this:-

That the people of Ireland shall own the

soil of Ireland. Throughout the speech the interruptions of applause were incessant, the audience manispeaker, feelin sympathising with the pride in his leadership Parnell's last wordwere uttered with deep emotion and telling effect. Listening to them, and, looking at the speaker, it was impossible to doubt his sincerity. One felt as if he were in the presence really of the

CHOSEN LEADER OF THE IRISH NATION.

Other speakers tollowed, all tending to in-i-t that no arrest or opposition will dishearten the people or arrest the movement, which aims at planting permanently the Irish people on the Irish soil.

The meeting separated without any disurbance, cheering most enthusiastically for Parnell, who was escorted by an immensi crowd to his hotel. To-morrow he will ad dress the mass meeting at Balla, County unable to pay their rents. Mr. Parnell per sonally, it may be added, does not think his wn arrest probable. Reports have been circulated that the Irish and English legal at visers of the Government differ as to the ad visability of such a step. Two companies of soldiers have arrived at Boyle en route to Balla to be in readiness in the event of a disturbance. The agitators declare that the Government wishes to provoke a collision. The following account is from the tele-

graph despatches to the Mail:-WHY HIS EAR WAS CUT OFF.

Our Dublin correspondent says :- I have just had an interview with Mr. MacDermott. Q.C., respecting the agrarian ourrage perpetrated on Widne-day night at Monasterdam the particulars of which were forwarded to you yesterday. Mr. MacDarmott is a repre entative of one of the oldest families of Connaught and a cousin of the O'Connor Don He is a thorough representative Irishman. and a landlord at Anlace, where the Slige outrage took place. The townland of Monasterdam adjoins the walts of his desmesue. His tenants are all indurious and thrifty and fairly prosperous. and he is on friendly terms with all of them His practice is to collect in October the rentdue in the previous November, and many tenants, therefore, have eleven months in which to pay one-half of their rents, and five months for the other half. Mr. MacDer mott's tenants are Flaherty, the man who was outrageously attacked, and King his brotherin-law, both residing in the same house. On the first of October the two men called on Mr. MacDermott in order to trausact some busi ness relating to their farms. Flaherty pro duced the money and offered to pay the rent Mr. MacDermott said that he preferred to most hereupon yielded and received his full year's rent. Although there has been some need on good within which has remained and the second of t

when their interests did not agree. He had | that the other half should stand over for the reduction, asked whether the surplus he had already paid would be refunded, thereby dirclosing the fact that he had paid the full amount. Mr. MacDermott now remembers the looks of surprise and scowls in the faces of the other tenants. He refused to Flaherty the surplus. Mr. MacDermott said, thence the outrage on Fisherty on. Wednesday last A party of men with blackened faces dragged him out of the house, which is close to Mac-Dermott's gate, stripped him naked, cut a portion of his ear off, literally harrowed his back by flogging with hawthorn bushes, and then gave him back to his wife, who was nearly dead with terror.

Dublin, November 24 .- The Sligo prisoners were charged before the magistrates to-day with sedision. The enquiry will be very pro tracted. Mr. Parnell and a number of priests were present. No demonstration. The prisoners were brought to court nuder a heavy escort. Mr. Munroe, in opening the case for the prosecution, pointed out that sedition meant not only open violence, but anything calculated to incite disaffection or to set one class against another. He then proceeded to call evidence. Mr. Rea, a solicitor of Belfast, himself once a political prisoner, defended

THE PRISONERS ALL BOOKED WELL,

and shatted uncancernedly. The court reom was crowded, although admission tickets had been necessary. Mr. Lowden, counsel for Daly, applied for a copy of the notes which the Government shorthand writer had taken at the meeting. The application was granted, A number of policemen were examined to prove the general character of the Gurteen moeting, and

THE INCENDIARY WORDS

on which the statements against the prisoners were founded. In consequence of the magistrates leaving the Bench, a short pazer ensued, caused by the indisposition of a witness. Mr. Lowden applied for the release of the prisoners, as the magistrates left the Bench without adjourning the Court or remanding the prisoners. The application was overruled. Mr. Munroe, in describing the character of the meeting at Gurteen, alluded to the alleged use of inflammatory language, and to the presence of men

ARMED WITH IMITATION PIKES.

and carrying banners inscribed with disloyal mottoes. After the policemen present at the meeting had been examined, Mr. Munroe applied for the committal of laly, who was accordingly committed for trial, ball being accepted. Killen and Davitt were remanded for further examination. On the news of Daly's liberation reaching Castlebur there

REJOICINGS AND ILLUMINATIONS

prepared for his arrival. Mayo will insist upon his being its future representative in Parliament. Daty was required to give £500 security and

find two sureties in £250 each to answer the charge against him at the next Assizes

Lospos, November 24 - Agreat demonstraion took place at Dundee, Scotland, to-night. 3,000 were a resent. A resolution condemued he arrest of the Sligo prisoners.

The prominent Home Ruler, whose presence Lord Beaconofield requested at his official esidence on Saturday, is Phillip Callan, member for Dundalk. Callan laid before Lord Benconsfield the results of a minute personal x mination in the north-west and western districts of Ireland, which showed that the farmers and laborers in the remote mountainnemstricts needed help in the way of both

A VOICE FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 24. -At a meeting of Chicago Irishmen yesterday, one of the speaken with whom most of the audience seemed to agree, said he hoped no Irishman in Amerca, whatever his private sentiments might be, would embarrass the agitators in Ireland y rash, useless and foolish utterances. A committee of nine was appointed to secure a hall and decide on the time for holding a furnre meeting, and prepare an address asking contributions to the cause of the oppressed tenants.

THE CHILI-PERUVIAN WAR. Pitched Battle before Iquique-Dis-

antrous Defeat of the Peruvian Allies. London, November 24 - Despatches received to-day from Valparaiso confirm the anticipations which have been entertained for ome time concerning the result of the land buttle between the united forces of Peru and Bolivia and the Chilian army. A pitched battle has been foug t before Iquique, which has resulted in a crushing and overwhelming defeat of the allied armies. The defeat of the allies was most disastrous, and if the desputches are to be fully credited, near y me-half of the Peruvian and Bolivian troops are destroyed. The generalship of the Unilian commanders proved to be far supeior to that of their autagonists, and the mavery of the allies was not a sufficient match for the skill of their opponents. The 10, ularity of the Government, in consequence of this splendid victory, is greatly enhanced, and journals which sought to dissuade the Government from aggressive military measures, are now suffering under the weight of a reversal of public feeting. The effect of this erious loss upon the war spirit of the Peruvian people is very depressing, and it is not improbable that preparations for the purchase of a substitute of the Huascar, for which sufficient minds had already been raised, will give place to a general desire for peace on the hest obtainable terms. This disposition is all the more strengthened by the victories ob-

OUR QUESEC LETTAR.

The Flections-The News from Ireland-Morneigneur Cazean-The Catholic School Commissio eers

Quabsc, Nov. 22, 1879.

The elections in Levis County resulted, as already foretold, in a victory for Paquet. he prestige attached to holding a portfolio, with all the supposed power possessed by a Minister of the Crown, was too much in accordance with the pushing and self-aggrandizing views of so ambitions a constituency as Point Levis. The Conservatives are now firmly seated in power; some of the more reckless of the party have been put aside; nevertheless there is considerable alarm among many people on account of the great influence over the party by a certain railway contractor of very uneavory reputation. It the Government will drive all vampires of that description from their doors, and give evidence of a desire for honest administration and fair play to all nationalities, I for one am prepared to bury the hatchet, and give the Chaplean-Robertson Cabinet a fair trial.

The news from Ireland is of a very startling description, and has moved our people in sterling old Quebec to the core. It is time now for our people to be up and doing. An Association should be formed in every locality to raise a fund for our kith and kin beyond the sea. At the small contribution of tweatyfive cents per month I think we could raise a million subscribers on this continent, whose subscriptions would thus aggregate to an annual sum of three million dollars, and in no case be a perceptible loss to the individual donor. I submit this idea to my computriots in Montreal and Quebec for their consideration. Something must be done and that quickly.

In a very short time Monsigner Cazenu V G., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood. You are aware of the noble efforts of the venerable priest to save the orphans of the dying leish exiles in the terrible year of '47. Over 700 orphans were cared for by this Christian philanthropist with keen parental supervision; his loving eyes never left them in their youth or mature age, and of the whole anmber there were but two that disappointed his expectations. A movement is now on foot among the Irish people of Quebec to give the noblehearted priest a suitable expression of their appreciation of his charitable deeds to their poor countrymen. I have no doubt your ditorial columns will remind our people in Montreal of what we owe to Monsiguor Cazean, and stir them to join in with us in paying a tribute of Irish love on the occasion of his golden jubilee.

I see you are pitching into the School Commissioners. Go in strong. That magni- 8 o'clock the train started, and four police feent pile on St. Catherine street, coupled agents accompanied the Imperial party as far with the other actions of the Commissioners as the Spanish frontier. in general, has always struck me as worthy of the very many intellectual individuals who of Montijo died yesterday, and before the arvalue their libraries by the ong on the rival of ex-Empress Eugenie. books, and whose reading i to extrasive that an old backgammon box fo uently foes duty on the shelf for Hume's Eu. 1 ะาดลนะโบร are all very fine fellows, b 'my primary education was received from more schoolwho did not pendulate in granditoquent exrules of Lindly Murray, but like a plain, bonest man, talked in a plain, intelligible be trying to make philosophers of youngsters

before their time.

The Comic Papers. (From Pun h.)

my wrist is so tired that I must really rest a

Question .- A correspondent wants to know whether letters unduly delayed in their transit either Germany or Austria, but others think through the Post Office, cutail any charge for overwait.

Custodine Custodes.—What Sir Garnet will want to keep the Transvoul quiet :- A Pretorian Guard. But that will be according to Imperial precedent.

A HOUSE THAT QUORT TO BE MOVED -The Standard tells us the present Parliament has another good year in run. Funch would rather put it, " has another bad year to stand

AN IRISH CONTRADICTION.-In Ireland it is verdict in agrarian cases. And yet the very difficult to get twelve men to agree to a class from which the juries are taken eviprudence!

BOARDING FOR BABIES .- It might be too truly said that "Boarding-out" in the case of poor children is apt to be very soon followed by "Boarding-in." Except where, as is too common, the baby-farmer fails to provide

(From Fun.)

A young rebel save that during the holidays he is going to Boxmoor.

STARTLING PHENOMENON. - The match was somewhere. in the room, yet at the same time it had gone out.

A SEA JOKE WITH VERY LITTLE SALT IN IT. -During a recent voyage the least lovely lady on board a Cunard liner was ungallantly called the Plain of Marathon.

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EX-EMPRISS EUGENIE.

A Touching Scene in Paris-Death of the Empress' Mother Bosore Arriving at Her Bednide.

Paris, November 22.-As soon as the news arrived here that the Countess Montije, the mother of the ex-Emgress Eugenie, was dying at Madrid, it was expected that her daughter would pass hastily through this city on her way to her mother's bedside. It was even announced that she would leave Parisyesterday morning. Nevertheless, the Empress spent the whole day at the residence of the Due de Mouchy, Prince Murat's sou-iulaw, tended most affectionately by the Duchess had M'lle Lherminst. The Princess . Mathilde called on her at one o'clock, but wasnot received. Then came Prince Napoleon, who was more successful in obtaining an audience. The Empress talked with him for half an hour. She told him she had now put all thought of politics aside, and had ne-care for anything but the memory of her dead son. When the Prince returned to his. carriage he was paintutly affected. At five o'clock the ex-Queen of Spain asked urgently that she be admitted to the Empress' presence. She was at once admitted. The meeting of these two royd mothers-one childless, the other with her son seated upon a throne, and hourly waiting for his bride, was very touching to the few who were privileged to see it. Queen Labella stayed nearly half an hour, and at six the Empress dined with the Duchesse de Mouchy, Mile. Lherminat, Comte de Brissac and Vicomte de Turenno. Her Majesty started for Orleans Station at seven. Her suite followed in three carriages. They drove rapidly through the streets, and it was noticed that the Empress, seeming to be wholly absorbed in her thoughts, never glanced at the familiar spots where the happy days of her life were spent. When they reached the station at a quarter before eight, their arrival was expected by nobody, and not even the station master knew anything but the fact that a sleeping car had been ordered for unknown persons. But as soon as they alighted, the news that it was the Empress ran round the station, and all the railway employees crowded to the door of the car. They stood there silently, with hats upraised. Most of them had seen that face as it looked out from a carriage in their midst on days of the Emperor's fetc. Most of them compared its beauty, so well remembered, with the wan and baggard look that it wore now. Indeed, the Emprese is changed beyond expression of words. Her form is bent, and she is prematurely old. No demonstration was made by the spectators. At

Madaid, November 23.—Dawager Countess

An Ominous Announcement. I am assumed (says a London Correspondant) that confirmation has been received at master, one who called home it such, and Downing street from the British Embassy in St Petersburg of the ominous announcement pressions from vulgar fractions to the rigid | made in a Paris paper, that the State arms factories throughout the Russian Empire have been ordered to suspend all private contracts, manner, suitable to our youthul in-tellects. If our brains were sluggish arsenels are employed night and day in the warmed them up from below, production of Berdan rifles and cannon of all That humble schoolmaster is now a wealthy | calibres for the Government. The British merchant, his son has just been called to the Government have received distinct warning, Irish bar. Fifteen year- ago I stood in his both from the Muscovite capital and from office to bid him farewell before leaving my | Berlin, that Russia has on foot some great ennative land. He woung my two bands and terprise which bodes no good to this country. the tears rolled down his cheeks as he recalled I venture to state positively that this is the the days when I was one of his lisping curly- tenor of the monitions received. As you may headed scholars. That man was worth a have noticed, there is a great change in the dozen of your professors, and though his tone in which the Austro-German alliance scholars were not magnified into students is now discussed. The premature jubilees they were well fitted for the stordy war of life | raised over an understanding of which no-Give the boys good schooln asters and don't thing was or is known to outsiders, even to our Cabinet Ministers, having given place to caution, and almost distruct. We do not like these exchanges of friendly greatings between the Kaiser and the Czar, falling all of a sudden just when we expected to find Alexander the Second sulking in Livadia, and the menaces of the Russian press FEMALE DENTISTRY .- "It's nearly out; but growing more violent towards the treacherous Tenton. Some of us believe that the military

preparations Russia is making with such feverish haste are in view of a struggle with we are likely to learn more about them ourselves than any others. Mhere is much uneasiness about the real progress of events in Central Asia. This fueling is cause chiefly by the conflicting statements which are current respecting the Russian movements. Drop in at one centre of political gos-in and you find stark incredulity concerning Kauffmann and his mission of Indian invasion. Elesewhere you find a serious impression that Russia had turned her strength towards India, that the two armies of Lomakin and Tergusakoff are grim realities, and that the weight of the Russian armies and arsonals will be dipessimists go the length of declaring dently make a careful study of the jury's by the Turcomans and of Russian defeats by the Turcomans and of Russian repulse are inventions of the enemy, designed to throw us off our guard, and enable him to coil himself for the spring. This sort of finessing shows the extravagant lengths to which some of us carry the superstition of Muscovite cunning To others of us the despatches of Mr. O'Donovan from the Russian camp at Tchikislar, and the rage of the Bussian Press against Germany and Austria tell a different story. But all the same; and whatever view people take there is a general opinion that we are not far from a great outbreak of trouble

> Rumor has it that Charlebois & Co. are lowest for the British Columbia Section, Canada Pacific Railway, and A. P. Macdonald & Co. second lowest. The figures are in the I negliborhood of nine millions.

AM CC.LO PENETT

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD: Author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Gray," &c.

CHAPTER XXVI.—CONTINUED. "She shall be no bride of yours, Lord Dane,

said William, a radiant expression lighting his countenance. "Not at least if I can prevent it, and I think I shall have her voice on my side. Be firm, my darling," he whispered. bending lower; put your trust in me, and be-lieve that I will make good all the words I have ever said to you. Though indeed" he called out, as he walked away with Mr. Blair, who had come up, "Should things turn out as—as—they may, there does, I fear, stand a chance that you may be Lord Dane.'

Maria could neither understand the words nor the expression of his face, save that it spoke of deep, earnest love for her. She turned toward her home, and Lord Dane, all fire, strode by her side.

"No, no; I will never mistrust him," Maria was repeating over to her own heart. "The instinct that attracted me to him first, whispering that I might confide in him as I would in myself, that he was true as steel, stands by me still. Let the whole world turn against him, I will not. Was it unmaidenly to say what I did? Lord Dane should not have provoked me; and this dreadful fear, which I dare not mention, as to the real truth of last night's work, is terrifying me beyond control.

news?" he began, when he was still some yards from them. "One of my servants declares that Lydney is at liberty, and walking about unmolested; he ran home hastily to

his steps. Maria stopped also. "I was coming to inform you. The police have set him at liberty on their own responsibility."

Squire Lester looked as though he could not understand. The police set at liberty a prisoner who had broken into his honse, and

to allow for my thus speaking to you. tor her, as Miss Lester, or as my future wife. Had she permitted me to remonstrate against it, I should not have called upon you to do

"How could you, for shame, suffer him to speak to you?" demanded Mr. Lester, turning his angry face on Maria.

"Papa," she answered, in a low tone "he is "Your warrant for saying so, young lady?" Mr. Lester contemptuously rejoined.

"I have none that I can give; I have only the conviction of my own heart," she answered, much distressed.

prison myself. Last night's work shall be in-

burst into tears. "You don't know what my life."

But, understand, Bruff, it will involve as Wilfred over the knocks at the door, reconstruction with the window before she would

Lester in consternation. "Are you going the cliff."

"I dare not say what I mann-I dare not say it. But, no path if you have any regard for your own honor and happiness, you will not bress for an investigation into last night's

She retreated toward the house as she spoke, sobbing grievously. Mr. Lester

or can she have become so enthralled by that cursed adventurer as to fear his being brought to public punishment?" soliloquized Mr. Lester, while Lord Dane tossed his haughty head, and curled his lip with withering scorn.

CHAPTER XXVII.

It was evening, and Lawyer Apperly was walking at a strapping pace toward Dane Castle. Not to call upon its master—for Lord Dane and Mr. Lester, and several more dons of the vicinity were assembled in Danesheld, at a county-dinner, and the fact was wellknown. Airing himself at the castle-gate in the cold-a pastime he rather ravored-was been. You must get this box for us out of Mr. Bruff. He gave the good-evening to the the castle to-night." lawyer as the latter came up.
"Good-evening, Bruff," was the response.

"I want you to put on your top-coat and take | the castle. Mr. Apperly explained, at a sign a walk with me."

what can he want with me? He is not taken ill, is he?" he added more quickly—the idea

occurring to him. "He is very ill," gravely responded Mr. Apperly. "I am not sure that he is not ill

him?" demanded Bruff. "Where's helving? who is with him? Never mind my coat. When he stepped into his carriage here, an hour ago, he was perfectly well."

"Now, don't put yourself in a flurry, Bruff," returned the lawyer; "ill though he is, that will do him no good. He has need of your

closing the castle gate and turning toward Danesheld, side by side with Mr. Apperly. "Mercy prevent anything happening to him! He's the last of the race, and the title would ecome extinct.

"A sad calamity that," remarked Mr. Apperly, taking a pinch of snuff." "You are attached to the Danes, Bruff."

perly, serving them so long. I wonder who would have the Castle then? The crown, or

broke in Bruff. "I was standing at the gate, sire, like you found me to-night, only that I a livid hue. I did not like to accost him, he conceive." seemed so scared so strange; he looked for all the world like a man who-'

like Mr. Herbert. But the rest are dead and cepted Mitchel for tenant, under the old lord's gone, and he is Lord Dane. He is a good mas approbation, and the deposit was .paid; my

deem yourself bound to serve them or the

Dane in that case," debated Bruff, after a minute given to eensideration.

Bruff. "But where's the use of reaping up impossible speculations, sir?"

ishment. "Have you then taken my lord there? What in the name of stupidity, did they do that for? If they moved him at all, they should have brought him home."

Mr. Apperly said little more. Arrived at the Sailor's Rest, he marshalled Bruff upstairs and introduced him to the chamber. Bruff cast an impatient glance around; he saw Ravensbird, young Mr. Lydney, and some one seated on the sofa, whom he took but a

steps alone, and stood before Bruff with a smile. Bruff's face grew long as he gazed, and he backed against the wall.

"Don't you know me, Bruff? I am real flesh and blood. "It's---its the living image of what Mr.

Bruit, staring from one to another in hopeless perplexity. "But it can't be." Yes it can, Bruff. Mr. Harry was not

killed by his fall over the cliff, and Mr. Harry is alive still. I thought you would have known me better."

very hands trembled with emotion, as he knelt down before Lord Dane. "My lord! my true and veritable lord! I do know you now?" he uttered, the tears streaming down his cheeks. "Old Bruff has lived long enough now that he will see one

of the real family reigning at the castle!" Lord Dane extended his hand, and bade

him rise. "I shall never reign there, and you will not serve me Bruff; for, to the best of my belief, kitchen wladow to peep out and see who it a few days will see me where I am supposed to be—in the castle-crypt. But," added Lord Dane, motioning his son toward him, and rushing in here and held the door to. I resting his hand upon his shoulder, "I hope you will serve another, as truly and loyally as he would not speak, but he was certainly agi-you would serve me. This will be the castle's future lord.'

" He is-"Another Geoffry, Bruff; the Honorable Geoffry William Lydney Dane; he is my only son. Be faithful to him, for his father and grandfather's sake."

his delighted eyes glistening; "the first time suppose that he might have gone out to-day, he ever came to the castle, I saw he was born and learned the details, but he did not, I can declare it. You can never be repaid." to be a chieftain. Miss Dane declared he was never believe that Mr. Lydney is guilty; and like my lady; she did indeed!"

"Like my mother? Yes, the resemblance has struck me; but he has the high Dane dare to beard me, I will convey this man to | features, too. I am dying, Bruff; and I require a service at your hands first. Will you execute it?"

"Ay, my lord; anything for you and yours. "Oh, papa, don't, don't!" uttered Maria, "Ay, my lord; anything for you and yours. clinging to him as if to hold him back, as she Though it should be to the laying down of

bring to light. Has it never struck you that treachery to him at the castle. We must holtering from the window before she would terrupted; "it may never come. All this meet treachery with treachery. He has been treacherous to me and now comes my turn. You don't ask who it was who sent me over

> "It was Herbert Dane. But not in treachis done and over; but something else remains. Where's that box, Bruff?"

"The missing box?" said Bruff, shaking his head. "My lord, I don't know; I have never known."

" It was my box, Bruff, and my mother's before me. You have seen it many a time. There is not the least doubt that Herbert Dane recognized it on the beach, and has got it in the castle. Now, that box I must obtain. I have a detective at work, but it has struck us that you may serve the cause more effectually than he; though he seems a keen man, does Blair."

"Blair! Blair a detective! What does your lordship say?"!

unsuspicious of the fact as you may have

Bruff was wandering out to sea again. did not believe the box was, or could be, in from Lord Dane.

"In the death-room there is the trestlecloset, Bruff, and in the trestle-closet there's a secret hiding-place. The box, we think, is in it. If found to be there, will you get it here

"Yes, I will," replied Bruff. "If the box is my lord's he has a right to it; and I look upon myself as his retainer now, not Mr. Herbert's."

A little conversation, and their plans were

Bruff and Apperly proceeded at once to the castle-a man waiting outside it with a truck. Bruff held the keys of the death-room, and he admitted Mr. Apperly to it through the outer passage, where they were not likely to be met by any of the servants; and Lord Dane was safe at the dinner. The lawyer pressed the spring in the closet: and the side slowly

They found themselves in a room, seven yards square, a room where an immense booty could have been stowed away, had smugglers ever so willed it. It was empty now, save for one small object in the middle---the missing

contrived to wrench back its lid. He had found, however, what he had not bargained for-an hermetically sealed case inside, which he had not yet succeeded in opening. Probably he had wanted tools and opportunity; possibly, having it safely in his possession, he

did not haste to penetrate its contents. "l'll tell you what," said Bruff. "He must have lugged this in here himself at the moment of its arrival, while I was seeing the was talking to a friend, and my lord came up miller's men out. Though how he could have

thing," returned the lawyer. "When he re"Had seen a ghost," interrupted the lawyer. cognized that box as Captain Dane's the very and he standing at it, rose before her eyes, and

lord turns it all topsy turvy as soon as he comes into power, gives it to Ravensbird, and "Could the old family—any one of them comes into power, gives it to Ravensbird, and rise from their graves to life, should you I had my trouble and some cost for my pains. Steady, Bruff; get firm hold of the end. The case is of lead, you see; it is that which causes it to be so heavy."

Just about the time that they were moving quitting her own house for a hasty visit to vail. her brother's. She had not seen her father since the afternoon when he sent her to her room. Whether the mandate implied that she was to keep it exclusively until restored to favor, she did not know; had it been so, she was too miserable to obey. That Wilfred ing, but who did not appear to be in a hurry had been the real criminal of the preceding to remember his appointment. night, she had little doubt, and the fears, the distress that haunted her, nearly drove her what Mr. Lester had called her-mad. She did not not dare to hint at her suspicions to her father; she believed he might be capable of prosecuting Wilfred; but, ever and anon, in the midst of her sick suspense, there would rush over her a vision of hope of brightness-that, after all, she was judging him wrongly; that he was not, and could not be guilty of so base a deed.

Have you ever felt the rack of suspense, reader? How far more terrible it is to endure than the actual reality? Then you can understand why Maria Lester stole out of her own house, almost like a criminal, hoping to gain some tidings, some little word of certainty, whether it might be of good or of evil. did she go for five minutes to her brother's.

It was a dark night, but she took no attendant. Was she not about to visit her proscribed brother? was she not disobeying commands in going out at all? She drew a veil over her face, and walked swiftly along.

"Where is Wilfred?" asked Edith glancing

nervously around the room. "He has just stepped out to take a walkexpecting, I fancy, to meet Mr. Lydney," replied Edith. "I do not think he is very well."

"Who? Wilfred?' "I mean Wilfred. He has been in quite a nervous state all day; actually nervous, Ma.ia. So extraordinary for Wilfred, who is naturally careless and calm." "Nervous in what manner?" asked Maria.

her heart beating. "Disturbed; restless. When people have might be; once there was a loud knock; he happened to be in the passage, and he came asked what he feared? what was the matter?

at his own shadow." Terrible confirmation! Maria sat on, feeling frightened at her own. Mrs. Lester at the real offender." resumed.

"Maria, what can be the true meaningthe facts of that business last night at the hall? Wilfred will not say a word. Any one would he has been released from custody

"Yes, he is released," murmured Maria. "Upon what grounds? That his innocence

has been indisputably proved?" "Sarah, too, has been in rather a queer way all day," pursued Edith. "When she heard that Mr. Lydney was arrested, it put her out unaccountably, for she has taken a wonderful fancy to him. And she has seemed as fidgetty Mr. Lester to give you to me." open it to any one."

"Was Wilfred out last night?" inquired Maria; in a low tone.

"Well, now, that's what I'm unable to tell | not to sacrifice myself for him." you. I went to bed very early, and fell into one of those sound sleeps from which you do not wake easily: I suppose it is my weakness sleeping itself off. Wilfred was in bed when had gone eleven. But, Maria, there was a tone in his voice which did not sound a true one, and I fancied he might be deceiving me; so I asked Sarah, and she answered in that cross way she has, when put out, 'What should have taken him out?' Between the

two I can get at nothing satisfactory. Maria rose. In her desperate fear she would have put the question plainly to Wilfred, could she have seen him, and implored him to tell her the best and the worst; but it was uncertain what time he might come in, and she did not like to remain out long, not caring that Lady Adelaide should miss her. She wished Edith good-night; and Sarah, nearing her departure, went to the front door and opened it.

"It's quite dark, Miss Lester. Shall I put on my bonnet and run with you?"

"Oh, no, it will not do to leave your mistress alone, and I shall be home in a trice. You don't happen to know which way my you seem to possess the power of persuading brother is walking, I suppose, Sarah? I would meet him if I could, for I wish to speak to him."

"No, miss; I don't know. I wish I did," she added, in a marked manner.

"Why?" distinctly asked Maria. "Because I should be apt to go after him and pull him home: he is safer at home than out," was the woman's emphatic reply.

" Was he out last night?" inquired Maria, speaking in the strong impulse of the moment; and she knew that Sarah was faithful; she knew also that she was not blind to the doings of Wilfred.

"He was out," answered Sarah, sinking her voice. "And if he cannot be stopped at his game, Miss Lester, he'll come to-to-something bad."

"Sarah! I am sure you know all," she wailed. "Where was he?" "I know pretty well. Folks must be sharp to deceive me where my suspicions are

wakened. But it's not for your ears, Miss Lester." "My suspicions are awake, too, Sarahawake to dread, to agony," she whispered. "Tell me what you know. It will be more kind to me than the letting me remain in sus-

pense." had gone up to bed, and he never came in again till two o'clock, or past, and it was Mr. Lydney who brought him to the door," said without further circumlocution.

" His hat? What do you mean?" "There had been black crape pinned on the inside of it," she proceeded. It had been torn out, but the pins and the edge was left."

Maria raised her trembling hand to her damp brow. The avowal was nothing more than her fears had suggested, but it turned

"A ghost," uttered Bruf, disdainfully; uncertainty of what was turning up, and what she felt that she would willingly sacrifice her will be a man who has not many hours off his death-bed, I was going to say. Some sudden pain or inward illness must have attacked him. General it's the same thing now. Pray goodness he gets over it?"

"I did not fancy you owned any ultra of ondness for his lordship."

"Not as I did for the past family," spokes. "He could do a pairty trick or two, goodless for his lord, and or Mr. Harry. I never did greatly; the same dead and cepted Mitchel for tenant, under the old lords

Maria hesitated, deliberating whether it were better, should they be met that she wend willingly sacrifice her were deliberating to pair in the last she wend willingly sacrifice her were better, should they be met that she wend willingly sacrifice her were better, should they be met that she wend willingly sacrifice her were better, should they be met that she wend willingly sacrifice her were better, should they be met that she wend willingly sacrifice her were better, should they be met that she wend will may seem abroad after dark, with William Lydney, and I burnt the mastry or by herself. However, the distance was so, who appeared somewhat given to aggravation edge of crape, added Sarah. "And, I'm sure or by herself. However, the distance was so, who appeared somewhat given to aggravation. He deem him in his companion. He deem him of the distance was so, who appeared somewhat given to aggravation were better, should they be met that she wend with William laydney, and I burnt the mastry or by herself. However, the distance was so, who appeared somewhat given to aggravation that she meads or objection. He deem him in his companion. The distance was so, who appeared somewhat given to aggravation that she meads or objection. He distance was so, who appeared somewhat given to aggravation that she meads or objection. He distance was so, who appeared somewhat given to aggravation that she meads or objection. He dista

dread. In every tree she feared an enemy, in every turn of the road an ambush-the officers of justice, as Sarah called them, watching for her brother. She was in view, of her own home, and was passing the corner of the wood where Tiffle was wont to favor young Shad with her presence, when she came upon a tall, still figure, gathered under the shade of the trees. At the first movement she the box, or a little earlier, Maria Lester was thought is was Wilfred, and threw up her

"Is it you? out here alone?"

The speaker was William Lydney... He took Maria's hand in his, and told her he was looking for her brother, who promised to meet him somewhere about there that even-"I have been to his house," she answered,

and going there, did not desire any of the servants to attend me. I—I— "You are ill-or agitated?" he rejoined,

perceiving that she could scarcely speak. Which is it, Maria?" "Both, both!" she uttered, giving vent to the feelings that so terribly oppressed her. Oh, William, tell me the truth about last

night! The suspense is killing me." "The truth! You do not doubt me, Maria?" "Doubt you!" she echoed, clasping his hand between hers in her heart's trust, in her deep agitation. "I know that you are the firmest friend man can possess—that you have suffered this guilt to rest upon yourself to shield Wilfred. It was he who was the housebreaker last night. He was one of those men with the crape on their faces! he had crape on his! it has been told to me beyond dispute. I suspect that you followed him to draw him out of the crime."

He did not answer. " Will you not let there be confidence between us, Mr. Lydney? It will not betray to me more of my brother than I already

"Call me William! call me William!" he before. You are right. Wilfred did so far forget himself as to join those men—or rather get them to join him. The knowledge that they had entered the hall came to me in a singular manner, and I made speed to enter it also, with the view of getting Wilfred out of it. But I arrived when the deed was done. Wilcome to the door, he has started to the | fred was already gone. I found him, tore the | And she may not be at home!" crape from his hat, and saw him safely home.

That's the whole truth, Maria." "And his object? That deed?"

William nodded. "As I supposed. Did he get it?" " He did."

"Papa has not discovered its loss then?" "No! I gathered that this morning. Had he done so, it might have helped him to guess

" And you have generously borne the odium to shield him! you are bearing it still. While Danesheld is calling you thief, adventurerturning you from its doors. If they did but know what they are doing? and I may not

"I am amply repaid now," he whispered, as he threw his arm around Maria, and drew her beside him. "Let them say of me what they will, so long as you will be my heart's confident, and take my part, their words fall on me

as the idle wind. "But I cannot take it openly." "That will come yet, Maria. A little time,

my dearest, a very little time, and I may ask "Oh, William, do not speak of it," she in-

upon me touching Wilfred, now it is a certainty, I have asked myself whether I ought "Sacrifice yourself in what manner?"

"By marrying Lord Dane," she whispered, throwing her two hands before her face, as one does in mortal pain. "My father hinted to me that it should be the means of making his peace with Wilfred; he said that on my wedding-day, he would restore Wilfred to favor, and allow him an income.'

For a single minute, William Dane held a battle with himself, whether he should not confide to Maria who he really was. But he remembered the word passed to his father, not to breathe a word of his rank until he could

assume it, and he resisted the temptation. "Maria," he gravely said, "you have trusted me before, trust me still. Mr. Lester's wish that you should become Lord Dane's wife, does not arise from any particular love for him, but for his rank, his wealth, his social position. I believe that, as my wife, your position will not be inferior to what it would be as his, and that Mr. Lester will acknowledge the fact. Promise me that until the relative merits of myself and Lord Dane can be publicly compared, you will hold yourself

She lifted her eyes to his in the starlighf. "I do not know what there is about you, but me against my judgment. I do promise." "I must have another boon from you yet,

Maria---the permission to speak to Mr. Lester as soon as I shall find myself in a position to do so. Give it me now, and set my heart at rest."

"But that will imply-it will be giving you

Maria stopped; she could not get on. "It will imply that I am dearer to you than any one on earth; it will be giving me the aide, in her wrath. "Unhand that young hope of proving my love and gratitude to you lady, sir. Quit his arm, Miss Lester. Do throughout my whole life," he softly whispered, as he, for the first time, pressed his lips to hers. "My darling, give it me."

"Yes, yes, she answered, her heart wildly They stood a moment in silence. Maria broke it.

"I do not know why I trust you. We were, until recently, strangers. I know nothing of who you really are; and yet I do revere and confide in you above all, under God. But you may say I am lightly won."

"When I do say it, then reproach me," he answered with emotion. "With God above us, and those bright stars, his witnesses, hear me vow to you that truly and fervently as I shall undertake to cherish and love you at the altar, so will I do it all the more fervently as the years go on. You may register the vow. Maria, for it shall be sacredly kept."

"Ah! thereby hangs a joke," he laughed. Perhaps you may have no choice yet."

"Choice between becoming my wife and Lady Dane." William, I cannot understand you."

Maria healtated, deliberating whether it

were doing anything very wrong the reader must decide for himself. They had all but reached the gate when two persons came hastilly out of it, and faced them---hir. Apperly

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE box had arrived in triumph at the Sailor's Rest. Covered over with a cloth, that it might not attract attention going in. and so set gossips' tongues to work before their legitimate time, it was lifted from the truck and up the stairs. Lord Dane's mouth worked convulsively as he saw it, saw that the leaden case was intact, for now any doubts that might have arisen reflecting on his much loved son were dispelled forever. He silently leaned back on the sofa, covered his face, and gave thanksgiving to God.

But, just previously to this, William had zone out, on the fruitless errand of meeting Wilfred Lester, who never came to his appointment. He met Maria instead; which was perhaps, to him quite as satisfactory. Anxious enough, though, was he to see Wil fred, to get a promise from him, if possible, that he would henceforth forswear these disgraceful and dangerous escapades-for that was his hope and purpose. The previous night, or rather early morning, when he had found Wilfred in the shrubs, escaping from his father's house, and had hurried him to his home, he asked him to appoint an interview, for that was no moment for speaking, and Wilfred had done so for the following night after dark. "Somewhere in the road skirting the wood near the hall," he named; he probably teared that a chance word might reach the ears of Edith, did he fix it at his own home. It thus happened that when the box came in, William was absent.

"Put it there for security," said Lord Dane, indicating a closet at the toot of his bed, "and give the key into my possession. That may prove a safer stronghold than the secret closet at the castle; it is certainly a more hastily exclaimed. "The name sounds legitimate one. And now, Apperly, do me a sweeter to me from your lips than it ever did favor; go and get Lady Adelaide here." "Lady Adelaide Lester! To-night, my

lord ?" "I have a fancy for seeing her. I shall see everybody by degrees, now the box is found. What's the hour?"

"It's between eight and nine. What shall I say to Lady Adelaide to induce her to come? "Anything you please, save telling her who it is that wants her. It is the evening of all others that she is likely to be home, and the evening when she could best come. This

county party takes the husbands, and the wives are solitary." Mr. Apperly proceeded to the hall, and was shown into Lady Adelaide's presence, who was alone. He had been concocting his tale as he went along. What her ladyship should think of him afterward he little heeded; all

his business was to obey Lord Dane. "An old friend of mine come to Danesheld, and lying ill at the Sailor's Rest-and wants to see me instantly!" cried Lady Adelaide. "I never heard of such a thing!" "I may go turther than an old friend, my

lady, and say a relation," pursued Mr. Apperly. "I beg your ladyship not to delay; I will attend you thither.' "But I never heard such a thing," she re-

However, Mr. Apperly contrived to gain his point, and she went off with him. It was at this juncture that they met William Lydney and Maria. "Ah. ha. Mr. William, so we have

you, have we," cried the lawyer, while Lady day, since this new and dreadful fear has been | Adelaide stood in speechless astonishment "Beauing about the young ladies, sir. I shall acquaint Lord Dane." Now, of course, the words "acquaint Lord Dane" bore very different sounds for their several hearers. William only laughed; Maria's pulses beat with confusion; Lady

Adelaide in her pride, resented the indecorous familiarity. "Do I see you here, Miss Lester?" she haughtily asked. "And with that man?"

Maria would have withdrawn her arm from Mr. Lydney's. He would not suffer it; he held her under his protection, and stood with her, frank and upright, before Lady Adelaide. "Mamma, I have been to Wilfred's, I had an urgent reason tor going," she said, ner voice

trembling. "It was but at the corner, here, in returning, that I met Mr. Lydney." "Degenerate girl! you had better take up your abode with Wilfred; two choice scions of one stock !" retorted Lady Adelaide. "My house shall not much longer hold you, or my children be disgraced by your companion

ship," "Your ladyship will at least show her an asylum a short while yet," spoke William, and his words and tone were harsh with mockery.

"Until what, may it please you, sir?" asked Lady Adelaide, in the same bitter tone, for he had paused in hesitation.

"I was about to say until Lord Lane shall remove her from it," he replied, bending forward till his face nearly touched Lady Adelaide's, as if he would speak for her ear alone. Maria felt utterly confounded at the words. while Mr. Apperly enjoyed the scene amazingly, and understood the allusion to "Lord

Dane." He saw how matters stood between the heir and Maria Lester. "How dare you presume to speak thus familiarly of Lord Dane?" cried Lady Adelaide, in her wrath. "Unhand that young

"In obedience to you, her stepmother, she

shall do it," quietly returned William. He released Maria, but continued to walk by her side the few steps that intervened between them and the gate. Lady Adelaide sailed majestically past them, and rang a violent peal on the bell.

"Show Miss Lester in-doors," she authoritatively cried, as one of the men-servants came flying to answer it. "And now, sir," she added, to William, "have the goodness to remove yourself from before the hall, or you may be breaking into it again, as you did last night."

"You will think better of me sometime Lady Adelaide," he answered, without the slightest resentment in his tone, as he raised his hat and turned away to pursue his path homeward, though not without having first shaken hands with Maria.

"How is it possible in the name of common-sense, that you lawyers and magistrates and people can permit that man, Lydney, to be at large?" asked her ladyship, as they also

walked on. " I fancied he was rather a favorite of yours, "A favorite! Well, so he was, before all durselves for having suffered his companion-

that night: "She sees no shume in his companionship, if one may indge by signs."

"Were Miss Lester my own daughter, I should ask by what right you dare thus to speak of her to me! stiffly rejoined Lady Adelaids." Agit is I wash my hands of her and her doings if she chooses to go unmitigatedly to the lad, as her brother has done, by allying herself to this evil character, she

"She might-what?" ejaculated Ladv

She might go further and fare worse than in allying herself to William Lydney; that is what I said, my lady," was the composed an-

self to Jack Ketch, the hangman; rather the worse of the two, than one who probably will come to be hang," was the vexed retort of my lady. "Very true so it would," quoth Mr. Apperly. "I expect my madcap brother has arrived

me when he gets me there." lady. I had the honor of seeing the Earl of Kirkdale when he visited Danesheld; this

at Danesheld, and is playing me this trick.

Lady Adelaide vouchsafed no reply. She had little doubt that it would prove to be the Earl of Kirkdale, and she observed silence until she entered the Sailor's Rest. Mrs. Ravensbird came frward, full of obeisance to

Sophie was overwhelmed with astonishment. First at the Lady Adelaide's coming there at all; secondly, at her question, touch

"His lordship has not been here; I don't know anything of him."

"No! Who is it then that wants me?"

" My lady, I am unaware that any one does. I don't understand, We have no strangers staying at the Sailor's Rest."

"Oh!" uttered Mrs. Ravensbird; and the accent expressed so much consternation, not to say alarm, that Lady Adelaide gazed

latter quitted the room. "Sophie, what is this mystery? Who is it that can want me?" "Oh, my lady, I cannot tell; I dare not. I

never thought he would be sending for you." "Will you walk up, Lady Adelaide," said Mr. Apperly, re-entering. "He is waiting for you." "Well, now, that's a cruel thing," debated

prepared for alarm-you are going to see the dead back in life." Between it all, Lady Adelaide began to wonder whether she had lost her senses, or

The first object on which Lady Adelaide's eyes rested, as Mr. Apperly threw open the door, was William Lydney. She leaped to the conclusion that a hoax was really being played upon her and that he was its perpetrator. He advanced as if to receive her, and

"Is this your doing? Did you dare insolently to concoct a tale that should bring me

She started at the sound; she looked to whence it came. There stood, holding out fallen, but that William was ready with his

Lord Dane advanced, feeble as he was, and held out his arm to lead her to the sofa. "You need not be atarmed, Adelaide. It is I, myself, and not my ghost. Take my hand

to do so for ten years." She sank on the sofa sobbing. Lord Dane made a sign, and they were left alone. He then applied himself to reassure her.

"Herbert." "You did know it, then? A heavy secret to bear, Adelaide, throughout those ten

"A secret that has made the curse of my existence," she wailed. "In the day's bustle, in the midnight's dark solitude, I have had one awful scene before me-the struggle between you and Herbert on the heights, and your fall over. In the social daily intercourse, in conversation with my friends, when the thought has flashed over me, I have stopped to shudder; in the dark night I have seen it over again, and woke up shricking from the terrific dream. They say in the house that I am subject to the nightmare. As a heavy burden weighs down the body, so has that awful burden weighed down my

"Herbert bound you to secrecy?" "Not so. He does not know to this hour that I recognized either him or you. He may suspect-l cannot tell--but be can be at no certainty. The subject has been a barred one between us. He has not lived here—he has

chiefly stayed abroad." "Altogether, then, my disappearance-death, as it has been looked upon—did not bring you happiness?"
"Happiness!" she reiterated. "It has

made my days a living misery. From that hour, I have never had a minute's real peace. I would have given my own life willingly to recall yours." "But for your own conduct, Adelaide," he resumed, leaning toward her, "that night's

work never would have had taken place. "I know it, I know it," she answered, putting up her hands, as if she could shut out re--

asked. She clasped her hands on her knees, and made no answer.

"You suffered my love to grow almost into idolatry. Why did you do so? why did you not stop it at the outset? When I first came home you must have loved Herbert."

"And your motive for allowing me to beguile myself into the same passionate love?

Lord Dane is rich, powerful, and he is William Lydney's enemy; but God's mercy is passing glance at. At the outer gate of Danesheld Hall thev "Where is my lord?" he cried. met Squire Lester, who appeared somewhat perturbed. "Dane, have you heard this extraordinary

tell me."

been committed by Lord Dane? What could the world be coming to? "And the first use he made of his liberty was to dare to stop Maria in the street, take her hand, and converse with her in private," resumed Lord Dane. "Mr. Lester, I beg you You have sanctioned my addresses to your daughter, and that must be my excuse; surely this intimacy with a banned man is neither seemly

not guilty; he is not what you think him."

"The conviction of your own folly," retorted Mr. Lester. "Am I to have two disobedient children? Go to your room, Miss Lester, and spell over the word 'disgrace.' Do not come from it until you can tell me you will eschew it. I am proceeding to the police-station, and you had better accompany me." he added to Lord Dane. " If the police

some one else may have been concerned in this instead of Mr. Lydney?" "Why, what do you mean?" exclaimed Mi

work.

looked after her in angry perplexity. "What does she mean? Is she really mad?

Mr. Bruff was surprised. " A walk, sir?" "At the request of Lord Dane. He is waiting for you." "Waiting for me!" uttered Bruff. "Why,

unto death." "For Heaven's sake, what's the matter with

services, and has sent for you." "But to be ill unto death!" cried Bruff, opened.

"It's only natural that I should be, Mr. Ap-Miss Dane?" "Neither has got it yet," was the lawyer's rejoinder, in a tone of significance. "But-"This news reminds me of the other night,"

"Why, the present Lord would not be Lord

"Of course he would not." "I should naturally serve the old family, whichever of them it might be," returned

"Very true. Better put forth our steps to the Sailor's Rest." "The Sailor's Rest!" echoed Bruff in aston-

"There," said Mr. Apperly. Lord Dane rose from the sofa, took a few

"He is at liberty," said Lord Dane, arresting Harry once was, save the hair!" ejaculated

The water rushed into Bruff's eyes, and his

"I said he was a chieftain?" declared Bruff,

Bruff did not ask even now. A dark suspicion was stealing over him. ery. The treachery touching that lies in his having duped everybody afterward by passing I woke this morning. I asked him what time himself off for innocent and unconscious. It he came up, and he said he thought the clock

" Your friend Mr. Blair's a detective, Bruff,

by stratagem?"

put in execution.

The missing box, open. Lord Dane had

the very image of a corpse, his face and hands | the strength to move it, is more than I can "A desperate man finds strength for any-

"He went out last evening as soon as missis "Why did you tell me this morning that I might yet become Lady Dane?" saw his hat this morning, Miss Maria." "Choice of what?"

about to move away.

my lady." "Not vet, my darling. But you have promised to trust me; don't forget that. I will these dreadful suspicions and things came out see you to the gate," he added, for she was against him. But, now that he is proved to

be a black sheep, we can only take shame to | What was it?"

must do it." "She might go further and fare worse, my and the Lady Adelaide Lester. ladv."

Adelaide.

swer of Mr. Apperly. "Of course she might. She might ally her-

resumed her ladyship, loftily quitting the pre-vious topic. "It would be just like him; to send me word he was dying, and then laugh at "No, I do assure you you are mistakeu, my

gentleman does not resemble him in the least; is an older man, in fact."

her former lady. "Sophie," began Lady Adelaide, walking unceremoniously into Sophie's parlor, "is it Lord Kirkdale who is here?"

ing the earl. "Lord Kirkdale my lady!" she repeated.

"Don't come to hasty conclusions, Mrs. Ra-vensbird," said the lawyer. "The invalid up stairs asked to see her ladyship."

alternately at her and at Mr. Apperly. The

Sophie to herself. "They ought not to take her without warning. She'll be terrified out of her senses." Acting on the impulse of the moment, she ran forward and touched Lady Adelaide. "My lady," she whispered, "be

whether they had. She only stared at Sophie in reply, and followed Mr. Apperly.

slightly bowed-indignation flashed forth rom her eye and lip.

from my home?" "It was I who sent fo you, Adelaide," interrupted a voice behind him. his hands, Harry Dane-if ever she had seen him in her life-Harry Dane, who was lying in the family-vaults, sent thither by her treachery and Herbert's violence. She shrieked, shivered, and would probably have

and feel it; you have not had the opportunity

"Harry! Harry!" she uttered. "Did he then not kill you?" years."

spirit-and I have not dared to tell it."

membrance. "And it is that knowledge which has brought my share of the cost." "Why did you deceive me?" he abruptly

"Passionately," she whispered.

"I acted heedlessly-some might say wickedly I thought the attentions of another would draw observation from me and Herbert; and Lady Dane was partially awake to

a Every action of yours at that time was one of deceit to me. Should you have married me? or broken your promise, and openly silted me when the time came?"

"It is past and over," said Lady Adelaide. "Yes, it is past and over. Romance has yielded its place to the realities of life. I am older than my years and dying-you are a married woman, and the mother of many children. Therefore we may well converse upon the past, as freely as though we had not been the actors in it.".

"Who says that you are dying?" she quickly uttered.

"I say so; the medical men say so; my wearing frame says so. I do not imply, Adelaide, that I am going to die this night; but an incurable disease is upon me, and is doing its work? That fall from the cliff injured me internally; and though I have appeared well, have gone about like others, have traveled, have enjoyed myself; I have never been the same man since. In the last year it has shown its progress rapidly, and there is no mistake that the end is drawing near. Very near I thought it was this morning; but I have rallied again, and may yet enjoy a few days' deceitful health and strength-deceitful as you were. Adelaide. I ask you whether you would have married me?"

"I do not know," she sighed. "I did not know then whether I would, though the question did sometimes cross me. I believe -if this is to be a confessional of trut's—that I buoyed myself up with the hope that Herbert might get some good appointment, which would enable him to speak out. And another faint hope was cherished by both of us-one less justifiable."

"Tell it out, Adelaide,"
"We hoped—I will not say that Lord Dane would die, but that when he died, it would be found that he had remembered Herbert Had it been but equivalent to a thousand a year, we should have married, and risked it." "Throwing me over to the dogs, or any-

where else that I might go!" "I loved him before you came near us," she said in a half-pleading tone.

"And you might have told me so at once Why did you not marry him when impediments were removed? When I was gone, and he Lord Dane?"

Lady Adelaide turned half around to the questioner, something like horror in her eyes. "Marry him then! When I thought him a murderer ?-by accident? if not by deliberation—I should have looked for your spirit to appear to us when we completed the contract. Many a time I have asked myself was he

guilty in intention."

"No, Adelaide. I believe him to be innocent, so far. We were scuffling in angry passion, each for the mastery; but murder, or any serious injury, was no doubt thought of as little by him as by me. He cannot have impressed you, by words, with the belief that

he was guilty?" "By words! Do I not tell you that it has been an interdicted subject? Herbert Dane has never spoken to me of that night. When I ran away from the ruins, I could not control my shrieks. They broke from me in my nervous trepidation, but I had sense left not to betray cognizance of what had taken place. travelled night and day almost without That I was a witness to some sort of scuffle, ceasing. He wrought many miracles, wrote they forced from me afterward, for they put me to the oath; but, she added, in a lower tone, "even the oath could not wring from me who were the actors in it." "Did you witness it all?"

I heard sounds, as of dispute, and I ran through the chapel, and saw two men energy, ceaseless activity, disinterestedness, gaged in contest. I heard my own name. I unbounded charity, purity of mind and heart, heard sufficient to gather that I was the cause of enmity, and a dreadful sickness came over were the leading characteristics of St. Paul. me when I recognized you and Herbert. In He was specially favored by God. His conthat same moment you fell over; I thought he had hurried you! and I had no peace after in persecution for justice sake. He was wrapt ard, for I felt-I felt that I was almost as up to the third heavens; guilty as he. Herbert questioned me subsequently. What had I seen? he asked. What had I seen? he asked. What had terrified me? I would not satisfy him. wish to call your attention on this occasion to I interdicted all mention of the subject; and one text taken from the writings of St. Peter, interdicted it remained. He would have returned to our former confidential intimacy. St. Paul, St. Peter says, in the first chapter He spoke seriously of our marriage—you were and tenth verse of his second Epistle, "Wheregone, Geoffry soon went, and he was the heir fore, brethern, labor the more that by good to Dane. No, no, I and Hetbert Dane have works you may make your calling and election remained steamgers ever since; and I never sure." And St. Paul writes in the second gave him my reason for it."

To be Continued.

Oritical Position in the East.

NEW YORK, November 19 .- Considerable excitement was caused throughout the city of the sainted men Peter and Paul, both the vesterday by rumors that war may be expected to be declared at any moment between the Church, Russia and England. Despatches from London stated that Russia had requested Turkey to notify all the signers of the treaty of 1856 case the English fleet entered the Strait. The taught and preached a doctrine wholly at feeling ran high in certain circles, and some instructed Lord Dufferin, its representative at Government of the Czar. A reporter called on regret greatly to say, a friar by religious prothe English Consul to ascertain what information he had on the subject. The Coasul said he knew nothing beyond what he had seen in sensational and without foundation. It was arise so suddenly; still the rumors might be and everything he had sworn at the altar to contrary, but up to last night he had received no official notification on the subject.

London, November 19.—The most bitter feeling pervades all classes of society here against Russia. The fact cannot be denied that the worst of Russia is universally expressed, and it is openly avowed that the he did, in short, as he liked; and thus, after Czar and his satellites are bent on obstructing a long course of sacrilege and insubordination, the peace of the world; that there will be a his death sickness is said to have come upon great military ball in Europe is emphatically him at the dinner table, and so he passed out predicted for an early date. At the various of life very differently from St. Peter and St. Embassies the partners are discussed, and Paul, heavily laden with the execution of the generally run France, Russia and Italy rs. England, Germany and Austria.

The monks of the Gothard Hospice, in the Alps, say that during the year ending Sept. 30 they relieved 11,101 indigent wayfarers of all nations, among whom they have distributed he used to exclaim, with incredible audacity, 45,966 rations. They have also granted hospitality to 132 persons suffering from the Jesus Christ, the conqueror of sin and death." effects of exposure, and made many gifts of "Sin," he says in another place, "cannot clothing. The expenditure of the hospice separate us from Jesus Christ; even though having exceeded its income, the monks appeal in one day we were to commit ten thousand to the public for help to enable them to continue their good work.

""The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed is the report of the Government Analyist on sin," he adds, "is unbelief;" and this sacrilebeing what is called "Mustard Condiments." that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,—and unchristian teaching, let me lay before you had got it. But the master was angry, refused do not peasess the pungent aromatic flavour, the doctrine of the Holy Catholic Church, as for take it for himself, and ordered the unproof the genuine article—Be sure you get it was preached by our Divine Lord, as it is "fitable servant to be cast into "outward dark—is closed to day, when succor is sought for the Garnet Wolseley has detained the First Regiment of Desarch of Jesus-Christ. In all ment of Dragoons at the Cape in consequence "Colman's" with the Buil's Head on every conveyed to us in the writings of St. Peter "gnashing of teeth." We have a master also, I this we act most senselessly.

CROKE. ARCHBISHOP

An Elegnent Sermon at the Blessing of the Church of St. Mary Major, Carrickon Shannou.

MY LORD BISHOP AND BELOVED BRETHREN-St Peter and St. Paul were beyond all comparison the two most conspicuous ecclesiastical characters that figured in the Apostolic age of the Church. St. Peter is principally known to us as Chief of the Apostles and St. Paul as the Doctor of the Gentiles. Personally they are said to have been unlike each other in almost every possible respect. Their careers and capabilities also were in many ways dissimilar, but their respective histories, nevertheless, are presumed to be equally familiar to the faithful and may be very briefly told. St. Peter was a poor man and a poor man's son. He was quite illiterate and earned his bread by fishing. He had a brother named Andrew who was a disciple of the Precursor, St. John. Andrew was present at our Lord's baptism; and having heard and realized the import of the words, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased," he became thoroughly convinced that Christ was the long-expected Messias, and said so repeatedly to his brother Simon. Simon went in consequence to see Jesus and to hear Him preach, and it was on this memorable occasion that our Lord singled him out from the multitude, called him to Himself and enrolled him amongst the number of His disciples. Simon responded unhesitatingly to the Divine call. He held a foremest place ever afterwards amongst the other Apostles and frequently acted as their spokesman. In due course he was appointed the recognized chief. "Thou art Peter," said 'our Lord to Him, "and on this rock I build My Church; feed My lambs; feed My Sheep." He was one of the favored few who witnessed the.

TRANSFIGURATION ON MOUNT THABOR He was the first to preach Christ crucified after the resurrection; and having removed his see from Antioch, where he had presided for seven years, to Rome, where he governed for nearly five-and-twenty, he was by Nero's orders imprisoned, tried for his life, condemned to death, and as a consequence crucified with his head downwards on the 29th day of June, about the year 65. Humanly speaking and before his conversion, he appears to have been an vacillating and weak-minded man. But he had a kind good heart, and was generous and daring and devoted in a very high degree. Witness his attempt to walk upon the waters, and his readiness to defend his Master in the garden at the peril of his life against a host of armed enemies. No one knew the Master's mind better than Peter did, and every sentence he wrote or spoke, as recorded in Holy Writ, is justly reputed, accordingly, to be the inspired Word of God. St. Paul, on the other hand, was an educated man, and had read under a famous doctor of the law called Gamaliel. He was a Jew by religion and a tent-maker by trade. He was full of convictions, and at one time hated intensely the name and followers of Christ. The circumstances of his miraculous conversion on the road to Damascus are familiar to us all. His life thereafter reads like a romance. He fourteen Epistles to the scattered Churches of the Gentiles, came to Rome on an appeal to Cresar in 61, and afterwards in 64; and, having converted a favorite slave of the Emperor Nero, he was, as we know, beheaded "I suppose not. When I reached the ruins, on the same day, but not in the same year on which St. Peter suffered martyrdom. Zeal, writings, like those of St. Peter, were inspired chapter of his letter to the Romans; "God will render to every man according to his works; for it is not the hearers of the law, but the doers of the law, that shall be justified." Well, brethren, fifteen hundred years, or thereabouts, in round numbers, after the death most distinguished and honored doctors of

THERE LIVED AND FLOURISHED ANOTHER DOCTOR, said by his followers to have been, like them, to send squadrons into the Dardanelles in divinely missioned, and who, nevertheless, variance with that so clearly conveyed to us announcd that the English Government had in the two inspired texts just quoted, This doctor's name must not be repeated here. He St. Petersburg, to close negotiations with the | was, as you know, a German by birth, and I fession. He loved good cheer almost as much as St. Paul loved chastity. He was burly, boisterous, and ambitious. He scornfully the newspapers, and he thought the news broke through, one by one, even the most solemn pledges he had given to God in his not probable so serious a state of affairs could early years; he he quarrelled with every one well founded for anything he knew to the respect; he poured out the vials of his wrath on the heads of Popes, presbyteries, and princes alike; utterly regardless of time, or place, or presence, he flung his ribald jests around him with as much profusion as St. Paul scattered benedictions on his brethren: he believed, as much or as little as he liked

faithful and the anathemas of God's Church. WHAT DID THIS MAN TRACH? He had no mission to teach anything after his apostasy, but still he presumed to say that good works are useless, and that salvation is to come to us by faith slone. "Sin boldly," murders, and a hundred thousand adulteries." The sinner," he writes elsewhere, "must believe in his justification with the same faith with which he believes that Jesus Christ came without any adulteration or dilution." This into the world." "The only unpardonable the only pure brand in the market, all others | through it, throw away your good works." Now, brethren, in contradistinction to this it, wished to return it to the master just as he

New Testament. The doctrine of the Catholic Church in this respect is clearly stated: for us in the sixth session of the Council of Trent; and while it is usually, and often wilfully, misrepresented by those who differfrom us in religion, it is not always accurately expressed or apprehended by the members of our communion. First, then, and foremost, we believe that there is but one God, and but one Saviour and Redeemer, Ohrist Jesus our Lord. We do not, therefore, believe that we can be saved by the unaided merits of any one, or of all the sainty, or Blessed Virgin, or of any creature whatsoever. We simple recognize in them the faithful friends of God, who are enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, who took a benevolentinterestin our welfare, and ask favors for us and forgiveness. We believe, secondly, that of ourselves, and independent of the grace of God, purchased for us by the sufferings and death of Jesus Christ, we can do nothing really meritorious of an eternal reward, not so much even as to entertain one saving on solitary thought. Therefore, we do not recognize, but rather repudiate, the silly and, indeed, shocking doctrine imputed to us that no matter how much or how recklessly we offend God, if we but found hospitals, build churches, give money to charitable institutions, fast and otherwise mortify ourselves, we shall of a certainty work out our salvation. Nevertheless, thirdly, we believe that if we perform certain good works, such, for instance, as prayer, fasting, and alms-deeds, and do them with proper dispositions, and in a proper state of grace, we can and will merit a reward, through the goodness, however, and mercy and promise of God, and by the merits of Jesus Christ. Fourthly, and finally, we hold, as it is expressed in the sixth session and twenty-first canon of the Council of Trent,

NOT ONLY A REDEEMER

that Jesus Christ was

whom we should believe, but a Legislator whose precepts we are bound to fulfil under pain of eternal reprobation, and that consequently if we would enter into life we must do all things whatsoever He has commanded us." Such is substantially the teaching of the Catholic Church with regard to the efficacy of good works and the source from which alone they derive their salutary influence. Let us now test the correctness of this teaching by an appeal to Holy Scripture and to common sense. In doing so, however, brethren, it must be understood, that as I desire to be explanatory rather than controversial, I have no need of referring to the numerous wellknown texts usually adduced in support of this Catholic doctrine, but still content myself with asking your attention to certain familiar parables spoken by our Lord Himself, and which appear to have a clear decisive bearing on this matter. There is first the parable of the good Samaritan (Luke, x). A poor man who was travelling from one town to another fell in with wicked folk, who robbed him and left him half dead on the roadside. Certain other travellers, not destitute I suppose of a sense of religion or faith 'as it then existed, came along in due course by the same way. They saw the maltreated man and possibly felt for him, and believed that he was sorely in need of succor; but they did nothing for him all the same. At last a really good and charitable man, known as the Good Samaritan, was passing by; and seeing the poor sufferer, he approached him, spoke kind words to him, otherwise practically befriended him, and gave him a fair shair of his time and money. Now, brethren, there are two classes of persons alluded to here—the priest and Levite who saw the sufferer but did nothing for him, and the kind-hearted Samaritan who saw him and assisted him. Which does our Lord commend. and why does He commend him? He commends the Samaritan because of his good works and vines him to us as an example, saying, "Go you and do in like manner." Again there is the parable of the laborers in the vineyard (Matt. xx). A certain householder had some work to be done in his vineyard; early in the morning he employed a number of men to do it. As the day advanced he found that he required still more men, and seeing several standing idle he rebuked them, saying, "Why stand you here all the day idle?" and sent them also to work in the vineyard. When evening came he said to the steward, call the men together and pay them their hire; and they were called and paid accordingly. Almighty God is the Lord of the vineyard itself. We are the laborers in it.

THOSE THAT IDLE THEIR TIME GET NO PAY, but such as work for the Great Master will be rewarded. They will get their "hire." What is hire? It is a certain sum to which one has a strict title, because of a promise made on one side and work done on the other. Good works are, therefore, promised a reward by God, and are sure to get it. The parable of the unjust steward is highly pertinent to the question (Luke xvi). A rich man has a steward, and the same was accused to him that he had wasted his substance. And he sent for him one day and said to him: "Give an account of your stewardship, for now thou canst be steward no longer." What is the business of a steward? He is not the owner of the property over which he is set-he is simply the guardian of it, or manager. When a master, therefore, calls his steward to order and asks for an account of his stewardship, his object is to ascertain whether he has been faithful to him or not-whether he has attended to his business or not-whether he has been honest and active and vigi!ant and prudent in his dealings and management; or whether on the contrary he has not been lazy and self seeking and indifferent to his master's interests, and prodigal perhaps of his master's substance. It means in short whether the steward has done good work for his master or not. The application of the parable, brethren, is easy, because it is obvious and incontrovertible. Finally we have the parable of the talents, as it is called (Matt. xxv). A man of wealth and position was going into a far country to travel. Before setting out he brought his servants around him and gave to each of them a substantial token of his regard. To him who we may suppose to be his favorite he gave five talents; to another two talents, and to a third he gave but one, and then went his way. The servants thought perhaps that he would never return, or at all events that he would remain from home along time; but he came back sooner than they expected, and presently inquired of each what he had done with the talent he had received. He who got the five talents turned them to good account, for he had doubled his capital; and so in like manner did he who had received two talents. The master thereupon commended them both, addressing to each the memorable words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will, place thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of the Lord." But the man of one talent did not probably think it worth his while to

brethren, who has committed certain talents to our care. When, perhaps, we least expect it He will come upon us, and ask peremptorily what we have done with thera-

WILL IT BE EXOUGH FOR US TO SAY,

· Oh, my God and Royal Master! I believed in You; I knew well that You are good and great and generous, and merciful beyond measure and trusted in You implicitly as such. I have led, indeed, on the strength of the talents You so kindly gave me, an easy, quiet, but good-tor-nothing, life, mindful enough of my own husiness and interests, but heedless of Yours. "Still, Ehad a lively faith in You, and because I had I now hope for favor and forgiveness." No, brethren, the parable clearly indicates that this will not shelter us from the wrath to come. The unprofitable servant made a similar excuse; but it was unavailing. We, shall, therefore, have not only to account to God, our Master for the talents He has given us, but must also increase their value by good works if we accustomed works and amusements all the seriously desire to be reckoned or rewarded as same as though he had not died. So it shall His "faithful servants." It is of real consequence to us, therefore, to ascertain what the talents are that we have got individually from God, and for which we are to be rigidly held accountable. They are twofold, some being in the supernatural, others in the natural order. Grace, of course, occupies the foremost place. Every prayer you have said, every sacrament you have received, every Mass you have assisted at, every sermon you have heard, every pious book you have read, every salutary example and incentive to good that you have been favored with, all rank as talents of the first-class. Similarly, in the order of nature, you shall have to account for your time, how you spent it -- for your health, how you employed it—for your intellect, how you cultivated it—for your wealth, how you made it, and how you disposed of it. In other words we shall have to make a return to God for all the god things that He has done for us. And is not this in strict accordance with our own ideas of common duty and common sense? If we do not work for a person, or otherwise do him service, we cannot expect a reward from him.

IF WE WORK FOR PETER,

we do not expect a reward from Paul; and consequently, if we pass through life laboring for the world, and forgetting God, we must look to the world for a reward, and not to God. Allow me now, brothren, respectfully but earnestly to ask you for what; and for whom are you working day after day, for weeks, and months, and years together? Is it for God or for the world? Do you work for any set purpose at all, and with any definite intention? It is the intention that mainly qualifies and gives character to the act. What a first principle is to science, what a root is to a tree, a source to a fountain, a foundation to a house, the spirit to the body, that, or something like it, is the intention to our acts and undertaking. I shoot a man by accident-I am unfortunate. I shoot a man by design—I am a murdererr. I give charity to the poor for God's sake-I please God and will be rewarded. I give charity to be extolled and thought much of by men-I please the world, and let the world reward me. God looks to the heart-or, as St. Augustine well expresses, it, "God does not mind so much what is done as why it is done." What of good, then, brethren, are you engaged in, and for what end are you doing it? What are your thoughts about from early dawn until you go to bed at night? Do you often, or ever, think of God or of heaven, or how it is to be with you in the next life? What we love, and like, and are solicitious about we do not care for Him. No one but a fool would hope to catch wild birds by simply calling them off the tree. If you wish to catch birds, you must set snares for them, and think how you had better do it; and if you want God's favor and rewards, you must think and employ the means of securing them.

scandalous, or otherwise unbecoming? What other example also may be cited. the mouth speaketh;" and we must esteem a | preached person very lightly when we never make any friendly mention of his name. What books do you read? Bad books? Silly Books? Useful and edifying books? There are those who would be ashamed to be found with a pious book in their hands. What is to be thought of such people? If you have children, what are the principles that you habitually impress on their young minds? The love of truth, the of honesty, the love of God, the love of the Church, the love of the country, the vanity of the world, the hollowness of human professions, the instability of earthly greatness?-or is it the love of self, the love of life, the love of pleasure, the love of dress, the omnipotence of money, the glory of being rich, and the worthlessness of being virtuous and holy, or being reputed so? In the affairs of this life the poor man strives to become rich, and the regards the life to come, strange to say, the poorer a man is in grace and virtue, the less he feels his poverty, and the less he labors to lighten it. In the affairs of this life you will submit to any and everything in order to gain your ends. Your ease, your health, your peace of mind, and even your reputation, will in some instances, be sacrificed to attain

day. Love of gain gives health to the invalid, strength to the feeble, energy to the listless, and sometimes fills even the meanest nature with the fire of a laudable ambition. But IS THERE QUESTION OF WORKING FOR GOD, all is changed, and the smallest obstacle is enough to divert us from our purpose. The day is bad, you cannot go to Mass; you have not time to pray, you are too busy; you cannot approach the Sacraments, you are unprepared; you cannot fast, you are too weak; you cannot give charity, you are too poor: you cannot work, in short, for God, because there is no sensible reward for doing so. Finally, in the affairs of this life, you never fail to consult for appearances. Your house, for instance, is not commodious enough, it must be enlarged; it is not nice enough to look at, it must be decorated and done up; your clothes, though excellent and becoming, are unfortunately out of fashion, they must be laid aside, and the latest cut and color provided instead; you must see a few friends at dinner: you must visit the sesside; you must go periodically on excursions of pleasure, for appearance sake, and not to be unlike other people of your class. All this, no doubt is very well; and very excellent and very reasonable, and very right, and money 18, accordingly, ready for it. But it oftens happens, and 'tis this I complain of, that persons who are large family; apathy takes the place of have made manifest here to-day. Amen., enthusiasm; and the hand that was open yesterday, when pleasure was to be purchased,

WHAT WOULD YOU THINK OF THE MAN who would see his wife and family flung out on the roadside without food or shelter, and who, when asked to come to their assistance, would reply that he could not do so, as he was busily, engaged in building up a house of shells for his amusement? What would you say to-the individual who, having a capital of just one thousand pounds, rents a splendid surburban villa for six months, and meanwhile lays out every penny he has in beautifying it Such a proceeding but feebly illustrates our own folly. Life is but a dream at the best. The man that lived the longest upon earth lived not a thousand years, and then he died, and in due course was buried. The sun rose and the sun set, and the stars shown out at night in the heavens, and the birds made merry in the grove and on the house-top, and the waters went on their way to the ocean, and men talked and walked in the public streets, and addressed themselves to their same as though he had not died. So it shall be with us. A few, no doubt, will mourn over us, and shed bitter tears, perhaps, over our remains; but thousands, even amongst our neighbors, will not miss us, and some most likely will be right glad that we are gone. The dried leaf that falls to the ground in some pathless forest far away, when the last days of autumn are running out, is not less headed than we shall be within a short year after we are no more. Let us labor for God, then, brethren, while we may, for the night is sure to come when no one can work. And what now is the special good work to the promotion of which all I have hitherto said has been purposely directed? There is no need, I presume, of naming it, for it is already | Jose Railway. well known to you all I want you to come spiritedly to the aid of your large-hearted and laborious pastor in clearing off the weight of debt that unfortunately still rests on this noble building in which we are assembled. It was solemnly blessed a while ago, and dedicated by your saintly bishop to the services of the Almighty under the suggestive

HISTORIC NAME OF SAINT MARY THE GREATER. In other words, through your venerated chief pastor you have just made a present of this house to God, and I simply ask you on the memorable day when you deliver to ilim the title deeds of a new inheritance, to see that, as far as possible, no one can set up a claim to it, or to any substantial portion of it, but Himself. In point of fact, then, brethern, and to put the matter very plainly before you, every person to whom your church owes a shilling this moment is, in so far, co-proprietor of it with Almighty God. Your position, then, brethren is, in a certain sense, a poculiar one for, while with sacred song, and ceremonial, and ancient rite, you ostensibly transfer to God every stone and spar, every post and pillar and appurtenance of this new-built temple, you in reality make over on Him but a portion of it, unless you at the same time hold yourselves responsible for all outstanding claims against it, and that you will see them promptly discharged, and to the very last farthing. This is precisely what you are bound in honor and equity to do, and this is what you will do, I feel assured, and what you will commence doing on a liberal scale to-day.

and, indeed,

YOU ARE A READING AND INTELLIGENT PROPLE, and must be familiar with the leading ecclestiastical events of the epoch in which we live. Consider what is being done, and what of sacrifice is being made for religion's sake on lines in British Columbia. It is said he found all sides throughout the length and breadth of this great old Catholic land. Let me frequently think of during the day; and if we instance one case in point. Away in the very never think of God, it is a true sign that we extremity of the south, in a town of not fully and midst a people far from being exceptionally favored as regards wealth or the means of acquiring it, a church is now all but erected at the enormous cost of £27,000, of which £24,600 is actually paid. The poor but spirited Catholics of that Southern town have and most remarkable in the world. The already given £12,000 of that vast chimes can be played by the organist. Dif-WHAT DOES YOUR DAILY CONVERSATION TURN ON? Sum, and have, furthermore, to pay half as by electricity and controlled by hydraulic Is it harmless, or is it hurtful? Is it ever much again, within a specified time. One When is its object—the affairs of this life or of the employed in missionary works as a bishop next? . From the abundance of the heart at the Antipodes, I remember having

IN A SMALL AUSTRALIAN VILLAGE

for the good Sisters of Mercy who were solicited to settle down there and open a denominational school. Three hundred and five persons were present at the sermon. They were Irish without exception, and although above want, did not belong to what are called the wealthy classes. A collection was made by himself in person, on the occasion, love of virtue, the love of honesty, the love | and I solemnly assure you, that, independent of promises which were pretty numerous, I received then and there, in cash alone, the very considerable sum of \$1,546. For these practical reasons, and for countless others, I am, and shall be, a firm believer in the big heartedness and boundless generosity of the Irish race. Has any one ever heard of a church having been put up for sale in Ireland, or that an Irish priest ever undertook a needful good work, however costly, which he was rich man labors to become richer. But, as forced to abandon for want of funds? There never existed, and does not exist this moment, on the face of the globe, a more faithful, virtuous, God-fearing, sorely-tried, and devoted people than ours How priests and bishops should love and labor for them! They are our pride, our crown and glory. United in every interest of earth and heaven, sprung from the same stock, fed from the same founsuccess. Up early and late and on to business, tain-head of faith, linked indissolubly tono matter how dreary or unpropitious the getner by the same bonds, for weal or woe, poor in each other's poverty, rich in each other's wealth, partners of old in the sanguinary penalties of our Irish origin, and we are now sharers in the advancing light of freedom and civilization, who will dare attempt to separate the Irish priesthood from the Irish people—the pastor from his flock? Your pastor, brethren, appeals to you, through me, to-day, for succor. It is not for himself, he asks nothing, and desires nothing, but your grateful sympathy and good wishes, and these he knows he possesses without stint or measure. It is for the glory of God's house that he is solicitous. Even on his own account, he deserves well of you He has labored hard for you. He has had many an anxious day and night in connection with this weighty work, with which his name shall be ever associated. How he must have suffered when he found that it had fallen in pieces to the ground.

THIS DAY BRINGS HIM HIS REWARD. Give to him, therefore, and give generously. You will not miss it this day twelve months. A blight never fell on a family because of its charitable deeds, nor does the wealth of ungenerous usually descend to a remote posterity. Have no fears, then, as to the future. Act up to the suggestions of your generous Irish instincts, and my fervent prayer shall be, that as our good and merciful God abundantly very generous towards the world or themselves | blessed you in the past for all that you have hitherto done in His behalf, so may He bless Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this group jester goes on to say, the way to strouble his head about such a trifle, and so are very stingy towards God. When cherity bitherto done in His behalf, so may He blass article may just as well buy the best. This is heaven is narrow, and if you wish to pass did nothing with it, bid it under ground is asked for we are frequently reminded of the heaven is narrow, and if you wish to pass did nothing with it, bid it under ground is asked for we are frequently reminded of the heaven is narrow, and if you wish to pass did nothing with it, bid it under ground is asked for we are frequently reminded of the heaven is narrow, and if you wish to pass did nothing with it, bid it under ground is asked for we are frequently reminded of the heaven is narrow, and if you wish to pass did nothing with it, bid it under ground is asked for we are frequently reminded of the heaven is narrow, and if your works of the needs of a for what of truly Christian charity you will pressure of bad times and of the needs of a for what of truly Christian charity you will

The Post contradicts the report that Sir

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY. Sheffield iron trade is improving.

Smyrna reports a bounteous fig crop. Gen. Martinez Campos is to be sent to Cubawith 15.000 men.

\$143,000 has been subscribed in Cuba for the Spanish sufferers.

A Quebec merchant is shipping molasses to the Liverpool market.

Halifax has a shocking case of death induced by baby farming. Russia requires peace, as the financial con-

dition of the Empire enjoins it. Rosa D'Erina gave a concert in St. Boni-

face Cathedral to 1,800 persons. Mr. Thos. Martin, of Brantford, shot himself through the head yesterday.

The South Western Railway is erecting a depot and workshops in Winnipeg. General Sheridan contracted a severe cold,

during Grant's reception at Chicago. All liussian officers on leave of absence have been ordered to join their regiments.

A Grand Trunk train left the track at Parkdale yesterday, and sustained great damage. A number of interesting ancient records

were found in the Quebec Custom House yes-

The Court of Enquiry into the Octavio-Champion disaster exonerates the crew of the former vessel.

Two whites and 30 Chinese were killed by a mine explosion in tunnel No. 3 of the San

Signor Cairoli, Italian Premier, has placed the resignations of the whole of his Cabinet

before the King.

The proceeds of the Egyptian loan with Rothschild will be applied to the liquidation

of the public debt. THURSDAY.

The number of vacant stores and houses in Ottawa is greater than ever,

The garrisons at all important points in Ireland are to be reinforced. A batch of French-Canadians are en route

for the Michigan lumber districte. The heaviest fall of snew for years seems to be general in the vicinity of Augusta, Maine.

S. D. Phillips, of Marion County, while asleep, was butchered by his wife with an One of the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal

Co., at Pittson, known as No. 1 tunnel, has A Liverpool despatch says :- It is reported

that Parnell will abandon his proposed visit to America. A swell barber named Berry, who came to London, Ont. a short time ago from Chicago,

has absconded. The oyster planters on the south side of Long Island have commenced to make ship-

ments to Europe. By the burning of the British steamer Breamer Castle at Singapore, New York underwriters lose \$750,000.

At a test trial of the Belgium system of towing five boats from Buffalo to Rochester, the distance was completed in 32 hours.

Mr. Gisborne, superintendent of telegraphs in the Dominion, is proparing a report on the much in the conduct of affairs to condemn.

A virtual decree of foreclosure will be made in the suit against the Toledo, Feoria and Warsaw Railway. Unless the bonded in-debtedness be paid within twenty days the road will be suld.

The new organ in the Stewart Cathedral at Garden City will be amongst the largest

FRIDAY.

Quebec snowshoers are organizing. It was snowing in London, England, yes-

Professor Flynn, of Laval University, has

resigned. Five more Turkistan regiments have dis-

banded in the vicinity of Cabul. Quebec river police and Custom House

officials will be paid off on Saturday. Earl Grosvenor, a distinguished artist, goes to Yosemite, to paint a view of the valley.

A Leadville mob of several hundred persons lynched two men confined in the gaol.

A Toronto student, while dissecting, was blood poisoned, through a minute puncture in the hand.

The mother of the ex-Empress Eugenic of France has been taken seriously ill. The ex-Empress has started for Madrid.

It is expected in Madrid that the report of the Committee on the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba will be read in the Senate on Friday.

A Spanish Cabinet Council, presided over by King Alfonso, has determined that the marriage of the King shall be solemnized on the 29th inst.

The inquiry into the conduct of the ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan and his Ministers in connection with the massacre of the British Embassy has terminated.

The Posen Gazette declares it has local information refuting the recent declara-tions of the Cologne Gazette that Bussian troops are massed on the Prussian frontier.

Egeria has been ashore near Pakhoi, where she was sent to protect British interests. A considerable portion of her false keel was wrenched off. She will have to be docked for repairs.

The majority of the Technical Commission for the determination of a site for the new bridge across the Danube favor the Roumanian claim to include the Fort of Arabtaels, one of the principal defences of Silistria, within Roumanian territory.

SATURDAY. Ald. Convey, of Quebec, is dead.

Barges are frozen in on the Rideau. 90,000 deaths from cholera has occurred in

The thermometer at Toronto on Thursday, stood at zero.

A new Post Office will be erected by the

Government at St. Catharines. The steamers of the Richelieu line leave

Quebec at two instead of five o'clock. Major DeWinton's visit to Winnipeg is in

connection with H. R. H.'s visit in spring. A despatch from Paris reports the death of Jean Joseph Gaume, French theologian and 🍕

A Rome correspondent reports Vesavius is again active. A great eruption seems probable.

William Dempster, the Molsons' Bank defaulter, has been rearrested on a charge of forgery. Agrances a continuous for the energies beauty teaming the entropies to sell known surposed. It is easier to the entropies and an entropies of the entropies of

writer.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

CALENDAR.

Thursday 27-Votive of the Blessed Sacra-

Thursday 27—Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.

Briday 24—Feria.

Batubly 29—Vigil of St. Andrew.

Bunday 30—First in Advent. Epist. Rom xiii.

11-14; Gosp. Luke xxt. 25-33. Cons. of Abp.

Kenrick, St Louis. 1841.

Monday, December 1—St. Andrew, Aposile.

(Nov. 30.)

TUESDAY 25—St. Bibiana. Virgin and Martyr.

WEDNESDAY 3—St. Francis Xavier. Confessor.

Abo Carroll. Bultimore. died 1875. WEDNESDAY 3—St. Francis Xavier, Confe. Abp. Carroll, Baltimore, died 1875.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Publishers' Notice.

Mr. W. E. Mullen, of this paper, is a present travelling through the Province of Quebec in our interest. We recommend him to the kind consideration of our friends and subscribers, and trust they will aid him in every possible way to push the Evening Post and True WITNESS.

Is the cablegram which we received last Wednesday be correct, that the O'Donoghue has joined the land movement, it will materially strengthen the hands of Mr. Parnell. The O'Donoghue was at one time a staunch Nationalist, but was corrupted by the blandishments of London aristocratic society. He was told he was a Prince, and that Princes should not be agitators. His head was turned, and he abdicated his proper place as leader of the Irish people. He is now of middle age, and his senses have returned. The O'Donoghue is a polished gentleman, possesses a vigorous intellect, is an accomplished orator, and is, in a word, a great ac quisition to the cause he has rejoined.

Wr notice with great pleasure that some of the young men of Montreal have entered in earnest on the task of learning the Irish language. This is only right and proper. There are thousands of such classes in the States. Grammar and correct pronunciation are to language what music is to song. If the notes are lost, the song learned by ear and transmitted from generation to generation loses its beauty, and so does the language. Let us imagine what a barbarous jargon the nervous English language would become, for instance, if left to the mercies of a colony without education in books, grams mars or dictionaries, and how it would serve after a few hundred years. Fortunately, in universities in Germany and elsewhere professors' chairs are established for the teaching of one of the oldest and finest languages of the world. We can form but a poor opinion of this language from hearing it spoken by poor uneducated emigrants. The Irish tongue has not reached that pass, for, although the people speaking it have been for the most part illiterate, through causes over which they had no control, such distinguished men as O'Curry, O'Donovan, Archbishop McHale, and O'Neill Russell have kept the flame alive. We congratulate the young men who have originated the movement in Montreal.

The Land Agitation in Ireland.

Notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the Imperial Tory landlord Government to provoke the Irish people to an overt act they have done nothing but assert their undoubted legal and constitutional rights. The people seem to realize two things in the present crisis, one is that they are unable to cope with the Government in the field, and the other that they can beat it by constitutional means and passive resistance. The Government cannot indict a whole nation, and it is a whole nation with which it is dealing at present. It would appear from the lengthy despatches we publish to-day that the Irish Executive is striving to give the movement a Fenian complexion, but in this it will fail. It is true the Fenian organization in America and kindred societies, may try to take advantage of the excited state of the country to advance their peculiar ideas, but the Irish Land agitators cannot be held responsible for this any more than the British Government. It is even doubtful if the wisest of the Fenian leaders on the other side wish to disturb Parnell in any way. They say, "We have tried our system and failed, let the constitutional men now have a chance." That is, undoubtedly, the present feeling as expressed in the Irish American press. The duty of the Irish on this side of the Atlantic is not to formulate a policy for Ireland, but to assist ideas of the constitutionally elected leaders of this looseness in allowing secrets to leak a hog to Italy or France without permission posterity.

people proper, who are responsible for their acts to God and the British Government. The Irish in America would not have to endure the horrors of a trampled down rebelwould delight Lord Beaconsfield more than a policy of passive resistenance which is desed from their forefathers by fraud and force a parellel for which the page of modern history will be searched for in vain. It is not unnatural that the Irish on this side of the Atlantic should be almost as excited as their kinsmen at home, or that we should have for a time to hear all sorts of wild rumors of what is being said or done. Agents | consider it honest, or the contrary, as it acts tain amount of intelligence every day to the newspapers of the North American Continent, and the more enterprising the agent the more sensational will be his news, to say nothing of its truth, which is altogether a different matter. Hence the rumor that the Hibernians talk of a move upon Canada must be taken for believe any sane man in the States dreams of such a thing. It was tried twice before with disastrous results to the invaders, and it was tried under more favorable circumstances than the promoters of any fresh raid could hope for at present. One thing certain is, that ninety per cent of Irish Canadians were against the senseless raids, and we are safe in asserting that to-day, if another was attempted, ninety-nine per cent would view such a cessfully before should be preferred. At all step with bitterness, and arm themselves to re- events, let scalpers be zealously excluded, sist it in line with their fellow-citizens. Irish Canadians have as much love for their native land as Irish Americans, but they cannot see how an invasion of Canada, even a successful invasion, could better the old country one whit. Canada is a free country, nominally attached to the British Empire, but in reality independent. It will at no distant day sever with the Crown, but it will never submit to be coerced. Were it not for the invasion of 1812 and the filibustering of 1837, Canada would have long ere this either severed the tie or thrown its lot in with the United States, but the people are a free and spirited people, and what they do they do of their own will. Before the Fenian invasion of 1866 this country sympathized with the sufferings of Ireland the United States, but after that terrible blunder, the pendulum rebounded too much the other way, and the name Irish was changed to Fenian in the minds of Canadiaus. We are aware our opinions on this subject are quite unnecessary, as neither the

would not be out of place.

Hibernians nor the Fenians at large dream of

disturbing Canada, but we thought, in view

of the present excitement, a word in season

The Pacific Railroad Contracts.

The Ottawa Herald gives us to understand

that at times information is supplied to tenderers for contracts from the departments, which, as a matter of course, gives an opportunity of manipulating, which would be impossible if they were kept in ignorance of the amounts of the respective tenders. This assertion amounts to a charge of the most serious nature that can be brought against a department, or a Government, for, after all, the Government must be held and register our names as Canadians? Cerresponsible. At the present moment when contracts for four sections of railroad between Yale and Kamloops, British Columbia, are about to be given out the eyes of the country are fixed on the Government, all the more especially as the odor of the great Pacific scandal, or slander, hangs round them still. We are not of those who think a Government or a department cannot possibly act honestly, and we think it is mean and narrow to ascribe sinister motives without proof. Nevertheless, we cannot divest ourselves of the suspicion that the system of scalping is beginning to obtain too generally. It was introduced by the Americans under the regime of the late Dominion Government, and is popular among contractors of a certain class, or perhaps, pretended contractors would be a better term. Aspirants of this class have just enough money to deposit the necessary sum with their tender, and just enough cunning to intrigue in the proper quarters fortune or cheek throws the prize in their way, they sell it to a bona fide tenderer, who has more money and ability, but less knowledge of the departments than the accepted tenderer. We have yet to learn that any of the bogus tenderers ever lost on their deposits, they can always find a way of satisfying the department that there was less. In the instance of the Georgian Bay contract the successful tenderer sold his contract to an American firm and checked. If the Minister in whose department the contract lies opens the tenders himthose who go to Ottawa and fling champagne

wa contemporary insinuates, the knowledge

the people at home, that is to say, the Irish out, and consequently giving scalpers and emart Americans the whiphand, and handicapping honest men who are not up to the The Americans boast that they have introlien, and besides they may fairly hope that the duced the pernicious system into Canada to present legal agitation will accomplish almost | their own profit. And here may be the proper as, much as a successful rising. Nothing place to remark that other things being equal, Canadians should have the preference in conpolicy of active resistance, whereas it is the tracts. They spend the money in Canada, whereas our American cousins sport it in New tined to baffle him and secure the people in | York or Chicago, and are besides not as rethe peaceful possession of the lands wrench. | liable as Canadians. The National Policy should obtain on contracts as well as on tariffs. The present contracts are of more than ordinary interest, on account of the magnitude of the expenditure, twelve to fifteen milliondollars being involved in carrying them out, and, as we have before remarked, the country is watching the Government, and will of the associated press have to furnish a certine the premises. The reform papers will raise a terrible outcry if the chance is given them, and the Globe will cry corruption till it is neard from here to Vancouver, reminding the electors at the same time that the affair is only a legitimate sequel to the business of 1872. If the Minister of Railroads and Canals keeps the what it is worth, and that is not much. We don't secret locked in his bosom until the name of the successful tender is announced, the Globe can rail away; but if the figures of the lowest man get abroad, no matter how, the people will have their suspicion. Let the contract be given to a Canadian (other things being equal) who is known to be trustworthy, and who can give ample security, providing, of course, he be the lowest tenderer. A man or a firm that has carried out large works sucand let there be fair play and no favor.

Canadian Nationality. The intellectual foreigner visiting our land

of Canada does not go away without pleasing

impressions of the country, if such we can term a colony, for despite all the magnificent names we can invent to cover our vassalage even the almost invisible tie that connects it a colony we are and a colony we are bound to remain for a season. He sees our side of the Niagara cataract, the eloquent Chaudiere. the romantic falls of Montmorency; he visits Quebec and its heroic surroundings; he learns that the two great oceans of the world wash our shores on either side, and he goes away fully impressed with the notion that Canada is most assuredly the greatest of England's colonies, and that the United Emmore than any other in the world, including | pire Club, when it existed, was a fine attempt at aristocracy. True, he thinks the club is at present hard up for money as well as the glorious Dominion itself, but what of that? It is a poor country which cannot find money or patriotism enough to keep a representative club running, but then the times will doubtless mend, and with it the finances of the club. If the visitor be English, he will take himself away in his yacht, thanking God that he does not belong to Canada; if an American, he will move southward in his Pullman car and shiver as he passes the dividing line, but in either case, distinguished visitor will smile the at the idea that the people he has just left consider themselves Canadians, that is to say, free citizens of a free country, for nathless the leading strings the word Canadian has about it a free sound and a ring which its state of subserviency sadly belies. Let us see. Can we, poor pretenders to a name and a nationality, go to the European continent tainly; but it is doubtful if any sub-prefect or burgomaster will understand the term until he is told the man drawn under his attention is a British subject, in his (the Canadian's) case a far-off Colony of England. Is there any individual Canadian powerful enough to land a two-horned goat in the harbor of Marseilles without permission from the British Government, or more strictly speaking, without first paying tribute. Have we Canadians any history of our own, or a literature, or a nationality, or have we souls we can call our own without the sanction of a Governor-General sent to us from dear old England, or cheerful eld Ireland? Who ever heard of a Canadian poet or a Canadian philosopher, or a Canadian orator, or a Canadian historian, except it might be some Parisian Professor versed in have neither the ability nor the means to the Indian languages. Can any one tell us carry out a contract when they obtain it, and ot a Canadian novelist, humorist, song writer or dramatist, except as through an American source. We certainly may have a genius born among us, but not living among us, for which would form an excuse for dragooning, and find out how things are going. When the moment he becomes worth anything off he goes to New York, the capital of the North American continent, the city of his dreams and aspirations, just as London was to the Sheridans, the Grattans, the Tierneys and other brilliant Irishmen. Let a young man born in Canada develope into a clever journalist, and where does he go to obtain wealth and honor but to New York or Chicago. Do something wrong for which they were blame- our bankers and brokers not keep their eyes sternly and steadfastly fixed on Wall street. Where do our ladies get their fashions from but Broadway. Are not the New York realized a profit on the transaction of Herald and Sun the papers which educate \$30,000. The system is simply dis- us in politics and current history. Where graceful, and should be at once and sternly did our esteemed contemporary, the Globe, the second paper in Canada, borrow its miserable slang from, and its eternal "boomself and keeps the figures a profound secret, ing," if not from the St. Louis Republican? Have we any magazines worth a cent? Do our people not read Scribner's, the Atlantic, Harper's around the Russell House among members of Parliament and Government officials will and St. Nicholas, ignoring the Quarterly, Saturday and Edinburgh Review, and almost uthave spent their hundreds of dollars in vain. terly ignoring poor Belford's and the Canadian of future greatness—persons whose ideas are It is possible that simple contractors may in Monthly. Are we not in fact a State of the unguarded moments drop hints that may give Union, to all intents and purposes? Reviewa clue to their figures to the more astute coming all those things, how infinitely ridiculous panions, but it is improbable, and as our Otta-

from the Earl of Beaconsfield. In our opinion it would be just as well to teach our youth that they are happy English children, as the nice little school-book says, and point them to London as the scene of their future labors. We would, in so teaching, he at least consistent, and undoubtedly we should be loyal. It may be that the Carleton or Reform Club, or even the unfortunate Beefsteak, might not open its doors to our aspiring youths, even when told that they were Canadians. Unfortunately, the very flower and choice of our glorious youth scorn and condemn the idea of going to the cold and unappreciative land of Britain. They merely cross an imaginary dividing line, and find themselves in the United States. All along the North between the 36th and 43rd parallels of latitude, Canadians are to be found as foremen in the mine, as partners in the factory, as editors of newspapers, as lawyers, doctors, clergymen and professional men generally, and mostly always with distinction, for the Canadian is not handicapped in the United States. Why and whence is atl this except that our beloved colony does notbroad as it is-furnish scope for the genius of our young men? Our population never increases for the reason that our farmers, manufacturers and merchants keep drifting south of the line to better their fortunes? There are more French Canadians or their descendants in the United States than there is population in all the Dominion. We have no city in Canada, except Montreal, which should be a New York, and Toronto, which should be a Chicago, and, speaking frankly, we never shall have until our colony changes itself into a State or two in the Union, or becomes an independent nation. People are afraid to speak of these terrible things. Well, we speak of them. Newspapers are frightened to write about them, hence we write for them. Not that we pronounce on the future of Canada, except to say that we should be either fish or flesh-at present we are neither.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Orangeism. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-There is certainly a great commotion among the L.O. Lodges throughout the country over the discovery of their signs and passwords and the disclosure of many of their secret forms and obligations in your paper, the TRUE WITNESS. The Orangemen of America are dismayed at the exposure, but keep very quiet, as they labor under the illusion that the Catholic people do not believe the statements to be true. They are under the impression that Catholics will believe the whole affair a falsehood if they maintain a complete silence about it, and pretend that the story is so utterly without foundation as to be unworthy of any consideration from But the truth is that it has them. created quite a confusion in the Society, and, in fact, some of the memopenly say that it will cause the destruction of the organization in Canada. In compliance with orders from their head officers, they have fallen back upon their last year's annual, the New Brunswick, and this year they are not using the tri-annual. Orangeism all over the country is puzzled for an effective method to keep me out of the and venerate the relics of ages gone past and lodges, but it will be found an impossibility. | men no more, is a character for whom any A little further effort will suffice to break up one might blush. ociety in this country. Herein I send you the cipher used by Orangemen, and please | that the ideas and sentiments herein expressed publish it for the information of your many

readers.

Divide the alphabet into three by nine, the first three plain, without any dots, the second line dots above the figures, the third and last with the dots below.

Yours truly,

Relies-Antiquities.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post Sir-Of late I have read some very strange things in papers from the Capital-expressions of ideas and sentiments which reflect anything but credit upon those from whom they have come. It is not my intention to directly refer to those writers, but, as their strange ideas, so unceremoniously expressed. have suggested to my mind the few remarks I desire to make, I take the liberty of asking

you to kindly publish this letter. The ever lamented Thomas Davis, in speaking of some persons who gained permission to cut a road through an olden and sacred relic of Irish antiquity, thus expressed himself We do not know their names, but if they persist in this brutal outrage against so precious a landmark of Irish history and civilization, then, we frankly say, if the law will not reach them, public opinion shall. These men who design, and those who consent to the act, may be Liberals or Tories, Protestants or Catholics, but, beyond a doubt, they are tasteless blockheads-poor devils without reverence or education-men who, as Words-

worth says, 'Would peep and botanize Upon their mothers' graves.'" Such, I think, can be applied to the few who have no respect, no love, no veneration, no reverence for things of the past, glorious antiquities, sacred rolics, that tell us of the days gone by. There are persons, however, and it is to be regretted, who live only in the present, whose ideas soar not beyond a certain limit, whose views are circumscribed by a narrow circle. They look not into the past, gaze not into the future. There are persons happily few—who pretend to education and refinement, but whose every action speaks dullness of soul, of sentiment, of feeling. There are persons who love to tear down what they cannot build up, to destroy what they cannot create, whose conoclastic hands are ever ready to crush all that the noble and good hold in reverence and affection. And when I say there are persons who thus ever tend to destroy the monuments, great and small, that stand forth indices of past glory, models not grand enough to admire, whose sentiments are not noble enough to love the nation's antiquities-I likewise say that those persons necessarily despise profane as they contemn sacred relics. And reverse the posimust it be to hear people talk of the Domition—the persons who despise the sacred is gained from the department. Millions of nion of Canada, and write sublime poetry about relics naturally and necessarily contemn those by money subscriptions in carrying out the money have been lost to the country through it, when it is well known we cannot sell treasured gifts transmitted by ancestors to

Who is the man who could stand by the tomb of a Napoleon, or over the grave of an O'Connell, knowing their histories, and not feel some noble sentiments springing up in his breast? If such there exists, I can only say with the Laird of Abbottsford :

"Go, mark him well—
"Go, mark him well—
For him no minstrels' rapture swell,
Hi, h tho' his title, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish an claim.
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentreth all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renowhers
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile earth from which he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung it."

Who is the man who could quietly stand by and see a marble line erased from the tumb of a hero, or see a sod removed from the grave of a patriot? If he exists, I defy him to stand forth and proclaim to the public that he is not devoid of honor, of sentiment, of heart, of

And if we thus honor the dead, the great and noble dead, leaving aside all question of Catholic faith, how inconsistent is the man who could lay claim to lofty feelings, pure sentiments, grand ideas, and at the same time would ridicule the reverence of the tombs of the great apostles, laugh and scoff at the veneration for the relics of the saints and martyrs? However, such has been known to take place in this enlight-ened age, in the full glare of a great civilization. What is a relic of the past? It is a gift of one generation to another—passing along despite the workings of time, from age to age, telling those of one epoch the story of those who went before them. What is the relic of a great man? It is something which | force at once to maintain public order. belonged to one whose deeds rang out to the world, whose name has been wasted along the Reports have been circulated that the Iri avenues of time, whose glory is destined to be and English legal advisers of the Gover immortal. The relic is sacred as is the memory of the man. The relic is a link in step. Two companies of soldiers have a the golden chain that binds us to the past; rived at Boyle, en route to Balla, to be and what is the relic of a saint? It is a readiness in the event of a dicturbance at the token, an object sacred by its connection with | forthcoming meeting. The magistrates one whose fame was his humility, whose life clare the Government wishes to provoke was great in the deeds of true heroism, whose death-bed was blessed by the union of his virtues, whose soul has been embalmed into all eternity by the unction of Divine and infinite justice. And if the man is to be despised who has

no love for things of the past -who condemns

the sacred relies of a people's former glory, of a nation's past might, of a religion's ever living pride, ever constant splendor-how much more contemptible is the one who declares, if not in word, at least in action, his want of reverence for the ashes of the dead, his want of veneration for the dust of heroes, priests, martyrs, saints? The Church of Rome has ever been the guardian of olden monuments. the preserver of ancient trophies, the treasurer of hallowed memories. In preserving the glorious monumental piles, she teaches her children the story of gone by ages, she inspires them with the noble sentiments and grand ideas of the past, while she offers these trophies as models whereby future greatness may be erected. In holding in veneration the relics of the saints, in displaying a reverence for the remains of her martyrs, she keeps before the minds of her faithful the good, pure, and noble deeds of those blessed souls, as examples truthful and real of virtue and its reward. By so doing she places before her young and her old those beacon lights which are destined to guide them along the parrow road which led the saint, and still leads all the good and just to the happiness that can never die. The man, then, whose Christian sentiment is so narrow, whose Christian faith is so lame that the relics of those great ones are to him objects of ridicule is, indeed, a person to be pitied, and the man whose ideas are so small and whose feelings so chilled that he cannot, even from a human standpoint, admire, lone

Excuse the length of this letter. Hoping may find an echo in the breast of every good citizen, I beg to subscribe myself, Yours, &c.,

An Interesting Event.

On Wednesday last the medical staff of the General Catholic Hospital met in the reception room of that institution, and presented Dr. Hill, who has recently retired from the position of consulting physician, with the following address, which was read by Dr. St. Jean:— To Mr. Hamnet Hill, M. R. C. S.:

We remain.

We the undersigned, members of the medical staff of the General Hospital, cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing our opinion as to the able, zealous and philantropic manner in which you discharged the duties of consulting surgeon to the hospital for almost a quarter of a century. You have acted the noble part of a friend and physician, and on all occasions permitted no oppertunity to pass wherein you could render timely assistance to suffering humanity. In the discharge of hospital duty, the tests of genuine worth are considerable, and on every occasion nothing was wanting on your part that could possibly conduce towards the relief of the poor and needy, where timely services could be of any avail. As a body we have been sadly grieved at the trial of a far more than ordinary character, which has brought an unexpected gloom over your household. With the medical fraternity, as well as the general public, there is but one expression or deep sympathy, and with your old and tried friends at the General Hospital the dominant wish is that, you will still enjoy many years of comfort and happiness, and that the links which at present form your family circle may long remain unbroken. main unbroken.

We remain, Yours most respectively,

J. A. GRANT, F.R.C.S., Fd. A. ROBILLARD, M.D.C.M. P. ST. JEAN M.D. IAMES LYNN, M.D. L. C. PREVOST, M.D. V.,

Secretary.

Ottawa, 20th November, 1379. THE REPLY.

Dr. Hill was greatly moved by the kind expressions contained in the address and his voice trembled with the depth of his emotion during the delivery of his reply. He said:—

pressions contained in the address and his voice trembled with the depth of his emotion during the delivery of his reply. He said:—

GENTLEMEN,—The very kind address with which you have just honored me cannot but be most acceptable, conveying so many gratifying assurances of appreciation, on your part, of my long continued services at the General Hospital, extending, as you observe, to "almost a quarter of a century." I beg to assure you that during that long period it was always considered by me as a source of pride to be connected with so invaluable an institution, and to be in any way instrumentally assisting other members of the staff in alleviating those cases of suffering humanity which daily presented themselves; and it will be my lasting consolation to know and feel that my exercious and services have been invariably acknowledged by the staff, the community of the Grey Nuns, the clergy and the Diocesan. Casting a retrospect over the past, I cannot help calling to mind the old wooden building or barn, which for so many years did good service as a hospital, under the old wooden building or barn, which for so many years did good service as a hospital, under the old wooden building or barn, which for so many years did good service as a hospital, under the old wooden building or barn, which for so many years did good service as a hospital, under the old wooden building has been largely productive of good under the immediate supervision of its present very competent medical staff, whose efforts were always most carefully supplemented by the good Sisters in charge of the sick and the maimed—and I think it will not be considered out of place that I should bear willing testimony to these facts. Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for your delicate allusion to the principal reason of my returement from the post of consulting surgeon. It is, indeed, too true that the domestic affliction which is said to cure or often these afflictions, will have the child for the present of the staff in alleviation to the princi

same beneficient effect on my bereaved far same beneficient effect on my bereaved familin conclusion, allow me to congratulate the state on its increased efficiency, by the recent appoinment of Dr. Grant as my successor, and of Drevost as one of the attending physicians; have no doubt that your united judgment at akili will redennd to the welfare of the institution, of which I shall always be to happy to hea and as its "honorary surgeon," which I have been appointed by the Rev. Mother, I shall nunfrequently be found visiting its wards.

HAMNET HILL,
Late consulting Surgeon to the General Hospital, Bolton street Ottawa.

November 19th, 1879.

November 19th, 1879.

Before reading the address. Dr. St. Jean co gratulated iv. Hill on his election as honorary member of the medical staff of the hospital, and referred, in sullogistic terms, to high position in the profession.

Dr. Grant also spoke of Dr. Hill's long consection with the hospital, and the valuable seation with the hospital, and the institution of the distance he had rendered to the institution of the distance Paper.

CONDITION OF IRELAND

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Parnell's Arrest Improbable—Moust Meeting in Dublin.

London, November 21 .- The condition Ireland to-day excites great and real uneaness. Many Irish landlords are leaving th country under threats of assassination. surrectionary placards are posted in May and other counties, calling upon the Iris people to rise in arms. The Governme has determined to put strong measures

Parnell does not think his arrest is probabl ment differ as to the advisability of such collision.

The Irish arrests continue to be the leading topic. The Times thinks there is every re son to believe that a timely display of firm ness will extinguish any really mischievon element in the anti-rent agitation. Com spendents report from Glasgow intense EXCITEMENT AMONG THE HOME RULERS.

from Liverpool great interest; no excitement from Limerick. Considerable dismay is fe at Dublin. One report says that the excit ment is only equalled by that during the Fenian rising. Another says the arrests has excited but little public interest, and the privalent feeling among the respectable class is not committed to agitation. It is a sati faction that steps have been taken to che the Communistic move.

The Daily News does not blame the Go ernment. It thinks Mr. Parnell is respon ble for the condition of affairs, but doubts t prudence of the measures taken, and insis that the only effectual way to quiet the Iris agitators is to concede a large measure reform, such as utmost practicable local se government to Irish towns, counties and p vinces, while still maintaining a legislat union between the two countries.

The Dewsbury, Batley and Birstall branch of the Irish National Society have arrange for a demonstration on Sunday in aid of the tenant farmers. The Queenstown Town Con missioners passed a resolution condemnia the arrest of Davitt, Killen and Daly. At meeting of the delegates from the Home Ru organizations of London to-night, a telegram from Dublin was read stating that a meeti was then being held there. It was a gr success, and 20,000 were unable to gain

MANCHESTER, November 21 .- A Londo correspondent telegraphs that those WHO DISAPPROVE OF THE ARRESTS

say that the Government has provided rnell with a cry which will give his foll ers the greatest strength at the elections, compel more moderate men to choose ween defeat or agreement in some form Mr. Parnell. Those who approve of course of the Government are confident a communication has been received, believed, that in view of the language employed many of the meetings, and its tendency exciting to outrage, Ministers could not sat refrain from immediate measures of repr

Dublin, November 21 .- At the meeting to night to denounce the arrest of Daly, Davi and Killen, 5,000 were present. Mr. Gr member of Parliament, presided. The follo ing members of Parliament were present Parnell, Smyth, Kirk, O'Leary, and Biggs The Chairman counselled moderate langua Mr. Parnell moved that the meeting call on Irishmen to pronounce, by public me iugs, their condemnation of

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT,

which is unconstitutional and illegal, thus show the world that Irishmen are n be intimidated by persecution. Mr. Para accused the Government of entrapping Iri men by means of paid spies. He advi-Irishmen to be caim, because, if they attem ed to emulate the Government in its ill action, by violence or disorder, then would be doing what the butcher and troyer of Afghan and Zulu desires them

Mr. Parnell said no earthly power ever succeed against the united and de mined efforts of Irishmen in their struggl the soil. Irishmen would show Lord Beaco field that they know how to win the batt and though they played against a man " had loaded dice, their cause was stronger He said the land system was already tott ing to its fall. Mr. Biggar declared Mr. P nell the leader of the people. After demonstration was over Messrs. Para and Biggar started for the Balla meeting.

One of the most reliable medicines Headache is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS PURGATIVE PILLS:

TESTED BY TIME. - FOR THE Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "Brown's B CHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy a test of many years.

NO ONE SHOULD TRAVEL WITHO BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA Family Liniment. It is good all the time diseases incidental to traveling. A few dr will destroy the evil effects resulting from use of strange waters and may often save Druggists sell it.

A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges creates consternation among the worms, which and twist in the stomachs, of many chil and even adults. There is nothing in Comfits which can injure anything bu worms, and nobody cares for them.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING ST is the best prescription of one of the female physicians and nurses in the U States, and has been used for thirty years, with never-failing success, by millions mothers for their children. It relieves child from pain, corrects acidity of stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by g rest and health to the child, comforts

THE IRISH BENEDICTINE MON-ASTERY OF IOWA.

Oreston, Union Co., Iowa, October 16th, 1879.

Editor Western Watchman:

Nothing gives the Catholic tourists more encouragement to notice the progress of his religion as he is hurried in the mad whirl of the " iron horse" across populous states, rolling prairies and broad expnasive plains, than the fact that the few notes which he may collect on this inportant subject will be sure to find a cordial reception from the Catholic editor, and a prominent place in his widely circulating journal. In fact it is consoling to know that our Catholic journals live, grow, and flourish on such pabula. And as one of the primary objects for which these journals are established, is, or, at least, ought to be to cheer Catholic hearts by the glad tidings of the progress of their religion, particularly in the New World, I do not understand why these journals should be allowed to languish for want of such materials; much less ought Catholics be deprived of such a boon of consolation in the midst of their many trials. Cathelics, who so often smart under the taunts of their enemies, and are so strongly tempted to succumb ander the vile load of the false, lying and prejudicial representations of their religion and its hallowed practices, should not be deprived of this timely succor. The weak and wavering ones of Christ's fold should be aroused from their lethargy by the loud knocking which growth and progress of the Catholic religion, as represented in Catholic journals, makes at the doors of timid, cold, yea often hardened hearts. It would be heartrending in the extreme to see our hely religion derided and scoffed at by these foul-mouthed vipers, if some one were not found to throw down the gauntlet in its defence, and by the very weapons which itself affords, to put the falsifier and the scoffer to shame.

A few months ago a humble servant found himself in a position to lay down the "hoe and the rake" of his ordinary vocation, to pursue for a time a life devoid of any special care, a life of relaxation from duty.

One bright morning about the middle of last August, ac the sun rose in all his wonted splendor and majesty from his eastern couch, I found myself, satchel in hand, wending my way to the nearest depot of the village in which I reside. Thought after thought and suggestions by the bushel, as to what course I should steer, chased one another through my mind. At one time I resolved to seek the cool, balmy and refreshing breezes of the western lakes. Again I bethought me of boarding the train whose course lay across the boundless expanse of the western plains. As I stood there in suspense I imagined that I saw Horace Greeley, with his old white hat, a veritable spectator, who seemed to say to me: "Go West, young man. The tide of empire is westward ho." The die was at once cast, I took the West for my choice.

Since that moment I have skipped over hundreds of miles by rail. The Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande, the Colarado Central, and the Chicago Burlington and Quincy were among the principal lines over which I travelled. I noticed everywhere signs of progress and comparative prosperity. The vast resources of the great West, both agricultural and mineral, are being rapidly developed. Hamlets are springing almost daily in existence, and one has scarcely time to notice their sudden birth before they are towns, many or which, ere long, bid fair to develope into thriving cities and respectable marts of commerce. I noticed one very remarkable coincidenc in the course of my trip. The Catholic church is found everywhere hand in hand with the progress of the country. Still the fact is not to be wondered at: the Church is the mother and mistress of all real progress and civilization, and is everywhere found in unison with them, when she does not as is often the case, anticipate them, by being the first to pave the way perity, peace and civilization.

I hardly ever passed through any village or city without being led instinctively to look for the cross, the infallible sign of the establishment of our holy religion on the prairies and plains as well as in populous cities. and, thanks be to God, I was seldom disap-

When I found myself on my homeward bound journey I determined to take a different route that I might obtain a new prospect of the country. This I did especially on reaching the State of Iowa—a State which stands high in my estimation, and from which great things may be expected in the near future. Illinois has been called the "garden" of the Union; let her take care lest Iowa dispute, before long, this title. Finding myself at Council Bluffs, I determined to follow the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and note the progress of the country which that line traverses. Here as elsewhere, I was not doomed to disappointment; on the contrary, my most sanguine expectations were more than realized, for the marks of thrift, industry and progress were everywhere evident.

I arrived at Creston, Union Co., Iowa, about 10 o'clock P.M. and, though it was not my intention to stop over there, yet some unforesecuagency urged me to stop. Creston is a city about eight or ten pars old, with a But when they are aware that all the fruits of population of five or six thousand inhabi-

It has four principal lines of railroads with numberless branches or "leeders" as they are called. It has all the marks of thrift and tween eight and ten miles from the city can be purchased at the rate of from eight to twelve dollars per acre, and farther into the interior, land can be procured for the very reasonable sum of seven dollars per acre. The man coming here with a small capital can operate it to more advantage than in any other place of my acquaintance in the West, for in the ordinary course of events, it pids fair to become a thriving city. I discovered however something in Creston far more attractive than all its other prospects put together. At my earliest opportunity I went tonished me most, I found nestling beneath "St. Malachi's Irish Benedictine Monastery" in aname? Wait a few years and you shall see. Then you shall behold one of the stateliest structures of the land looming up in Creston. This tender monastic plant shall grow into gigantic proportions under the protecting agis | best allies—the landlords—of the sworn eneof SS. Benedict and Malachy. Some years ago a few Fathers of this order came here while Creston was yet in its infancy, and when the number of its inhabitants could be expect to find in every peasant she helps to The standard of the cross was set up, and, as prepared to fight for that soil, the moment if by magic, Catholics flocked bither until a that her difficulties invite him to the enset. large, respectable and intelligent congregation. If there he any political meaning in the docu-

branch of the Benedictine order have been is a name dear to the heart of every lrish Catholic. It is a name which will entire to it, I hope, thousands of Irish Catholic families, to whom the bread of eternal life will be broken, and then the rising generations will be protected from the countless dangers to which it is exposed of bartering away the boon of Faith. It is a name which will send a thrill of joy to every Irish heart from Maine to California and from the Rocky Mountains to the rugged peaks of the Alleghanies. It is a name which will throw around the hearts of the sons of Erin its magic spell; reminding them of the days of old when the sea-girt isle was covered with a network of religious institutions mouasteries and nunneries. It is a name which will remind them of the faith of their forefathers and bestir them to a sense of duty toward this purely Irish institution, which promises to be the glory of Irishmen in New World, and a lasting monument of their the great big hearts and boundless generosity. The West with its two millions and a half of Catholics, must have a monument of the zeal of Irish Catholics for the honor and glory of God. And what can be more desirable than to contribute toward the erection of an Irish monastery in western America, which shall aemind the "the old stock" of Ireland's faded glory and "young America" of the unshaken faith of their fathers? The generous response which this new institution shall receive from every Irish Catholic throughout the land, when its wants shall be fully made known, will only confirm the words of Montalembert, who said: "From the moment that Queen Erin had seen the sun of faith rise upon her, she had bowed herself to it with an ardent and tender devotion which became her very life. The course of years has not interrupted this. The most bloody and implacable pesecution has not shaken it: the defection of all modern Europe has not led her astray, and she maintains still amid the splendors and miseries of modern crvilization and Anglo-Saxon supre-

macy an inextinguishable centre of faith."

The Benedictine order is pretty well established, and pretty generally known throughout the United States, with the exception of this branch, and it is to be hoped that Irish Catholics will not allow the only Irish monastery in the land to languish far behind the lighthouse of the other religious institutions. was almost on the point of remarking that these good Fathers, who are in charge of this institution are greatly to blame in not making their circumstances more generally known. But when I consider that the golden rule of their boly Founder, is to labor and toil unknown and unseen by all, save the all-seeing eye of God alone, their otherwise apparent neglect is satisfactorily explained. The good Fathers of Creston labor incessantly and secretly, in season and out of season, for God's honor and glory and the salvation of souls, which would otherwise famish and starve for want of the heavenly manna of their holy religion. This fact perhaps more than any other demonstrates how well the monks of St. Benedict keep pace with the progress of the age, and furnishes an adequate reply to the charges so frequently made against monasteries that they are the homes of lazy and ignorant monks. Dear readers. under whose notice these feeble remarks in behalf of a struggling religious institution may chance to full, remember Creston, Union Co., Iowa. You may be preparing to move West; if so, before deciding upon a choice of state or territory, remember Creston, the seat of the Irish monastery. You may be in the confidence of those who are about to migrate. but under worse notice these remarks have not come: inform them, please, of the manifold attractions of Creston. And lastly, you may perhaps know of some good young men who, if they were blessed with means and an opportunity would pursue a religious life and be one day bright ornaments of the sanctuary. Inform them of Creston. Let them apply. A man is justified in seeking the place in which he can make his livelihood easiest, yet without detriment to his immortal soul; nevertheless he should remember that, in the language of Holy Wrlt: "Man lives not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," and is dispensed to him by the faithful ministers of God.

The Address to the Irish.

their physical circumstances the doctrines of nationality would be less attractive. It would be hard to convince men who had plenty to eat and drink and wear, that habitual misery was their lot. With an assured, substantial, felt interest, in the existing order of things, the peasantry would naturally dread a change their hardest industry must go into the pockets of strangers, and these, too, for the most part, of a haughty class, they become indifferent, because they have no rational motive to exertion; and they become at the same prosperity, and is situated in the centre of time reckless about the political schemes in one of the richest farming portions of the which they engage, feeling on their own side. State, . Its privileges are excellent, water, etc., being found in abundance. Land lying beever desperate may be its character. It would be well if the authorities would read the American address by this light, and ponder for a moment on its significance. To put the relationship between the laudlord and tenaut in Ireland on a rational basis, so as to make city of Creston is a most enticing place. A it actually consistent with the theoretic freedom of the constitution, would be to reconcile the peasantry, and turn their attention to industrial pursuits. They desire to keep the dependent masses in squalid misery and rags. Is it not plain that in such a state the destitute must be always campaigning on the exthings suits the tactics of the revolutionists in quest of the Cross, which, to my great sa- admirably. Even the Government seem to tisfaction, I soon discovered. But what as- relish it highly. At any rate they never attempt to bring about social quietude by any its shadow an incipient Irish monastary called instrumentability, save the stereotyped one of merciless coercion. And all sound politi-We might pause here and ask: What is there | cians, save and except her Majesty's advisers, know well that exceptional laws are calculated to engender batred, and nurture into formidable strength reckless disaffection. As long as England supports, by brute force, the such documents as the American address will be received coldly in Ireland. But she may

as landlordism has always been. Let it be most nappy in giving it the name it bears, replaced by a peasant proprietary, and the viz., " the Irish Benedictine Manustery." It work of reconciliation will be eased of, at replaced by a peasant proprietary, and the least, one of its master difficulties.- Connaught Telegraph.

A VOICE FROM BOUTHERN IOWA. An Irish Priest's Practical Letter on Well Improved Farms.

St. Mary's Church, Fairfield, lederson Co., low4., November 1st, 1879.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Would you be kind enough to allow me a

Would you be kind enough to allow me a small space in one of your valuable columns to write a few words on this mestimportant subject, emigration. It is a fact in a generally antiment to known an Catholics in quest of land, that here in this region of lowa, there are many well improved farms for sale at mere bargains. Now is the time to get farm homes at very low rates or prices in efferson county, Iowa.

Fairfield, of which I write this article, the countystal of Jefferson county, is geographically situated in latitude 41°1', and longitude 91°57', on an elevation of 940 rest above the level of the sea. This town was first incorporated under an Act of the tiene all assembly of this staw in March, 1847, and reincorporated on February 11th, 1868, as a city of the second class, under Chapter 57, Revision of 1889. No municipal bonds, or any certificates of indebtedness are issued. The city of Fairfield is under no debt of any descrip ion, unless we may consider warrants now and then issued on the City Trousury, never exceeding, however, the ascertained evenue of the city, and hence such warrants always pass at par. The population of this city approximates 4.000. Two of the great through lines, viz, the Chicago, Burling on and Quincy, and Chic go, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads cross here, gi ing us two connections with Chicago, distance 266 miles.

Burlington, on the Mississippi river, (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) is 50 miles distant. The former river connection is almost directly East, the latter being away to the Northeast. About thirty trains, (cassenger and freight) p-ss through the city daily. A third railroad, con-

Davenport, on the Mississippi. (Chiengo, Rock Island and Pacific) is 90 miles distant. The former river connection is almost directly East, the latter being away to the Northeast. About thirty trains, (eassenger and fright) pess through the city daily. A third railroad, connecting with st. Lours, will probably be built bils season, or at an early date.

The location of Fairfield being on an elevated prairie, near the cent-cof the country, skirted on all sides by timber, and as the natural surface is rolling, the city has thereby, from its central point, agood opportunity for a good system of drainage in every direction.

The industry of our city reckons a great number of manufactories using sleam power; viz.: — 1st, Fire Brick and Tiling Factory, with a capacity of 10,000 brick and 3,000 feet of tiling per day; amount of capital being involved \$10,000; 21, Woolen Factory, \$5,000; 34, Furniture Factory, \$10,000; 3

grass, and the various other kinds of grasses do well. Fruits do well. Apples, grapes, and strawberries especialty grow to great perfection, and seldom fall. Soveral parties make the manufaction of the service of the description of the service of facture of wine a special leature of their in-dustry.—The Catawba is the favorite wine grape; but Clinton. Concord, Delaware and Hartford Prollife do well. Cherries, plums, gooseb-rries, currants, and other varieties of small fruits yield abundatily, with proper at-tention. The markets here are good, the high-est prices being paid to the farmer for his pro-duce.

Guee. Fairfield has three banks, with a capital of \$175,000, and one hundred business houses. The total business of Fairfield, as reported by the International Bureau of Review, approximates \$4,000,0 0.

A very extraordinary address from the trustees of the Irish national fund is going the rounds of the British Press. When t reached this country last week, in the columns of the New York Herald, it caused a regular sensation. It abounds in astounding suggestions, and may be regarded as a message of deflace to Irish landlordism should the old clearance game be attempted. The Irish American enemy of Sassenagh rule in Ireland has always regarded the landlords the best allies of the good old cause. They argue logically on the point. They say if the peasantry was only moderately comfortable in their physical circumstances the doctrines of Besides physical, Fairfield claims two other

All correspondence promptly answered. P. J. MORRIN. Pastor of St. Mary's Church.

Canadian Trade with Australia.

The report on Australian trade, made by the late Hon. John Young, is held to be of hastily got up, and does not go sufficiently into details. The experience derived from private enterprise is likely to prove more valuable. There is now on the way from Adelaide to New York, the barque Clifton, 300 tons, owned by Mr. E. R. Stimson, of Toronto, she having sailed from the Australian port on the 4th of September. Mr. Stimson is a retired Episcopal clergyman who was also once connected the press, but who lost his health, and who, having some capital, has sought in travel and trade recreation and restoration to health. He went out in his barque, first selecting as best he could an assorted cargo of Ontario goods, which were shipped via New York. Part of the goods sold well, but others were not adapted to the market. Mr. Stimson returned by steamer and railroad, coming via San Francisco. The barque brings a cargo treme borders of disaffection? This state of chiefly of wool, wine and hides. She is expected to arrive at New York about the middle of December, and will take a cargo well adapted to the Australian market. She will take lumber, some of our valuable woods being unknown in Australia. She will take a number of houses, packed like shooks, and complete from basement to roof, ready to be erected the moment they are landed. They will rent for about \$200 apiece. They can be shipped at a good profit, material and wages being lower in Canada than in Australia. .The barque will take a number of carriages mies of her rule, she must not expect that and organs.. Lobsters, properly canned, are much wanted at Adelaide and the interior. Codfish of the best quality, packed in tin boxes of half a quintal or so each, the boxes to be neasily counted on the fingers of both hands. sever from the soil of fatherland a soldier hermetically sealed, are also in request, if delivered in prime order. It would not be too much to send 11 tons of codfish in the barque. and 500 or 600 lbs. of finnan haddy, if large has been gathered. Well indeed may we say, ment so heartly denounced in the anti-national, and choice. This fish should be covered that "God rejects the proud and gives. His press, it points directly to the folly of keep with a fine dry salt, which helps to keep grace to the humble." The founders of this ing up a system so provocative of dissaloyalty, them in good order, without adding to the

saltness. If any of our commercial readers wish to take advantage of the return of Mr. Stimson's barque, or require further information in regard to suitable exports, we shall be ton yesterday to Cape Vincent. Many thousglad to put them in the way of procuring it—
ands have been shipped from this port this St. John Telegraph.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Erpress, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says :-Except a few beans, the harvest is now secured in England. In the Scotch uplands the cereal crops are still being harvested, mostly in an unripe state. The Scotch harvest, however, will probably be terminated in a week or ten days. Farmers so generally availed themselves of the favorable weather tor field operations which continued up to Friday, when there was a sharp trost, that threshing has been neglected. The supplies at the country markets were consequently light, and wheat in a fit state for either so xing or milling, was decidedly scarce. Fortunately a good area has already been sown in wheat under circumstances which augur favorably. The recent uncontradicted estimate of this year's crop shows that it will be necessary to import 18,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat. Doubtless, with every allowance for possible exaggerations, the crop is desperately bad. The Mark Lane and country markets have been dull. With liberal arrivals from abroad, prices have fallen a shilling for all descriptions of wheat. There was not much pressure to sell, but the enormous visible supply in America and the uncertainty as to the actual extent of the surplus available for export thence caused a pretty general abstention of buyers. Until something more definite is known, trade must feel its way cautiously. In some quarters a strong opinion prevails that wheat will prove remunerative even at present prices. Doubtless a decline of a few shillings will bring forward a number of speculative buyers The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Early in the week wheat off coast declined as low as 54s for red winter for the Continent but subsequently prices rallied 6d to 1s per qr. Make was in fair inquiry, principally for the Continent, at about the late rates Wheat for shipment was quiet in consequence of the high prices asked in America. Maize was dull. Barley receded 6d to 1s per qr. The sales of English wheat last week amounted to 39,635 grs. at 48s 9d per gr., against 54,740 qrs. at 40s 7d per qr. for the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending November 8 were 1,386,-480 cwts, of wheat and 243,991 cwts, of flour."

New Book.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA; IIN establishment and its career until its downfall. Ly Jons F. Norms.

This is a compilation in a concise and consecutive form of all the proceedings attendant upon the suspension of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, from its establishment in 1876 as an amalgamation of the old City Bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian of Toronto. to 120 lbs each, \$3.811 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. Appended to very full reports of all the meetings of shareholders, is a record of the late criminal proceedings against the Directors, and of the trial of Sir Francis Hincks, in nn almost verbatim form; also, "Correspondence," "Opinions of the Press," and "The Civil Suits." True, it is not much more than a re-print of what appeared in the newspapers, but, in the language of the compiler, " in this form will doubtless prove interesting to those who are concerned in our Joint Stock institutions, and will, it is believed, by valuable as a work of reference hereafter."

Canadian Fish Exports

The export of fish from Newfoundland since 1st August amounts to 240,881 quintals, against 194,463 quintals for the corresponding period of last year Of the excess, Brazil ances, however, for the United Kingdom are less than those of last year, while those to the United States are three times greater, which shows that at a period of low prices a good market can be found on this side of the Atlantic. Of seal oil, 1.454 tons have been exported, against 1,097 tons last year. The United States have taken 228 tons. Last year they took 22 tons. The export of salmon is 2,578 tierces against 1,943 tierces in 1878, and 4,840 barrels herrings againt 1,981.

Live Stock Exports.

Since the opening of navigation this year to date, the exports of live stock from this port to Great Britain, per six lines of steamers, viz, the Allan, Beaver, Temperly, Ross, Donald-son, and Great Western, are as follows: Cattle, 17.101 head, 53,907 sheep, 3,468 hogs, and 257 horses—to which must be added 74 mules and about 22 calves, carried by the cargo vessels of one of the above-named lines. The exports for the season of 1878 were 18, 655 head cattle, 41,250 sheep, 2,078 hogs, and 690 horses. It will be seen by comparison that there has been a great increase in the trade this year, for, with the exports per the Dominion line and all the outside steamers yet to be added, the number of cattle is not far behind the total exports of last year, while sheep show an increase of 12,659 and hogs of about 1,400. Horses show a diminution as little value by business men. It was too | yet, but when the exports to the United States are added, the total will be far ahead of last year. The complete statistics of the animals exported via the St. Lawrence during the season now closing, it is expected, will be ready for publication in a few days.

The Mechanics's Bank.

At the private meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held Thursday afternoon in the Exchange Bank building, (Mr. Walter Shanly, in the chair) a committee was appointed to take advice as to the liability of shareholders, to confer with the official assignee and inspectors as to the actual condition of the Bank, and with the principal creditors and shareholders to see if an amicable settlement cannot be arrived at, the said Committee to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on December 3rd.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY. New York, November 24 .- It will be remembered that after the Rochester meeting of Hanlan, Courtney and Blaikie, Courtney objected to Blaikie, and insisted on Mr. Eastis as referee; that gentleman then wrote to the Union Springs careman, urging him to withunanswered, when the following was received from Courtney's brother :- "Union Springs, November 22. To E. J. Eustis, New York: -Yours of Nov. 7th is at hand. Charley is laid up with a lame back now, but as soon as he is able to get up, he will answer you himself. There is no chance for a race at present. You know what the result would be for a man to try to race when he is so lamehe can't turn over in bed. Yours truly, Jno. F. Courtney.' Probabilities of a race this fail being exceedingly slim, Mr. Blaikie will return the \$6,000 for a time, and then if there are no developments towards a contest, will pay the money over to Hanlan.

Commercial Items.

full.

-An Albany despute heavys Superintendent Clark autounces that uavigation on the New York State Canals will cease December 6th. unless the canals are closed sooner by ice.

-Intercolonial Railway receipts for the month of October were \$136,569, made up of passengers and mails \$55 219, freight \$81,350, showing an increase of \$23,742 over the month of September, and \$40,489 over the month of August.

-In consequence of recent developments, the Directors of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company have decided to refuse transportation of heavy freight silks so weighted with chemicals and oil as to cause danger of spontaneous combustion.

-A London cable says that the scarcity of fine Euglish hops and improved quality of American hops, which are attracting unprecedented attention, has had the effect of advancing the price £3 per bale since the first shipments this season. -At the sale of Mr. Dempster's stock, at

Ingersoll, on Saturday, the Stockwood was bought by Mr. Eddington, Woodstock, for \$250; Milesian by Mr. Quetton St. George, Poronto, for \$300; the matched pair by Mr. J. Labbatt, London, for \$230.

-Mesers, T. A. Dawes, Alfred Brown, and J. P. Dawes, of Lachine, and Messrs. Gerhard Lomer and S. W. Beard, of Montreal, are applying for Letters Patent to incorporate the Pioneer Beet Root Sugar Company (limited) with a capital of \$150,000, in shares of \$100 each. The object is to manufacture beet root augar at Coaticook, Que.

-In a suit for \$3,000, brought by the owners of the schooner Job Leonard against the Britiship Aragon, for the loss of the schooner by a collision with the Aragon in 1877, Judge Choate of New York decided that the fog horn signal was blowing just before the disaster occurred, and both vessels were at fault. The libellants will have a decree for half their damages and costs.

-A Boston despatch says :- "The wool market during the past week has been more excited than at any time this year. The news is buoyant and the opening sales at London caused a rush of buyers. Here the market is 2c to 3c higher than last week, with a decided upward tendency. X. X. fleece have been sold for 50c. Many holders are not disposed to sell under 60c.

—Canadian lambs continue in good demand in the markets of the United States, and have recently brought very good prices. At New York on Wednesday last 2,124 Canada lambs and 191 sheep were sold as follows:-418 lambs weighing from 72 to 77 lbs, each at 54 to 5gc: 1,706 do, weighing from 71 to 72 lbs per head, at 5g to 54c per lb; 43 sheep 113 to 126 lbs each, at 41 to 41c per lb; 148 do, 103

-The shipments of dairy produce from this city to Great Britain during the week ending to-day comprise 10,858 packages of butter and 25,823 boxes cheese, against 9,988 packages butter and 15,268 boxes cheese shipped during the week previous. The shipments from this port to Europe since the opening of navigation consist of 189,863 packages butter and 515,350 boxes cheese, against 101,596 packages butter and 455,449 boxes chesce, shipped during the season of 1878.

-This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says:- "American Cotton was in comparatively light demand, with abundant supply, and quotations were reduced; other growths maintain full prices. Texas Cotton is 3-16d to a farthing lower, and other American grades 4d to 3-16d

lower. In Sea Island the business was small, has taken 34,921 quintals, and Portugal the but at extreme rates. Futures opened exbalance. 1,014 tons cod oil have been shipped, against 750 tons last year. The clearcasionally 1-32d below those of last Thursday. Yesterday's Liverpool grain circular says:

-The general tradesince the commencement of the week has been dull. The majority of the country markets have been inactive. though previous prices were fairly maintained. Cargoes off coast were in fair request at full prices for both home and continental destinations. Cargoes for arrival were slow of sale at Liverpool since Tuesday, there being only a small business in wheat on spot at rather lower rates. Corn, in consequence of increasing shipments, declined 2d per cental. The tone of to-day's market was better, and most qualities of country, has gone to South India to engage wheat recovered a penny to twopence per cental from the previous lowest rates. Flour | country. was in better demand at former rates. Corn was less depressed than yesterday, but is still it's square envelopes you're to get. Don't fora penny per cental lower than on last Tues- | get-square ones." Bob-"All right. But

ST John, N. B., November 24 .- Writs of attachment in insolvency were issued on last | Monday of utilizing the electric light for the Saturday against W. H. Olive and Andrew J. Armstrong. L. H. Deveber & Sons have great success. This is certainly a remarkable made an assignment to M. McLeod, official assignee. This assignment was made in accordance with a demand served upon them, under the provisions of the Insolvency Act, on Tuesday last, by Messrs. Leaf, Son & Co., London, Eng Devebers' liabilities, direct and indirect, amount to about \$700,000; their assets are large, but consist of unrealizable property, real estate, mills, shipping, etc. The house is the oldest in the dry goods and grocery business, having been established in 1815. A number of houses in St. John and throughout the Province will be affected by roof. this failure. About \$100,000 of the indebtedness is due in Eugland.

Valuations of the Gld Masters.. To give you some idea of the valuation

placed by competent authorities on some few well-known pictutes, I give below the estimated value of the originals and the asking price of copies:—Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," S,2000,000, copy, S600; Paul Veronese's "Wedding at Cana of Galilee," the same price; Da Vinci's "Last Supper," the same; Salvator Rosa's "Apparition of Samuel to Saul, \$500,-000, copy, \$600; Titian's "The Disciples on the Way to Emmaus," same price; Guido's Annunciation," \$400,000, copy \$500; Annibal Caracci's "Virgin Appearing to St. Luke," same price ; Da Vinci's "LaVierge aux Rochers," same price; Murillo's "L'Assompdraw his objection to Blakie, and row a square race. Until to day Eustis' letter remained and Child," his "Charles I.," and his "Venus," each \$100,000 copies, \$300; Couture's "Les Romeins de la Decadence," \$60,000, copy, \$200; David's " Leonidas at Thermopyle" and "The Sabines," each \$240,000, copies, \$500; Rubens' Descent from the Cross," same price as above; Rosa Bonheur's, "Winter Ploughing," \$60,000, copy, \$200; Gerome's "Un Combat de Coqus," \$50,000, copy, \$200; Garot's "View in the Coliseum," \$10,000, copy, \$100; Hans Makart's "Entrance of Charles V. into Antwerp," \$12,-000, copy, \$100; Tenier's "Temptation of St. Anthony," \$12,000, copy, \$100; Cabanel's "Death of Francesca de Rimini." \$50,000, copy, \$200; Meissonier's "Battle of Waterloo," \$80,-1000, copy, \$200 .- From a Paris Letter.

THE CIDES MILL. Under the blue New England skies, Flooded with sunshine, a valley lies,

The mountains clasp it, warm and sweet, Live a sunny child to their rocky feet. Three pearly lakes and a hundred streams Lie on its quiet heart of dreams. Through its trees the softest sunlight shakes And the whitest lilies gem its lakes love, oh! better than love can tell, is every rock and grove and dell; But most I love the gorge where the rill Comes down by the old brown cider mill.

Above the clear apring gurgles out, And the upper meadows wind about; Then join, and under willows flow 'Round knolls where the blue beech whip-slocks

grow. To rest in a shaded pool that keeps The oak trees clasped it its crystal deeps. Sheer twenty feet the water falls Spatters the knotty boulders gray, And, laughing, hies in the shade away, Under great rocks, thro' trout pool still. With many a tumble down to the mill.

All the way down the nut-trees grow, And squirrels hide above and below, Acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, there Drop all the fall thro' the hazy air; And burs rolled down with curled up leaves. In the mellow light of the harvest eves,

Forever there the still, old trees Drink a wine of peace that bath no lees. By the roadside stands the elder mili. Where a lowland slumber waits the rill; A great brown building; two stories high On the western hill face warm and dry;

And odorous piles of apples there Fill with incense the golden air; And heaps of pomace, mixed with straw. To their amber sweets the late flies draw. The earts back up to the upper door. And spill their treasures in on the floor;

Down thro' the toothed wheels they go To the wide, deepcider press below. And the screws are turned by slow degrees Down on the straw-laid cider cheese; And with each turn a fuller stream Buests from beneath the growing beam

And amber stream that gods might sip. and fear no morrow's parched lip; But wherefore gods? Those ideal toys Were soulloss to real New England boys.

What classic goblet ever felt such thrilling touches thro' it melt, As throb electric along a straw, When boyish lips the elder draw?

The years are heavy with weary sounds, And their discord life's sweet music drowns But yet I hear, oh! sweet, The rill that bathed my bare, brown feet; And yet the cider drips and falls on my inward ear at intervals ;

And I lead at times a sad, sweet dream, to the babbling of that little stream:

In the sunny doors of the elder mill, -John G. Whittier.

Miscellaneuns.

"Little Buttercup" is ruined now. The Paris Temps speaks of her as "a sort of old she-sutler."

A hundred thousand dollars' worth of hazel auts are shipped yearly from Turkey to England. Londoners spend \$50,000 every day of the

vent for cab fates. George Augustus Sala says he uses 1,200 cabs a year. An exchange discovered that when two

young men met they address each other as "old man," and that when two old fellows meet they say "my boy"

The young lady who aspires to be admitted reflect that the gratification of her ambition would only make her a bar-maid.

Baron K. W. P. F. Gericke de Hervynen, Dutch Councillor of Legation at Brussols, has been promoted to the same post in London, where he will commence his duties on December 1.

The greatest taxpayer in the United States is Mr. Blackwell, the North Carolina tobacco manufacturer, who pays a tax of \$520,000 a year, \$10,000 a week, or over \$1,428 per day.

Amando Smith, the colored evangelist, well known at all the camp meetings of the in revival work among the churches in that

ROUNDING ON HER.-Cis-" Now, mind, Bob, (innocently) they don't sell round ones, do hey Cis?

Interacy .- An experiment was tried on reading-room of the British Museum, with innovation, for the Museum is one of the last places we should think of going to light literature.

An interesting pre-historic discovery has been made near Quero, in Italy. On a pre-viously unexplored cavern being scarched a quantity of teeth and bones of the cave bear were found, together with some rude stone utensils, dating probably from the stone age, all the remains being in good preservation. The cavern itself is easy of access, level, dry and surmounted by a regularly arched

The Diritto publishes an article on the foreign policy of Italy, in which it points out that Europe is now in the position of uncertainty which generally follows great events; it is passing through a period of transition in which old alliances are out of place and new combinations arise. The widest policy for Italy to pursue is, therefore, urges the writer, one of self-concentration and repose. She will thus be able to overcome the difficulties of the present and face the uncertainties of the future.

Mr. Cameron dreamed, when he was a boy

that he would be massacred by Indians at the age of 47. The same vision was repeated ten years later, and with such vividness that every letsil was left impressed upon his memory. He was at a ranch near Brule City, Dakota, a short time ago, when his forty seventh birthday arrived. The place was alive with friendly Indians; but he recollected his dream, and their presence made him excessively nervous. He went to bed in trepidation, and, to his horror as he afterward declared, the room was exactly like the one of his dream. He fell asleep, and promptly dreamed that the Indians were scalping aim. He bounded from the bed leaped from a window and fled, temporarily insane. In the morning he was missed, and a large party of white men and Indians went in search of him. It was three days before they found him, for he hid whenever he caught sight of an Indian, and only slowly recovered his senses. He was naked and nearly dead with hunger.

AGRICULTURAL.

FENCES Continued. Of course, in our ordinary method of managof course, in our ordinary method of managering a farm, we must have fences around all fields which are to be used entirely or partly for pasture. We must have lawful fences around the whole farm, and must inclose the roads by which cattle are to be driven to pasture. Still, the smallest possible amount of fencing that will accomplish this, we should always seek to

Pasture fields should be as large as is consistent with the necessity for giving them oc-casional rests. The whole pasture land of a farm should be divided into not more than three fields, and two would be better; although, if they are never to be plowed, division fences, which may be standing, will do less harm than on cul-livated land.

tivated laud.

So far as the arnble land of the farm is concerned, I think that the greatest economy of cultivation, and the best results in crops would be secured if it were not divided by fences at all. The only reason why it should be, is to enable us to pasture mowing lands in the fall, or to use them for pasture after they have coased to prous to pasture mowing lands in the fall, or to use them for pasture after they have ceased to produce paying crops of grass,—neither, of which practices are consistent with the best cultivation. A good hay field should never have a hoof upon it, except during the operations of top-dressing, rolling, or harvesting. If it produces a heavy crop of hay, that isenough to ask of it, and any attemyt to get more by pasturing animals upon it will lessen its value for future crops, much more than its use as pasture will be worth. If it has ceased to produce good hay, in paying quantities, it should be renewed, either by being brought into cultivation, or otherwise.

otherwise

In giving this advice, I assume that we have no more land under the plow, and in meadow, than we can properly attend to. If we have, it will probably pay best to turn the excess out to pasture. When we go to the expense of plowing, cultivating, and harvesting, we should so manage as to get the largest possible return for our labor, and that we shall get by raising the largest crops that can be got with a reasonable outlay of money and work. Three tons of hay per acre is within the easy possibilities of any ordinarily good land, if it is properly managed; and it will cost less, and pay better to get it from one acre than from two, to say nothing of its better quality. better quality.
This subject will be discussed more fully

This subject will be discussed more fully hereafter, in considering the rotation of crops, and the treatment of grass lands.

If the coarse suggested above is adopted, it will be best not to have the course of the plow and of the mowing-machine interrupted by fences, and to have no weed-breeding headlands bordering our plowed fields. Even with a board fence, or an iron one, which occupies but little room, we must leave a space of at least four feet on each side that cannot be well cultivated—a total width of a half rod given up to weeds, or at least wasted from the field, and an annoyance in many ways. The fence and headlands around a square field of five acres will occupy nearly three-quarters of an acre. To this loss add the time spent in turning at the ends of furrows, in plowing and in cultivating, and the trampling of the rows in one case, and of the plowed land in the other, and the expense of keeping fences in repair, and we shall have a formidable sum total of the cost of too many fences.

It would be impossible to establish any universal rule for all farms, and for all farmers, but it may be stated as a good general principle that every farm should have the smallest amount of

it may be stated as a good general principle that every farm should have the smallest amount of fencing that will answer the only purpose of fences,—that is, to keep loose animals where

they belong.
All that has been said against the inordinate

All that has been said against the inordinate use of fences, does not by any means leasen the importance of making such fences as we do have in the best and most thorough manner. In the first place, boundary fences must be "lawful fences," which have been described, (more foreibly than elegantly,) "horse high, built strong, and pig tight."

M. Tedd's says:

"Our civil law, in relation to fences, which appears to be founded on principles of strictest equity, provides that where land is inclosed, and lies contiguous, and possessed by two different owners, each must build and maintain a good lawful fence on one-half the distance of the entire line between their land. According to law, A may not build his half of the fonce exactly on the line, neither may B, but each must

to law, A may not build his half of the fonce exactly on the line, neither may B, but each must erect his fence on his own land as near to the line as he desires, but neighbors usually erect their fences exactly on the line.

"If A refuses to build or main equal half of a line fence between his land and the land owned by B, by giving A thirty days' legal notice that he must build or repair his line fence, and A neglects to doso, B may build or repair such fence and collect of A the expense of building, the same as for any other indebtedness.

"If A has land not enclosed or open to the "If A has land not enclosed or 'open to the commons,' which lies contiguous to the land of B, if B desires to have his land inclosed, he must build all the feace between them. If A should then inclose his, he cannot hold one half of the line fence. He must allow B to remove one half of the fence, and he (A) must build a fence in the room of it, or he may purchase one half of it. If he refuses to do either, B, the owner of the fence, may prosecute A, and recover pay for half of the line fence.

"B may not, in a fit of resentment or frenzy, remove his 'division fence, and throw open his ewn fields to the commons with impunity, unless he gives A ten days' notice of his intention to throw open his fields to the commons between November and April During the time from April to November, if a line fence is removed by B, and A is made to sustain any loss by such removal, B is responsible for the damage,"

Four test and six inches is considered a lawful barrier grainst any animals, and a fence lower

Four test and six inches is considered a lawful Four teet and six inches is considered a lawful barrier against any animals, and a fence lower than that is, in the eye of the law, a sufficient barrier against the smaller animals. The court must decide whether the trespassing animals were unruly, and whether the fence was sufficient to keep them out if they had not been. So far as interior fences are concerned, it should be remembered that a poor fence makes an unruly animal and a good fence an orderly one. It is better, where borses and cattle are to be kept, to make all fences four and a half feet high, though a part of this height may consist of a narrow bank of earth on which the fence is built.

The material of which the fence is to be made The material of which the sence is to be made must depend mainly on what is most easily accessible. In heavily wooded, new countries, capital sences are made of the roots of large trees, torn from the ground and set up edgewise. Where wood is plenty and stone scarce, rail sences are generally cheapest, although, in good lumber districts, board sences, with their growter durability, are more desirable, while, for general use, about houses, lawns, and gardens, a picket sence has some great advantages; and when there are good stones to be had, nothing can supplant stone wails. Where nothing is to be had but a fertile soil, that of itself must surnish the sencing by producing a stout growth of hedgerow. If the material for the sence must be brought from a distance, from wire netting is brought from a distance, iron wire netting is

To discuss the manner of making all kinds of rail, board, picket, and iron fences [which offer a very great variety of characteristics, and may be made to suit.] and the growing of hedges, which is a study by itself, would either swell this volume to a very undesirable size, or comthe exclusion of other topics which are of greater

Stone Walls.

Stone Walls.

Stone walls and rail fences are the great fences of the country. The latter require very much less skill to build in an enduring manner than the former, and their proper construction is very much easier. In any country where they are much used, they are generally well made, and the different forms of "worm," "post and rail," "stake and rider," etc., are too well understood to need more than a passing notice in a hand-book.

derstood to need more than a passing notice in a hand-book.

The stone wall, however.—when well made the best of all fences.—is generally built in the most unpractical and uneconomical way possible. Probably the majority of the stone fences in New England commenced their career as a tier of boulders and irregular stones set one above the other, on the surface of the ground, and kept in position by a very nice adjustment of their centers of gravity; and such of them as were without yearly care have end-d it as lone wero without yearly care have ended it as long heaps of rubbish, covered with brambles and elder bushes,—a sort of spontaneous hedge with a stone f undation, flanked by thisties, cockles, iron weed, and golden rod;—possessing all the disadvantages and performing few of the offices of a fonce.

A poor stone wall is the worst fence that can

A poor stone wall is the worst fence that can be imagined. It is thrown down by every winter's trost, and must be repaired,—not merely every year, but, worst of all, every spring, after the frost is all out of the ground, and when spring work is pressing.

A good stone wall, with a broad base, a sure foundation, plenty of lock-stones, and well capped, is expensive to make, but when made it is made for a life-time. No usruly animal can break it down, no frost can "heave" it, and it need never be touched from one end of the year to the other.

need never be touched from one end of the year to the other.
The two great requisites are, a solid and dry foundation and proper construction. More than in the rase of almost nurthing else there is a good and a bad way to do the work. Two walls may be built with the same stance, on the same ground, and at the same expense, and one be good and the other good for nothing.

"Young Farmers' Manual, vol. i., page 285.

† Those who seek information on these subjects will find them treated at length in the "Young Farmers' Manual," and in Warder's "Heilges and Evergreens."

(To be Continued.)

COURTNEY BACKS DOWN. What Referee Blackle Save—Eustis' Letter to Courtney....

New York, November 18 .- Referee Blaike

says, when I went to Rochester to try and perfect arrangements for the race, I thought it was fully understood that both men and their friends were to meet me at eight o'clock in the morning. 1 found Hanlan and his friends, but nothing was heard from Courtney, who did not appear until two in the afternoon. Before coming into the meeting Courtney had a balf-hour's private conference with his friend Sullivan. He came into my room about three o'clock when all the other parties were already assembled, and, without greeting any person there threw himself down upon's sofa. I did not realize at the time that this was the first meeting between the rival carsmen since the Chatauqua affair, but it was, and neither of them spoke to the other. Afterwards, in referring to Hanlan, Courtney spoke of him as "Ed."; but Hanlan was very particular to speak of his rival as Mr. Courtney. Sullivan acted as spokesman for Courtncy throughout, and appeared a very

MANLY STRAIGHTFORWARD FELLOW.

who knew what he was talking about, and wished everybody to understand just what he meant. At six we had come to no agreement so we adjourned for supper until nine. I had a little talk with Courtney during this interval, and found, to my surprise, that he proposed leaving town at 8.30. I remonstrated with him, telling him that he should consider this a most important crisis, and should not, on any account, absent himself from the meeting until the affair was decided. Courtney said that he had an engagement in Utica, that he must keep. I then asked him who was authorized to act for him, and he answered that he had invested Sullivan with full powers. He did say that whatever articles were agreed upon must be forwarded to him were agreed upon must be forwarded to him at the Vatican, showing that the Fope and at Union Springs for his signature. I then Papal Secretary of State had consured the asked him what objections he had to me as referee, and he answered he had none whatever, but his friends and neighbours in Union Springs objected on account of my decision at Chatauqua. I had put the same question during the meeting and received the same answer, whereupon David had asked him

WHO HANLAN WAS TO ROW AGAINST. a man named Courtney or the people of Union Springs? So Courtney went away, leaving his interests in the hands of his friend Sullivan, and at 9 o'clock we met again. It was after midnight before articles of agreement were decided upon, and when Sullivan stepped up to sign them on behalf of Courtney I asked him if he had power to do so, and he answered that Courtney had given him such power before leaving. I imagined it all right, and thought everything satisfactorily settled. I recognize fully that without Courtney's signature, or his ratification of Sullivan's signature, the articles are not legally binding, but he had plenty of time to make his objections to them during the afternoon, for they were not materially altered after he left.

would be willing to resign as referee-glad, indeed, to do so-and during the meeting I urged the Hanlan party to accept some other man, proposing Eastis, William Curtis or the editor of Wilkes' Spirit, but they insisted that I, and I alone, was the referee under whose decision they would refund. Upon consideration.

I DO NOT SEE HOW THE RACE CAN BE ROWED under any other referee, if it is rowed, for the Bitters prize, for the certificate of deposit of \$6,000 explicitely says the money is payable to the order of William Blaikie, the referee, and the Bank has already refused to pay any money except on my order. Mr. Soule's endorsement on the certificate also mentions me as referee, and permits the money to be paid to me and me only. Yes; I should be very glad to be well out of this business, if this word from Courtney to day, though I have been expecting a letter or telegram every hour. Mr. Blaikie received yesterday both Haulan's certificate of deposit and the balance draft for \$500 on the Bank of British North America, which money is to be forfeited if according to the new articles of agreement, he is not ready to race with Courtney on December 9th. Courtney's \$500 should have come, but has not. Soule endeavoured to induce Courtney to change his determination to row Hanlan under the conditions of

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

prepared on Thursday. Courtney said he would not pull if Blaikie was to act as referee. He said he should prefer to row for \$6,000 aside put up by himselfand Hanlan. He said he desired to allow Hanlan to retain his claim to the Chatauqua prize of \$6,000. Courtney's friends in Union Springs, be avers, stand ready at any time to put up \$6,000 for a race between Courtney and Haulan, but they will insist that Eustis, of New York, or some person other than Blaikie shall be the referee for Soule told Courtney he should like to have the men meet and row for the Chatauqua prize to settle the question as to whom the money belonged. When the conference ended, Courtney and Soule had made but little progress in the arrangements for the race. Mr. Soule will endeavour to induce Hanlan to modify his terms and consent to some other gentleman as referee.

The following letter has been addressed to Courtney from the veteran amateur oarsman, John E. Eustis :---

DEAR SIR,-My attention has just been called to an article in yesterday's New York Sun, and to a telegraph despatch from Rochester, whereby it appears that, among other things which are interfering with and delaying an actual race between you and Hanlan is the question as to who shall be referee; that you object to Blaikie and wish me to act in this capacity. While I cannot wholly understand your position, and why you object to Mr. Blaikie, I do heartily thank you for the interest shown in my favor, and write this to advise you by all means to withdraw your objection to Mr. Blaikie, if you agree on all other points, and bring about a fair, honest race. Blaikie is a good experienced referes, the one first selected by both yourself and Mr. Hanlan. For these reasons and the fact that he has been indefatigable in his exertions of late to bring about an actual race between yourself and Hanlan, you should not let this question for a moment hinder the proposed race at Washington, unless you have good personal reasons therefor and are willing to make them public. You know right well yourself, from experience, how hard a position it is to fill acceptably to all.

I have known Blaikie for a long time, and esteem him very highly. I believe his honesty and integrity unimpeachable, and that, should you have the race, and he the House of Commons with a view of should act as referee, he would serve you silencing them in the House. both well and impartially. There has been so much said in the papers of fraud, deceit and corruption on all sides, that, should one American be set aside for another for referee at your request, and without good and sufficient reasons, the most to largely augment the Constabulary. natural inference for those not knowing the parties would be that it was done for a pur- Rulers do not intend to hold a meeting at

large portion of the public, were he called upon at any time during the race to give a ruling that might in any way be construed in your favor, however impartial it should be. In view of these possibilities you can see that it would be unadvisable, and hence impossible, for me to act. In conclusion, permit me again to urge that you forego the objection to Mr. Blaikie, if, by so doing, the race with the man against whom you are pitted, may thus be brought about, and be assured that, in the result, you have the hearty good wishes of

Yours, very truly, John E. Eusris.

The Graphic says: If Charles E. Courtney does not meet Edward Hanlan on the Potomac on December 9th, he will be branded as poltroon, and deservedly too.

1 2,,

The World, editorially, says that the general impression is that whoever sawed Courtney's boat in two was guilty of a great crime; he ought to have sawed Courtney in two. In sporting circles in this city the belief

prevails that Courtney does not intend to meet Hanlan. It is rumoured in sporting circles that Trickett, of Australia, Hanlan, Courtney and Elliott will come together in May or June on

CHURCH AND STATE.

the Paramata River, at Sydney, Australia

Paris, November 19.—The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects calling their attention to the omission by the priests to pray for the safety of the Republic. He wishes to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the Bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever the Bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits Rome.

BRUSSELS, November 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Premier read several despatches from the Belgian representative attacks of the Belgian Bishops upon the constitution. The Prince of Orange has published a pamphlet replying to certain attacks on him, and affirming his respect for the constitution. He declares he hopes to acquire by his acts the respect of his fellow-country-

THE IRISH GAG LAW.

Arrest of Prominent Nationalists-Indignation of the People-Bail Refused.

London, November 19 .- Michael Davitt and James Bryce Killen have been arrested in Dublin, charged with having used language in public speeches calculated to incite a breach of the peace. James Daly, editor of the Connaught Telegraph, has also been arrested at Castlebar for a similar cause. The prisoners have been conveyed to Sligo for examination. The arrests were effected quietly. Davitt and Killen arrived at Slige this evening. At several stations along the railway extra policemen were on duty. The prisoners will be brought before the resident magistrate, and formally remanded, pending a special magistrate sitting in a few days, when one of the Crown law officers will conduct the prosecution. Killen asserts he cannot understand the arrest, as he considered his speech entirely within the bounds of law.

A London correspondent reports that great consternation prevails at Castlebar, as Daly is much respected. He was cheered by the inhabitants on his departure for Sligo. He was seated on his own car with a sub-inspector of police and a strong escort in front and rear. Daly's newspaper, the Connaught Telegraph, has not been suppressed.

The Home Rule Executive Committee in London, to-day, passed a resolution protesting against the arrest of Davitt, Daly and Killen, while defending the right of the Irish were possible; but I have become so thoroughly identified with it I cannot see how I am to get rid of it. I have not heard a secure a fair trial for the prisoners.

Dunlin, November 19 .- The three prisoners have been remanded until Monday to await the production of important witnesses. Bail refused. The representatives of the press were excluded from the preliminary enquiry. It is anticipated that the Solicitor-General or law adviser to the Crown will conduct the prosecution on Monday. A public meeting to denounce the arrests will be held here on Friday. Several members of Parliament will attend. It is stated that 17 warrants have been issued for the arrest of other persons charged with seditious conduct, including several clergymen.

DUBLIN, November 20 .- It is believed to be almost impossible to sustain the indictments for sedition against the persons recently arrested here. An indignation meeting of frigh residents of Manchester, to denounce the arrests of Davitt, Killen and Daly, will be held probably on Sunday. A Dublin correspondent says it is believed the arrests of Davitt. Killen and Daly are due to a notice published recently calling on the men of Mayo to meet on Saturday to protest against the threatened eviction of a farmer. The document apparently hinted at resistance to the

The Irish Times blames the Government for molesting the meaner and smaller agitators, who have nothing to lose by being made heroes. The Government's action may revive Parnell's expiring influence.

The Freeman's Journal says the arrests are an unconstitutional act of arbitrary power, intended to paralyze the land agitation by

At a Home Rule Conference in London. to-night, it was resolved to hold a mass meeting of Irishmen in London, and all sympathizers with Ireland, in Hyde Park, about the 30th instant, to protest against the arrest of Daly, Killen and Davitt. All the Home Rule members of Parliament resident in London will be invited. Irish organizations at Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle, Birmingham, and Glasgow, have determined to make public protests. The Home Rule organizations of North London, Southwark and Greenwich, to-night, resolved to assist the promoters of land agitation. Several subscriptions were handed in at the Home Rule offices to-day. Mr. Parnell will be invited to attend the Hyde Park demonstration. Mr. Parnell has deferred his visit to the United States. In consequence of rumours of intended action by the Government, the journey now will be still further deferred. It is intended to issue another address to the Irish abroad, calling for money to defend all whom the Government may prosecute, and to maintain the

agitation. It is stated that Davitt, Killen, and Daly will be indicted for conspiracy as well as sedition. It is also said that Parnell's language at the land meetings will be brought before

The Constabulary is under arms day and night in many towns in Ireland. A special meeting of the County Magistrates of Sligo is convened for Saturday to

consider a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant LIVERPOOL, November 20.—The Homepose, and both yourself and party selected present; but will see what turn matters may as referee might be grossly censured by a take.

IRISH NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH IN LOUGHREA. Mrs. Power, respectable old woman, suddenly expired on 2nd Nov. She was taking breakfast with her family when she suddenly grew ill, and requested to be removed to her room, where she expired in a few minutes. The deceased was admired for her many good qualities.

Rownvisu in Newsy.—The police of Newry have been investigating some serious disturbances in connection with a shooting gallery in Margaret square. A crowd collected, and several fistic encounters ensued In the melee two men, named Pat O'Hare and James Reilly, each sustained a fracture of the leg. They are now in hospital, and the men charged with inflicting the injuries are in custody.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER IN BELFAST .- A the police court recently two men, named John M'Kenna, a labourer, and William Smith. a bricklayer, were charged on summons with the manslaughter of a little boy named John Looney. The evidence went to show that on the 25th ult. the prisoners were working on the top of a house in Townsend street, repairing a chimney on the morning of that day. As the boy was passing under-neath a heavy hammer fell and struck him on the head, inflicting injuries from which he afterwards died. The case was remanded for a week .- Irish Times.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT .-- An inquest was held recently by W. Gilbert, Esq., County Coroner, on the body of a young man named Macauley, who was accidentally shot while out shooting at a place called Carren lane, nerr Derrygonnelly, seven miles from Euniskillen. The evidence showed that deceased was out shooting on a lake with a comrade on Sunday morning last, and, seeing no birds, was lifting his gun to have a shot, when it went off, and the contents lodged in his right arm, pear the shoulder. He was carried to a neighbor's house, and attended by Dr. Park, but he died in great agony that evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE RECENT GON ACCIDENT AT EIGHTER, NEAR OLDCASTLE .- The poor girl McFadden, wounded by the police, still lies in a precarious state, but her condition is slightly more hopeful. Her depositions were taken, in which she attributes the sad occurrence to accident. The young man Macnamee has been liberated on bail, to appear for trial at the next Virginia Petty Sessions. At first he denied having any knowledge of the occurrence, but it is believed his statement in this respect was made through fear, as subsequently he confessed to having the gun in his possession when it accidentally exploded. Macnamee is a lad of about fourteen.

DARING ROBBERY BY TRAMPS .- At the Ahascragh Petty Sessions, on 4th of November, the Hon. L. G. Dillon presiding, two tramps named Burke and Foley, from Limerick, were charged with stealing one pound of tobacco from Mrs. Twibill's shop, Ahascragh, on October 15th. Mr. Twibill stated that the prisoners came into her shop, called for a box of matches, and tendered a two-shilling piece. When she returned from another part of the shop with the change she found that about three shillings' worth of tobacco had been stolen from the counter. She gave the prisoners into custody, and the tobacco was found with them. Burke was sent to jail for a week, and Foley was discharged.

THE BURGLARY AT BROWNLOW HOUSE .- Recently John Gilchrist, the young man charged with the above offence, was brought before the Petty Sessions Court. William John Ferguson deposed to having bought a pistol from defendant on the day the burglary was discovered, and to having brought at All Hallows. it to Mr. Hancock. Archibald Dwyer defied both of these pistols as being those which were taken out of the Castle. Mr. Hazlett said that on account of the prisoner's pleading guilty to the charge he would not proceed against him for burglary, but for larceny. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor

RIOT IN BANTRY BAY .-- At Bantry Petty Sessions on November 3, a number of men residing along the shore of Bantry Bay, and deriving their living from the dual occupation of farming and fishing, were charged with riot on the water, and with damaging the trawling boats of Mr. J. N. Cave, of Ccrk, and Mr. Thomas Fisherty, of Bantry. It appears those two boats were engaged in trawling in Bantry Bay, when they were boarded by a number of men who came off in small boats from the shore, cut away their trawling gear and threatened personal injury if they came fishing there. The attack was attributed to trespass and to injuring the nets of the fishermen. The cases were adjourned on the application of Mr. D. B. Suilivan, who appeared for the defendants.

LORD CLONCURRY AND HIS TENANTS .- The tenants on the County Limerick estates of the Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry some time since memorialised his lordship to have an abatement made in their rents owing to the present agricultural depression which has prevailed to a considerable extent in the district. Within the past few days the reply to the tenants' memorial has been received. His lordship writes, refusing distinctly any abatement whatever to the tenants, adding at the same time that he will not press for the immediate payment of the rents. If the tenants are not desirous pay their rents at the letting value his lordship will, he says, take over the management of the holdings himself and farm them, a change which he expects would be attended with much pecuniary benefit to his interest. It is understood that the tenants on the estate purpose taking some further action in the matter, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of Lord Cloncurry's reply. The document in question is in the form of a a printed circular, and has been forwarded to a few of the tenants residing in the neighbourhood of Murroe.

THE LATE FATAL ASSAULT NEAR KILMACRE-NAN. -On the 3rd inst. Robert Ramsay, Esq. Coroner, and a jury, held an inquest touching the death of Denis Murray, Barness Upper, who had been desperately assaulted on the 25th ult., while asserting a disputed right of way aeross his cousin's farm. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and a bailiff on the Leitrim estate. Neil Murray, brother of deceased, deposed that on the 25th ult., while he and his brother Henry and John M'Dermott, their servant, were endeavoring to carry turf across Charles Murray's farm, on a way they had previously used, they were met by Charles Murray and his sons, Manus, John and Denis. Manus then told Henry that, should be go to gaol for it, he would split his skull with the spade. Other threats were used. Deponent's brother Denis Murray, senior, then came forward when Manus Murray struck hist on the head with a spade, and knocked him down. He was carried home and attended by Osborne, who, in conjunction with Dr. Dunlop, made a post-mortem examination of

the centre of the deceased's head, about three inches long, which penetrated the bone: There were under the wound two penetrations of the brain, about half an inch deep each. The wounds, which might have been produced by the edge of a spade, were, they beleved, the cause of death. The jury found "That the deceased, Denis Murray, came by his death from wounds he received on his head at Barness Upper, County Donegal, on the 25th October, 1879."

Letter From His Grace.

The following letter, from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, was received last week, by the Very Rev. Father Rooney, V.G., Administrator :-

Dublin, Oct. 15, 1879. Very Reverend and Dear Sir:-

4th inst., after celebrating Mass for my usual Saturday intentions, for the priests and rethe Sanctuary.

At about four o'clock we arrived at Toulouse. We found at the station the Secretary of his Eminence the Cardinal, awaiting with the carriage to convey us to the palace. We were met at the foot of the stairs by his Eminence and received a very cordial embrace. After some refreshments we visited the cathedral and the principal churches. St. Severin contains very remarkable relics. The body of St. Thomas of Aquin is preserved here. On Sunday, I celebrated Mass at his shrine. The cardinal, who is a model Bishop and gentleman, invited a very distinguished party to meet us at dinner. We took leave of his Eminence in the evening and spent the The enemy bad night and next day, till about eight p.m., in the train.

We were glad to see Paris; we passed the night there and atter visiting the Irish College next morping, we left Paris at 10 a. m., and reached London at 6 a. m. the following. We drove directly to the residence of his Eminence Cardinal Manning. He has purchased a spacious mansion, formerly a Club House, for £36,000. Here is the place for the great Westminster new Cathedral, in sight of the old Abbey. His Eminence does not intend to commence his cathedral till he has collected into his schools all the Catholic children of his diocese; he builds up first the living temples of the Holy Ghost. It is as it should be everywhere.

The Cardinal received us most kindly and after breakfast we left to meet the 10 o'clock train for Liverpool, and reached Dublin next morning, when we were able to say Mass of thankegiving for our prosperous journey.

In the evening I was, by special invitation, at the Viceregal Lodge, Phonix Park, accompanied by Father Bergin. There was, of course, a very distinguished party. I had a long conversation with Sir Stafford Northcote. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with the Chief Secretary of Ireland, on the affairs of Ireland, and on the change that American produce and manufactures will effect in Eng-

To-day I paid another visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough; they were as gracious as possible. I am spending a few days, most agreeable days, at my old home, St. Vincent's College, Castleknock. The old houses have all disappeared, and magnificent buildings have taken their places. It is among the colleges of Ireland that stood highest at the public competition for prizes and honors, given by the Government for intermediate education.

I go to Maynooth College, by special invitation, on Thursday, and will spend Sunday

There was scarcely any summer in Ireland, and there will be great distress in some of the counties. The Government will, I pre- Huascar rallied and drove them back with sume, come to their relief. In a few days I shall write to you again.

Yours in Christ, † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Torouto VERY REV. F. P. ROONEY, Adm., St. Mary's

Church, Toronto. THE GREAT PACIFIC FIGHT.

The Bloodiest Naval Battle of Recent

Times. Lima Correspondence of the Panama Star. Our most dismal anticipation regarding the fate of the Huascar are fully confirmed by the intelligence received by the steamer Ilo, which arrived here on the morning of the 17th inst. Not only has the famous ram fallen into the hands of the enemy, but out of her crew of 216 men, rank and file, only 86, mostly wounded, survived the brief and terrible action of Mexillones de Bolivia. Admiral Grau and the next two officers in rank, Capt. Aguirre and Lieut. Rodrigues, were killed outright. From the moment that the Chilian iron-clad appeared on the horizon steaming rapidly toward the Husscar from the northward, while the Blanco Encalada was steadily pursuing the ram from the south, Admiral Grau perceived clearly that

HIS SHIP WAS DOOMED.

but, brave man as he was, no thought of surrender entered his mind, and the whole ship's company assumed their appointed stations for the struggle, with a conviction that no human power could extricate the Huascar from such overwhelming forces as those presented by the Chilian vessels. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the Cochrano had approached within 3,000 metres of the Peruvian ship, then well in-shore, a very short distance north of the Point of the Mexillones. The Blanco was still a few miles distant, but coming up under full steam. Grau opened fire on the enemy with his turret guns, two 300-pounder Armstrong rifles, and the Cochrane, carrying six guns, of the same calibre, in casemates, instantly replied. At first the shots were wild and almost all passed over the object simed at. Admiral Gran evidently desired to improve the short time remaining to combat the Cochrane alone, and with the full force of her engines the Huascar sped against her huge antagonist hoping to ram. To no avail, however, for the Cochrane, with her twin screws, easily evaded the shock, and, turning in her own length, let the Husscar sweep sweep swiftly by. As the latter, however, passed under the stern of the Chilian she let drive turret guns, at point-blank range, and then returned to her former position in shore, with her prow toward the enemy, and her stern, the weak and most volnerable portion of the ram, guarded from the Chilian fire.

THE CANNONADE

proceeded without intermission. From the decks and tops of the two vessels the fire of musketry and Gatling guns was incessant, should, in self-interest, be the first so the and on the Huascar the effect was becoming maintain the treaty, since upon the shoulds painfully apparent. At 10.08 a.m., one hour and eight minutes after the commencement of the fight, the Huascar had discharged her turret pieces 25 times against the Cochrane, the latter replying with 30 shots. At this ma-ment the other Chilian iron-clad arrived on the the body of deceased. It appeared from the scene and immediately opened fire, first direct ments which at present prevailed in Ireland medical testimony that there was a wound on | ing her attention to the Huascar's fighting tur- | _N.Y. Herald.

ret, and the little tower near the smoke-stack which is the battle-station of the commander The Blanco's gunsiwere excellently well served and their effect terrible. The tower was carried away, and Admiral Grau taken below for the care of the surgeons, with one of his legs torn off, as is stated. While in the cabin, a solid 300-pound shot from the Blanco struck the ram in the stern, destroying the steerage gear and, passing directly through the ship, left a gaping aperture large enough for a boat to enter. This shot

KILLED THE BRAVE ADMIRAN.

his aide, Lieut. Ferre, and several others. The Huascar was now unmanageable, and, from the promixity of the enemy, about 300 metres only, it was impossible to even fit up some temporary steering apparatus, as their mus-ketry and mitrailleuses literally swept the deck. Capt. Elias Aguirre assumed command We left Lourdes on Saturday morning the of the ship on the death of the Admiral and took his station in the gun turret. But on this point the two Chilians had ligious, and all who are labouring with me for | concentrated their fire. The turret was hit the salvation of souls. During our stay at by a heavy shell, which, passing through a Lourdes, we were treated with the utmost port, exploded inside, disabling one of the kindness by the good Missionary Fathers of two guns, killing Aguirre and all who were serving the piece. The Huascar was now practically at the mercy of the enemy-un. governable and with half of her offensive power destroyed her officers and crew decimated, but the national flag was still flying in defiance, and no one even whispered of surrender. Capt. Meliton Carvajal took the command after Aguirre's death, but was almost instantly carried below dangerously wounded. First Lieut. Rodriguez succeeded him, and a moment afterward shared the fate of the Admiral and Aguirre. Lieut. Enrique Palacios followed Rodriguez in the command and although severely wounded, continued in charge until the end of the bloody drama,

NEVER SLACKENED THEIR FIRE, approaching sometimes within a biscuit's

throw from the ram, they poured in the deadly hail from their heavy guns, and at such close quarters the thin plating of the Huascar, only four and a half inches of iron amidships, tapering to two and a balf at the bow and stern, was no obstacle whatever to the 300-pound projectiles launched against it. Still the Hauscar discharged her sole remaining cannon at long intervals, as the very turret itself, only 30 feet in diameter, was choked up with the debris of the shattered gun and the bodies of the dead and wounded. Below in the dark passages and narrow compartments in the ship the scene was frightful. The dying and those who had perished were heaped indiscriminately together, and every few moments a shot from the enemy came crashing through the sides of the doomed vessel. As the commander of the Chilian vessels, Capt. Galvarino Rivers, says in his official report sent to Antofagasta, "the Huascar was completely battered to pieces." At about 11:30 she was

IN A PITIABLE CONDITION. The turret, struck seven times by the enemy's

shot, was knocked out of shape, and long since has lost its revolving power. The ship, without a rudder, was at the pleasure of the Chilians, who, of course, improved their advantage by assuming the strongest positions for attack and injury. The forecastle was completely shot away, the mast cut in two, and the mitrailleuse in the tops inutilized. The smoke-stack and chimney were riddled with balls, the propeller struck and fouled. one gun disabled, and, as before stated, out of 216 men who went into action only 86 were alive, and the majority of these hors d combat. Five commanders had succeeded each other in their perilous post. Three were dead, one grievously wounded, and the fourth barely able to maintain his trumpet. The Chilians thought that the time had come to close, and sent a boarding party to complete the victory. But the brave fellows on the loss. This was the expiring effort. Flesh ood could do no more. vigor and bravery had withstood the steady shocks which had overcome the iron bulwarks of the historic ship. Again the Chilians

THE ENEMY LOWERED THE PLAG

boarded, and the Huascar was theirs.

which had waved triumphantly along their coast, and witnessed many a gallant exploit of the dead Admiral. The survivors of the fight were taken on board of the Cochrane and Blanco; from their letters to their families in Lima, from which most of my data is derived they were treated with all kindness and consideration by the captors, who accorded the funeral honors due to his rank to Admiral Grau in Mexillones. The Chilians with uncovered heads stood over the grave of a man who, though their persistent and most active enemy, had won their esteem and respect by noble daring and true humanity.

TURKEY'S " IRELAND."

Superfixous Denials From Loudon About Recent Events Relating to Constanti nonle. Writing from Malta on the 27th of October

naval correspondent of the London Daily News says :- " We left Cyprus on the 16th. On Friday morning, the 24th, the Alexandra, Temeraire, Monarch and Achilles entered Malta harbor in single line, and by ten o'clock they were all safely moored to their prope buoys. Many were very thankful to find themselves in a snug harbor again. Friends on shore were congratulating themselves on having the ironclads at Multa for three months at the least, when suddenly-almost before we had time to get our accommodation ladders down-it was made known to us that we might all have to leave again for either Vourlah or Besika Bay in the course of eight or nine days. This was most unexpeoted news for us, and caused quite a sensation. All the ships are having their defects made good as speedily as possible." The interview between Musurus Pasha and Lord Salisbury, on Friday the 7th, was a very stormy one. The correspondent of the Liverpool Baily Post says "I speak with a certain knowledge of the cir-cumstances. The Turkish Ambassador wen down to the Foreign Office. Standing upon his dignity he faced Lord Salisbury with arguments and illustrations intended to have home bearing. He referred especially condition of Ireland. Here, he said, was country ruled by a well established Government, yet the scenes and events and occurrences in it were in effect analogous to those Armenia. He contended that the events i Asia Minor might occur under any firmly established government, and there was no prima facie evidence to show that the Ports was really negligent in maintaining the it tegrity by letter or spirit of the Berlin Treaty. Indeed, added Musurus Pacha, the Portshould, in self-interest, be the first so the of the Ottoman Power rested the onus of it origin. He contended that it was as illogical to make the Turkish Government responsible for the condition of Armenian feeling as would be to throw upon Lord Beaconsfi the responsibility for the revolt ionary sent

peodorized Extract of retroienth jow improved and Perfected—Is Ab-gointely the Only Article that with Kesture Hair on Bald Heads. And Oures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Want ing for Centuries.

What the World Has Been Want ing for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CAR-POLINE, an article prepared from petroleum and which effects a complete and radical curin cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tend to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The talling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruf, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the bair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely dendorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-beaded servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the second of the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the second of the prematurely said and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the second of th declorizing petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintly as the
famous cau decologne. The experiments made
with the deodorized liquid on the human hair
were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications where the hair
was thin and falling gave remarkabe tone
and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or
second dressing, and the liquid, so searching
in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots
at once, and set up a radical change from the
start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by
some impacterious operation of nature the use
of this article gradually imparts a beautiful
light brown color to the hair, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of
time, and the change is so gradual that the
most intimate friends can scarcely detect its
progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful
discovery of the age, and well calculated to
make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial
feeling satisfied that one, application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—Pittsbirz,
Commercial of October 22, 1877.

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco
DEAR SIK—I take great pleasure in informing
you of the most gratifying results of the use of
CAABOLINE in my own case. For three years
thet op of my head has been completely baid
and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope
of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed
the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the
recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try
a bottle without any great hepes of good results;
however, I have now used it less than a month
and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my
head is completely covered with a fine, short,
healthy growth of hair, which has every ap
pearance of continued growth; and I confidently
believe it will restore it as completely as ever it
was in my youth.

pearance of continued growth: and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING.

Notary Public.

JOSEPH E. POND. Jr. Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty yeavs a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after its cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth. MR. W. S. GOLD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water, and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, N. Y., says: My wife has tried CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years.

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.

SIES,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE on my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Law-rence the CARBOLINE.
W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

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Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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N.B., Can. 1-mwf H, HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL, Que., General Agents for Canada.

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Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific Catarrh. for this disease, Cold in Head-to. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the carative properties of the Extract; our Nasan Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is

ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Obstiment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allating it is unrivaled, and should be kert in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Obstiment will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of larm quickly allaying all inflammation and soreces without pain. Earache, Toothache and

Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicuted Paper for close use, is a preventive against Chaing and Piles. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so close that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract bo used. Full directions accompany each bottle. CAUTION.

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Prease read the ioliowing testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreul who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any one doubting the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumalism, Dyspepsia, Diphtheria and Lumbago can satisfy themselves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVelgh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreul.

The undersigned having made a special study of all Nerveus, Muscular and Blood Diseases, hence the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

cases.
For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul street.
Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00.
THOMAS McVEIGH.
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul Street.
P. S.—May be consulted from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m, free of charge.
Hotel-Dieu of St. Joseph.
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St Paul street:

Paul street:
Please send by bearer two bottles medicine
(McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before,
and oblige, SISTER BONNEAU. Superioress. Montreal, June, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, City—Dear Sir—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy. I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years, and especially

turing the last eighteen months, and have aken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.
F. W. RADFORD, of McLachlan Bros.,
St. Paul street.

Montreal, June. 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Albion Hotel—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those affileted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of neuralgia, of which I was dreadfully affileted for the last thirteen years, I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever. I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease, Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s, St. James Street.

Montreal, June 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel—Sir—Your Sovereign Internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered so much with Neuralgia for the last nine years, and having tried everything within reach without receiving any permanent relief, I am now able to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montrea that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now cutte well.

MARY ISABELLA CRITES, Dress-Maker, 19 St. Monique street.

Montreal, 19th June, 1879.

Thomas McVeigh, Esq.,—Dear Sir—I have for the past two years and six months been at times as inferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feel no pain and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours.

JOHN COLOR

JOHN CORCORAN, Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal, June 15th, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Hotel du Peuple.—Dear Sir.—My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced a most entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very truly yours.

A. M. ALLAN,
Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street.

Montreal, June, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuralgia and Dyspepsia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly,

G. H. HOLLAND,

210 St. James Street.

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PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c, MADE TO ORDER.

Legal.

CANADA, PROVINCE or QUEBEC
District of Montreal. Superior Court. De
Marcebue Meloche, of the City and District of
Montreal, wife commune en biens of Joseph
Alphonse Hudon, of the same place, trader, and
duly authorized a ester en justice; Plaintiff;
and the said Joseph Alphonse Hudon, of the
same place, trader, Defendant
An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, on the twenty eighth day of
October instant.

October instant.

October instant.

Montreal, Sist October, 1879.

PERRAS & MORIN,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
18-d

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BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., Montreal, P.Q. 20-L, \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 14-g

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 41-g \$9 A DAY TO AGENTS,—Something new Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L

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CATHOLIO Men and Women furnished steady and honorable employment at home. 85 a day sure. Terms free. T. F. Murphy, Augusta Maine. 9-6-81,425.50 PROFITS IN 30 DAYS, 810 in legitimate Stock Speculations in Wall St. pays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. HEATH & CO., Brokers, 1227 Broadway, N. Y.

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COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY. Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months.

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Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

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Aug. 28.

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This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa

Gatineau, and Rideau valleys. Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates.

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For further particulars end for the "Prospectus and Course of Studies."

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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

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May be consulted daily at No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace.

Rev. Mr. Decaric, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu. St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cour, c. red of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 2) years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

April 26. 87-g*

NO MORE HEUMATIS OR GOUT ALICYLICA SURE CURE.

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Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Gnaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouly Patients. \$1 a Box; 6 Boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address WASHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y. For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Whotesale Druggists, Montreal.

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Homeopathic Specifics Been in general use for 20 years. Everywhere proved the most Safe, Simple, Economical and Efficient Medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving

time, money, sickness and suffering.

Every single Specific the well-tried prescription of an entinent physician.

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of Indiscretion, excess or over-work of the brain and nervous sys-Before Taking harmless, a cts After Taking, like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

20 Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by muit to every one. The specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all Druggists.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessarics of Life.

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatver cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Scarching and Healing Properties are

Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fall.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at is. 1id., 2s. 9d, 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of II and 4, or by letter. 131 tt g

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

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Wonderful Improvement. --IN-JACOB'S LITHOGRAM

Lithogram.

PATENTED 16TH JULY, 1879. One Hundred Impressions can be Taken

from "One Original."

After a series of experiments, conducted at great cost, and involving much labor, "Jacob's Lithogram" has been so completely perfected that it is not alone more durable, but so altered in construction and thickness that the patentee of this wonderful labor and time-saving apparatus is enabled to offer "a guarantee" with each Lithogram sold providing the directions furnished are compiled with. Postal Card, Note, Letter, Legal and Folio sizes—prices, respectively, \$2.5, \$7, \$9 and \$12. Special sizes made to order. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Send for Circulars.

J. M. JACOBS, Patentee and Manufacturer. Eastern House: 457 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Western House: 36 Front street, East Toronto,

Ont. Headquarters for the United States, 3 Arch street Boston, Mass.
N. B.—Composition for refitting Tablets furnished at one half the original cost.

—6-C

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties heretofors in use-Lieberts Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and compressed. It has eighteen times the strength of ordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and its flavour as long as it is kept cool and dry. A letter from Captain Campbell, E. N. A. shows that during a long sea voyage the bread made with it was "the best he bad tasted, light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal, are agents for makers, to whom address for sample. 11-0

Miscellaneous.

-Adam Hammond complains that the bed clothes in Scottsbury (Ill.) penitentiary are rotten. He tore a sheet into strips and hanged himself; but the cloth broke and let him Then he tried a quilt with no down. better success, and was badly bruised by the

fall. -Robert Goodpaster of Owingsville, Ky. was a sensitive bankrupt. Being accused of trickery, he said that he would live just long enough to clear himself of suspicion and then kill himself. A trial of law vindicated him, and immediately after the verdict he swallowed a dose of poison.

-Many English and Americans are already at Monaco, near Nice, betting in the gambling hell of Monte Carlo, now the only establishment of the kind in Europe. A large Russo-German colony will be near by at Sau Remo, and the gambling season promises to be the heaviest and gayest for many years.

strike among the kid glove makers at Naples. They demanded an increase of wages, which the proprietors refused. At last the royal caratineers were called in, a few of the ringleaders were imprisoned, others fined, and

-The Spanish Ministry has been officially notified that four million dollars have been deposited by Francis Joseph in the Bank of Vienna as the dowry of Archduchess Christine. Alfonso's betrothed. The Duke of Montpensier, the young King's ex-fatherin-law, is reported as being wild over the

Austrian marriage. "Why, Charley, said his friend in astonishment what has happened? Oh, I see you have been using hair dye." "No such thing, my friend," replied Charley, I have an honest head of black hair all my own, and I got it by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. This wonderful remedy is sold by all chemists at

The Poor Spitz Dog!

What does not pity the extremity of the poor Spitz-dog! Everyone's hand, except the owner's, seems raised against them. years ago they were all the rage, and to their popularity there seemed to be no waning. But times have changed. They are now said to be dangerous, treacherous, useless; their once well washed and combed hairs are now neglected and bristling like a wolf's, and people give them a " wide berth." The question is, Are Spitz dogs dangerous to human life, and if so, how? Some say that all dogs are uncertain and unsafe, but the "Spitz"have no friends outside their homes. Expel him from society, if he be dangerous, is our motto, for human life is worth more than a dog's. There are also other things about the home which should be driven out. Diseases come along. Drive them away. But how? Simply by placing there a box of DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which, at the first approach of sickness, should be administered. They work like a charm, through the natural channel, without weakening the bowels or disgusting the palate. A child will not refuse them, and the invalid can keep them

BY THE USE OF FELLOWS' SYRUP OF Hypophosphites the nerves becomes rein-These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act capable of digesting the food, the food changes to blood, the heart becomes strengthened to pump the blood, the lungs distribute and oxidize the blood, healthy blood displaces unhealthy muscle and tuberculous matter, the patient becomes vigorous, and then by using his constitution as intended by a beneficent Creator, he may live up to the ripe old age

> from the husk. MIDNIGHT DOCTORS ARE THE MOST unwelcome visitors-even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Suppose you try our method, and keep a bottle of Perry Davis

A PURE SMOOTH SKIN is a womanly charm which every individual of the gentler sex appreciates, and may, if she chooses, possess. Every variety of pimple, blotch, sore pustule, and exfoliations and their name is legion-which disfigures the face, or arms, or neck, may be removed by a course of Bristou's Sarsaparilla and Phlis, the most

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED THAT there cannot be anything more exquisitely delicate for perfuming the handkerchief than MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but its grest and distinctive property is its adaptability to the uses of the bath. It is the only perfume that we know of especially and parpower it has of imparting to the water of the bath great soothing, refreshing, and invigor-

To Consumptives—The production of a remedy that "may truly be said to so after the prospects of the Consumptive as to give hope of cure in not a few cases, and of much prolonging of life in by far the greater number"—"the only remedy worthy of the name, which, if carefully and faithfully used, may arrest and cure the disease, and is pretty sure to retard it and molong life more than any other known remedy," is us great desideratum. Yet, this desideratum is fully met in Robinson's Pnosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Locto-Phosphate of Lime, which is universally acknowledged wherever introduced to be the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil extant, and which, if "carefully, faithfully" and persistently used, will rarely fall to produce marked beneficial results. Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

-On the 10th ult, there was a general then work was resumed at the old wages.

50 cts. per large bottle.

when like the corn ready for harvest he drops

PAIN-KILLER in the house, and let Doctor Squills stay in his bed and enjoy himself.

agreeable and harmless, yet the most potent of all vegetable disinfectants. ticularly suited to use in this way.

ating effects, is peculiar to itself. Pond's Extract for Varicose Veins, Hemorrhages, or any Pain. Physicians—allopathic, homocopathic and eclectic—recommend it. Ask

Epps's Occoa—Grateful and Conforting.

—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tondency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many at fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a perly nourished frame."—Guil. Service Gazette. Soid only in packets labelled.—"JAMES Epps & Co., Homeopatbic Chemists, London, England,

The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, Thomas' Ecleonal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, because little of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it. achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, November 25 Financial.

The local money market rules steady, with a moderate demand at the banks for accommodation, which is obtained at 5 to 6 per cent, for call, and 6 to 7 for time loans. Sterling Exchange remains steady, at 108½ to 108½ for round amounts between banks, and 108 to customers. New York drafts quoted at par to 1-16 prem. Good commercial paper is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, as to name and date.

The bank statement for October has been issued, and compared with that for September, the principal changes, with respect to the banks doing business in Ontario and Quebec, are as follows:—Circulation has increased about \$3,000,000, the amount being \$20,851,857, against \$17,726,005 in September, and is slightly in excess of the circulation in October in 1878, which was \$20,492,177. Deposits payable on demand other than Government have increased \$2.489,049 during the month, and are about \$1,000,000 in excess of October, 1878, those payable after notice are \$901,505 less than in September, and \$1,237,-630 less than in October last year. One the assets side of the account, specie and Dominion notes are somewhat less than last month, though still in excess of October, 1878. Advances on Bank stocks are \$85,000 more than in September, but less by about \$1,400,000 than in October of last year. Notes under discount have decreased \$1,566,800 during the month and are Over \$11,000,000 less than in October, 1878. Overdue debts unsecured show a decrease of some \$450,000 as compared with last month, but are about \$350,000 in excess of October. 1878; overdue debts unsecured are slightly lower than last month, and are \$1.048,804 less than in October, 1878. The re-cult of an examination of the statement is the conclusion that there is decidedly more business being done for cash than for some time past, and, as we stated in our financial article a few days ago, that the ability of business men all over the country to pay their indebtedness to the banks is much greater now than at any time during the past four or five years-the period of the marked depression in trade.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending 14th November, 1879, were \$104,020.48, against \$81.33317 for the corresponding week in 1878, ending November the 15th, being an increase this year of \$32,687 31.

-The Bank of England lost £375,000 specie during the week, but its reserve is now 45 15-16 against 45 per cent. of liabilities last week The posted rate of the Bank remains 3 per cent, or 1 to 2 above the actual rate. The Bank of France lost 15,575,000 fiance during the week.

-The Grand Truck Railway return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th inst, com

pared with the corresponding wee an increase of \$24,193;—	k of illi	, spows
		1878.
Passengers, mails and express freight	\$59,175 160,593	\$59.423 13°,512
Total	\$196,935	\$201,128
Increase, 20 weeks	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$258 677

Business Troubles.

Francois Audet dit Lapointe, was attached to-day for \$538.65; L. Globensky, assignee. A writ of attachment has been issued against Hiram T Theall, trader, for \$386. A.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Louis Escalier, cabinetmaker, for \$243. G. A. Hoghes, assignce.

Jean Ste. Onimet has taken a writ of at-

Lionais, assignee.

assignee.

tachment against the Montreal Milk Co., (limited) for \$208.25. S. Johnston, assignee. A writ of attachment against the estate of Margaret and Jane Woods, at the instance of Geo. T. Selater, for \$270. A. H. Plimsoll,

Messrs. P. P. Martin & Co., have made demand of assignment on Messrs Masse & Guerin, merchants, Chambly, for \$628.58. F. X Cochue, assignee.

The Montreal Milk Company, against whom a writ of attachment was issued on Saturday, have settled the urgent claim, and will continue their business us formerly.

Dame Marie Ceasarone Prieur has taken a writ of attachment against her husband, Gideon Beauvais, for \$500. L. A. Globensky, assignee.

-Charles A. Cock, of Truro, offers 25c on the dollar in four quarterly instalments Writs of attachment have been issued against J. W. Cove, Amherst, D. and H. Shaw, Kent. ville, J. N. Terrio, Arichat, and J. and E. Wil-

liams, Halifax, N. S. FAILURE OF A STOCK COMPANY.

A writ of attachment was this morning issued against the Baylis-Wilkes Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of paints, oils, &c.
The writ was issued in response to the demand of Alex. Ramsay, paint and oil dealer. for the comparatively small sum of \$318.45. Liabilities, \$48,292; assets, \$47,000, consisting principally of real estate and machinery. J. M. M. Duff, assignee, took possession of the estate to-day. This Company was formerly known as the firm of Baylis, Wilkes & Co., but desirous of increasing their trade, a charter for a stock company was obtained, and several of our leading capitalists induced to take stock. An offer of 100 cents on the dollar was made at a meeting of the creditors, but, as Molsons' Bank refused to endorse the offer, it was not accepted.

WREKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25. Navigation may now be said to have closed. It is understood that the last outgoing steamer, the Reliona, cleared this put yes'erday afternoon, and from this date, therefore, until the

of shipments of small lines of goods for the time being, and merchants are hopeful that the G. T. R. authorities will re-consider the advance of 20 per cent. over last year's winter rates, and modify it to abou 10 per cent: of an advance, which they are willing to pay. A further advance in prices for some lines of goods has so be noted, as will be seen below.

The wholest le provision trade has continued quiet, with prices it m, since last Tuesday. There have been very few quotable sales in butter or cheese; buyers cannot pay the present high prices asked, and holders will not make concessions, as they seem confident of realizing later on stocks of cheese in Liverpool are far below what they were last year, and it is estimated that C. nada has only 40,00 boxes to send forward during this winter; most of it is held in Montreal. A sale of 700 boxes of September and October make at 12s to 18 took place here yesterday. Stocks of butter now in this city are estimated at 15,100 kegs, and stocks outside are believed to be light. The shipments of butter and cheese from the opening of navigation, most of which may be considered as this season's make, were as fo lows:—Cheese, 615,20 boxes, as against 45,499 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 45,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 40,590 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 40,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 40,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 40,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 40,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 40,490 in 1878; butter, 1-u 383 kegs, as against 40,

stock is good.

The local flour market rules firm and fairly

prices.	ıP ı	iigher
Superior Extra.	_	
Extra Superfine	nou	ır:—
Extra Superfine	ø	6 00
Fancy 0 00 pring Extra, new ground 5 70 Superfine 0 00	4	5 85
Superfine 570	ā	5 70
Superfine 0 00	ō	5 75
	ō	5 35
Strong Bakers 8 10	ō	6 25
Fine 0 00	ö	5 10
Middlings	ō	4 80
Pollards 0 00	0	9 00
Ontario Bags	ō	2 10
City Bags (delivered) 3 10	õ	X 15
Os meal, Ontario 4 6)	ā	4 65
Cornmeal	ã	8 00
Comments of note have do	-	

ASHES.—Receipts of pots here during the week have been liberal, but a large proportion turned outonly Seconds. Firsts have declined to \$4.50; Seconds, \$3.50; no Thirds arriving. Navigation being now about closed a slight fall in value for rots may be expected. Pearls are in small supply, but the demand for export was fully met, the closing price was \$5.40 for Firsts and \$4.50 for Seconds Receipts since ist January—8, 40 bris. Pots. 1.726 bris. Pearls; deliveries—9,405 bris. Pots. 1.927 oris.

BOOTS AND SHOE .- Trade has continued BOOTS AND SHOE .—Trade has continued active, and maquiactorers have all they can discould offill orders for goods which have to be delivered at this season. It is not probable that any further rise in prices will take place during the present season, but as the cost of sole leasther continues to increase, it is but reasonable to expect that a considerable advance will be made on previous values for spring good. Travellers have continued to forward very full sorting-up orders sluce the date of our last report, but they are nearly all expected home within the present week. Remittances are reported fair.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The market.

ported fair.

DRUGH AND CHEMICALS.—The market, since our last reference, has toued down considerably, and business is now reported rather quiet. Since the steamer, stopped running, no heavy orders have been received for eleber drugs or chemicals, and shipments are, for the mement, at a standaibl. The Grand Trunk winter freights now prevail, and as stocks in the country are pretty full, the demand has failen off. Prices are steady and unchanged, and remittances are reported satisfactory. The tone of the English market is still very firm, and there does not appear to be any prospect of a deciline in values. The tendency, in face, is all to other way; manufacturers are independent, and will not book orders for forward delivery, except at a considerable advance on present rates.

DRY (40008.—Many of the travellers are re-

DRY GOODS.-Many of the travellers are re-DRY GOODS.—Many of the travellers are reported to have returned under from todir sorting-up trip, but the amount of bushess done has not quite realized expectations; this is chiefly owing to the protracted mild weather. Within the past few days we learn a gold many orders by letter have been received by our wholesale dealers. Stocks generally are until age although tolerably well assorted. Woollen goods are "buoming;" several circulars have been issued by manufacturers' agents advising angalvance of 123 to 173 per cent on prices for woollens. The city trade has shown a decided improvement during the week. Hemittances continue to improve.

improvement during the week. Remittances continue to improve.

In Boston the dry goods trade has been very active all week; the whole line of cotion goods was never sold up so closely, while the demand from jobbers and retailers has been urgent, and on many staple cottons the orders for full elemand in many staple cottons the orders for full elemand on many staple cottons the orders for full elemand in the mills for some time to come. There is a largely increased consumptive demand all over the slates, which has been me equal to the supply, while the fear that higher prices may rule that Jobbers to anticipate their wants in many cases. Prices are hardening with the improvement in the raw material, and an advance has been obtained for many of the leading brands of cotton.

FURS -Raw furs are now comi g forward freely, the off rings being chiefly small loss of mink and muskrat, which are bought pretty resulty at our quotations, given below. Our wholesale dealers also report business in manu factured furs fairly active, and remittauces are

satisfac ory.	9
Mink skius, prime dark\$1 00 to \$1 50	!!
Martin skins, prime 0 75 to 1 00	١,
Beaver skins, prime cark, per lb 1 00 to 1 75	ı
Bear skins, black prime large 5 00 to 8 00	
Bearskins, black prime small 200 to 4 (w)	١.
Red fox skins, prime 1 20 to 1 35	Ł
Muskrat skins, spring 0 00 to 0 00	١.
Muskratskins, fail and winter 0 08 to 0 10	ı
	1
Lynx skins, prime large	1
Saunk skins, prime white large 0 to to 0 30	L
Ruccoon skins, prime 0 10 to 0 50	()
Fisher spins, prime 50 to 700	[
Ottor string primadurit 5.00 to 7.00	1 1

GROCER ES.-Trade has been steady during

Ottor skins, prime dark. ... 5 00 to 7 00

GROCER ES.—Trade has been steady during the week, without muce change in prices. The closing of navigation and the advance in Grand Trunk Railway freights seem to have restricted the demand, and no special activity is looked for an il next month when the Christmas trade will commence. There have been few large sales made in this market for several days, and the demand is presty much conflued to the country and city (ctail trade, buying from jobbers. In teas prices are full maintained, but the market is quiet; no quotable sales reported. Magars are reported a little easier at the refineries this week, but prices have not undergone any material alteration; the demand for local consumption continues steady, but the are no large transactions to taking place. Fruits are scarse, and the late advance in prices seems rather to have checked business. Stocks of the new crop are exceedingly small.

A "break" occurred in New York yesterday, and Valencias are quoted there about it lower. Prices for Valencias here are quoted at 75c to 75c for round los, and sales are reported at 75c to 75c for round los, and sales are reported at 75c to 75c for round los, and sales are reported at 75c to 75c for storist of the heavily losse Miscatels, \$25 to 2.05; Black Baskets, \$26 to 3.05 hose Miscatels, \$25 to 10.05; Black Baskets, \$26 to 3.75; and Black Crowos, \$5.00 to 5.50, as to size of lots. Currantare as shade eater; the new crop is now selling at from 7c to 7ic, as to lot. Notes are steady all round, and prices are maintained, at last we k's rates except for tasia, which has advanced lice per lb in New York, and here dealers are asking an advance of 24c. Jouring the past two works about 500 bales have been sold here. Notes are firm, with light stocks, but the demand for Labrador herrings is active, at \$6 to 6.50 per bri and there is little if any, of lower grades in the manufactured article are expecting a rise in values soon.

Hit ES ANO SKINS—The best evidence that prices for hidde since

perting a rise in values soon.

III. ES AND SKINS—The best evidence that nrices for bides since the advance a couple of weeks ago, have been too high for the circumstances of the market was afforded yesterday, when a decline of \$1 all round took place, and burchers' green hides are now quoted at \$9,8 and 7, respectively for Nos 1,2 and 3. A car load of salted hides was paced during the week, at 1040. There is a fair demand for sheepskins at 80c to \$5c.

HARDWARE AND IRON-Trade has been HARDWARE AND IRON—Trade has been quiet all week Navig then having about closed, all large orders may be said to be at a standstill for the present, and since the last steamers tell for the present, and since the last steamers tell for the present, and since the last steamers tell for the present have been abliged to ship remants per the Grand Trunk Railway. Our wholesale dealers are making preparations for annual stock-taking, which will begin about the last lecember. The fall trade is now over, a dono pectal activity in the demand is expected before February, when orders for the spring trade will commence to pour in. The late snow storm has caused the usual demand from the retail trade at this seawn for sleigh belis. men, and from this date, therefore, until the scaled the usual demand from the re-opening of the harbor next year, dulness must rule in several lines of trade, and it will only be relieved by the requirements of making up broken stocks. During the past week general trade at this season for sleigh bells. Wholesale prices are entirely unchanged. Remittances are coming forward freely, and are up broken stocks. During the past week general trade in this city has been comparatively quiet and the high winter rates of freights per the Grand Trunk Railway have caused a cessation of the official report, at the continue of the usual demand from the provide from the usual demand from the provided by the requirements of making up broken stocks. During the past few days, in considering the

There is continued activity in the steel trade. A firm tone characterizes the iron and steel trades of the Furness and Cumberland hematic dirticts. The demand is brisk; and prices are firm at late quotations. Steel-makers and ship-bulloers are doing more business. There is a substantial improvement in the iron and steel trades of couth Wales. Prices maintain an upward tendency. Tin plates are also in good request.

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Wire, # bdi. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6... 170 180

LFATHER.—Trade is reported as having been considerably less active during the past week, oxing largely to manufacturers having been stock-taking. In consequence of the activity of the Furopean demand, prices for sole leather here were further advenced to yesterday; No. 1 Spanish is now quoted at 28c, and No. 2 do at at 28c. As stocks held here are extremely small, and in the hands of a very few dealers, still nigher prices for sole leather are looked for, and sole dealers say that 30c will be the fit here next week. It is not improbable, either, that values for black leathers will follow suit in the upward movement. Buf and splits have been in good quest at full prices, but, as usual at this season there is but a light enquiry for upper at a hemlock slaughter. The last named description will likely be in active demand about a fort

will likely be in active demand	abou	t a	fort	
night hence.		_		
~ole, No. I, B. A., per lb	0.27		0.28	i
-ote, Mo. I. B. A., per to	0 25	• •	0 26	
DO. No. 2 B. A., Do	0 20	•		
Buffalo Sole, No. I		• •	0 24	į
Do. do. No 2	0 21		0 22	
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	0 25		02×	
Waxed Upper, light & medium	0 3×		0.42	,
Do. do. heavy	0 38		0 4	
Grained Upper, light	0.36		0 42	
Splits, large	0 29		0.34	•
			0 27	
Do. small		••		
Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb		• •	0 H5	
110. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb	0 45	••	0 55	
Sheepskin Linings	0 25	••	0 30	
Harness	0 26	• •	0 82	
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	0 26	• •	0 80	
Rough Leather do		••		
PETROLEUM.—Owing to a rece	ent ad	VAD	ica In	
noticed nateraloum in Louden Ont	meia		thie	

PETROLEIM.—Owing to a recent advance in refined petroleum in Loudon, Ont., prices in this market have advanced it to lo, and are now quoted at 15 per gallon for car tots in store 1-½ to 14 for broken lots, and 14½ to 15c for single parrels. There has been considerable excitement in the Petroleum market at Pittsburg, Pa., during the past week, and it is rumored there that Jim Keene, who took hold of wheat so extensively last year, is now the cause of the flurry in petroleum, by speculating the rein upon a large scale, and the attempt it is stated will be made to send up the price to \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Wind.—The demand for the various kinds in this market has continued good at firm prices fields at search was ted at 26c to 25c, with unasorted pulled is held at 26c to 25c, with unasorted pulled is held at 26c to 25c, with unasorted pulled is held at 26c to 25c, with unasorted pulled is held at 26c to 25c, with unasorted pulled is held at 26c to 25c, with unasorted pulled is held at 26c to 25c, and 10c and 20c per cent on Australian, and 30c per cent on the choice East India, with latest accounts reporting prices hardening. The total excelents reporting prices hardening.

per cent on the choice hardening. The total wool clip of the world last year was was about 1,49-5:0,000 pounds. "his, when so ured wool yield about 552,000,000 pounds clean wool. The clip for 1878 was smaller than for 1877 by 10,100,000 pounds. New York wool market is a rong and active.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bousecours and St. Apu's-Prices at Parmers' Waggons, etc. TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

There was a large attendance of armers and gardeners at the above-named markets to-day, and under a favily good demand from city buyers, agood business was done. The offering-of grain, etc., on acques Carlier square were large than for some time past, but we did not notice any material change in prices. White corn sold at 80c per bush, and a few mags of burley brought 55c. Poultry was very plantiful, and prices, therefore, were somewhat easier than on Tuesday; turkeys brought 51c. Poultry was very plantiful, and prices, therefore, were somewhat easier than on Tuesday; turkeys brought 51c to 15 per pair; geese, 80c to 8120; ducks, 50c to 70c; chickens, 25c to 80c, and partridges, 50c to 80c. End worth 75c per brace. For hares dealers are paying 15c to 20c per pair. We hear of one lot of qualifrom the West, having been sold here at about \$3 ; er dozen. Dressed beef, in sleighs, was seiling at 4 to 4 50 per cwt for fore-quarters, and \$5 to 6c per 1b, and is sold by remilers at 8c 10 5c. Dress ed hogs unchanned, selling at \$3 5 to 850 per cwt. Fresh butter in prints is worth 25c to 28c, as to qualify, and new laid eggs bring 55c to 75c, in baskets. Vegetables, of a 1 kinds in 8-ason, were abundant, at unchanged prices. In fruit there is not much 10 note, a few loss of Valencia oranges have arrived, and are held at \$7 pr case. Apples are rather duil, as will be seen by report elsewhere.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—

Vegetables—Potatoes, 45c to 55c per bay;

case. Apples are rather dull, as will be seen by report elsewhere.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—
VEGETABLES —Polatoes, 45c to 55c per baw; cerrois, 2 o to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$2.00 to 2.25 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; paranips, 50c per bushel; beets, 40c to 50c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 4c per head; indive, 50c per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel. Fautr.—Apples, \$2.00 to 3.50 per barrel; frutr.—Apples, \$2.00 to 3.50 per barrel; semons, 25c to 30c per dozen, or \$7.00 to \$9.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case; cranberries, \$8 per barrel; or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Coccord, 8c per lb, by the basket; Malaga, \$7.50 per keg of 50 bs. Grans, Erc.—Oats, 70c to 80c per bag; busk-wheat, 40c to 45c per bushel; beas, 80 to 85c per bushel; barloy, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; cornmeal, \$1.2 to 1.25 per bag; Corn, \$1.30 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian orn, \$1.20; mo tile, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; Canadian orn, \$1.20; mo tile, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; Canadian orn, \$1.20; mo tile, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; busk-wheat flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per cwt.; catmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag. FARM PRODUCE—Butter—Prints, 22c to 28c per 1b; lump, 10c to 10c per b; Eastern Townships, tub, 18c to 20c. Fresh eggs, 20c to 25c per dozen; packed do., 17c to 18c. Time cheese, 12c to '25c per lb; ordinars, 10c to 10c.

Poultrey and Game.—Turbeys, \$1.00 to 1.50 per pair; geese 80c to \$1.20 per pair; chickens 25c to 60c per pair; qualls, \$3 per dozen; praire; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace.

MEAT.—Becf—Roast beef (trimmed), 1br to 12c; strion steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 0c; pork, 8c to 10c; mutton, 6c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; mutton, 6c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; mutton, 6c to 10c; bacon, 10c to 15c; dressed beef, fore-quarters, \$5 to 4.50; hind-quarters

8c per lb. Fish.—Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel 12kc; bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; oll v-t, 12ko per 'lb; lobsters,' 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass. 15c per bunch; smoked ecls. 25c to 40c per couple.

February to work off the American fruit, when Canadian apples will again be in active demand. Latest mail advices received here to day report large sales in Liverpool on the luth inst of Canadian apples at from 14s to 20s per barrel, and of Canadian potatees at 3s 9d to 4s 9d, as to quality; and of American apples at 7s to 10s.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, November 24. The arrivals of live stock ot Point St. Charles during the past week, according to entries at the Grand Trunk yards, were as follows:-For the Montreal markets, 20 carloads cattle, 9 do hogs, and 2 do of horses, some 600 hogs shipped to Europe by John C. Cochlin, and 11 cars cattle (Thompson, Morse & Co., Toronto), 4 do sheep (E. Rees, Kingston), and 3 do sheep (Smith, Harris & Co., Toronto), all forwarded to Point Levi for shipment. Future shipments between this date and the opening of navigation next year are to be made from Halifax, but we understand that some dealers intend operating in the States.

There was a very fair supply of medium grades of cattle on the markets to-day, and the demand from local butchers was fair, but shippers were not buying; they state that all the better grades are now being fed up by the farmers and stock raisers for the Christmas

The offerings at St. Gabriel market to-day comprised 10 carloads of cattle and 3 of hogs, as tollows :- Henry Dunham, Brockville, 1 car cattle; H. P. Dardis, Morrisburg, 1 car do; P. Lawry, Ottawa, 1 car do; W. Head, Whitby, 1 car hogs; Thomas W. Ross, Toronto, 1 car do; R. Jones, from the Don 1 car do; T. Burns, Brockville, 1 car cattle; E. R Moorehouse, Brockville, I car do; W. Dunlop, Kingston, l car do ; John Miller, Perth, l car do; John Stagg, Brockville, 1 car do; Jas. Howden, Port Hope, 1 car do; and R. Jones, Mitchell, 1 car do.

The majority were riven down to the lower market. The reported sales include the following:—Hugh Kelly, Toronto, 20 head cattle, averaging about 1,400 lbs each, a. 3½ to 4½c per lb, live weight; John Stagg, Brockville, 23 head do to R J Hopper, for \$550; John Miller, Perth, 20 head to butchers at from \$18 to \$30 each; Mr. Burns, 21 head to Sam Price at \$20.50 each; Wm Head, 3 small lots of hogs at \$4.75 per cwt; J Miller, 12 hogs to D Cochlin at \$4.60; H Dunham, 9 do to Mr Roy at \$4.65; and another load of 136 hogs sold at \$4.50; R J Hopper sold 34 head cattle at from \$20 to 25 each, and Mr N Taillefer bought a load at the same average. We quote cattle at 2c to 4c per lb, live weight. SHIPMENTS.

Mr. Dan Cochlin shipped 150 hogs, and J C. Cochlin, 200 hogs, to Glasgow, per the SS. Riversdale, which left this port yesterday morning. At the

Viger to-day there was a good supply of small cattle and of lambs. The attendance of local butchers was good, and there was a very fair enquiry for cattle, but, as intimated above, the quality was generally inferior, and all sales were at low prices, ranging from about 2c to 3c per lb. There was a good demand for lambs, and first-class qualities brought firm prices. The receipts were about 400 head of cattle, of which half were from the St. Gabriel market, driven down by western drovers, 500 heep and lamos, and a couple of calves. The reported sales to local butchers are :--Messrs. Roberts and Wilder, Granby, 17 head cattle at \$23 to \$32 each; E. R. Moore-house, Smiths' Falls, 14 head do. at an average of \$29 each; Wm. Dunlop, Perth, 16 head do. at about 2c per 1b; H Dunham, Campbellford, Ont., 26 head at \$22 to \$35 each; Mr. Gee, of this city, 16 head, at about \$19 each; and Wm. Coney, 6 head, for \$141. A few sheep old at \$4 to \$5 each, and lambs brought \$2.50 to \$4 each, as to size and quality. The season is over for calves, and there is nothing to report of them; the 2 offering to-day sold

The Export Cattle Trade.

at last week's prices. No hogs offering.

QUEREC, November 24.—The following state-ment respecting the exportation of cattle from Canada is sublished:—The rotal number of live stock shipped from Montreal was 17,101 head of cattle, 59,990 sheep, and 8 468 hogs. From this sort the shipments were 4 0.00 head of cattle, 17,74 sheep, and 188 hogs, or a grand total from the two shipping ports of 21,112 head of cattle, 71,181 sheep, and 3556 hogs. The estimated value of this live stock is: Cattle, \$.11,20; sheep, 371,810° and hogs, \$52,720, or a grand total of 2,935 730. The value of the forage ex, orted with this stock for food averaging the trip of each steamship at ten days is paced at \$9,400, and the estimated sums paid to the various steamship lines for freights, \$583,900.

British Cattle narkets.

London, November 19.—Catte at market, 1,230; sheep, 16.490. Best beef, 73d to 84d per b: inferior, 6d to 7d per lb. Best mutton, 9d to 93d per lb; inferior, 7d to 8d per lb. The trade was somewhat irregular this morning, be t qualities of most kines selling pretty friely, the general demand being slack. The number of beasts on offer was larger than on Monday lest, but there was no increase in the proportion of primqualities, which were scales. These were sold without difficulty, but the midding qualities mut with a dull, dragging sale. The sheep trade was generally dull and uneven with a tendency to depression. depression.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—Cattle at mrrket, 3,013; sheep, 9,017. Best beef, 64d to 74d per ib; inferior, 5d to 64d per lb. Mution, 7d to 94 per lb. The supply of cattle and sheep showed a large increase. There was a good attendance, but the trade, on the whole, was slow, owing to the prices demanded.

Civerous November 12 Cattle of market

prices demanded.

GLASGOW, November 13.—Cattle at market, 1,070; sheep, 6,712. Best beef, 8jd to 8jd per ib; inferior, 6jd to 8d per ib. Best mutton, 8d to 8jd per ib; inferior, 4d to 6jd per ib. There was a short supply of cattle at market this morning, fully two thirds of which were Irl-h, and many of them of middling and inf. rior quality. Good sorts of both kinds, scarce and in demand at jd per ib higher than last week's quotations. No alteration in inferior kinds. Of sheet there was a fair supply, and generally of secondary and mid-ling quality. Top sorts in demand, and prices rather higher than last week's. Inferior dull and unsaleable

New York Cattle Market. Trade in live stock in New York on Monday, the 17th inst., was fair. The arrivals were moderate, and values advanced in both herds and flocks nearly 1c per lb. At Sixtieth street yards horned cattle sold at 71c to 101c per lb, weights 51 to 91 cwt. At Barsimus Cove yards prices ranged from 7c to 101c per lb, weights 5 to 9½ cwt; from 55 to 57 lb has heen allowed net; only top steers obtained 57 ib net; quality as above coarse to fair, with a good top. Milch cows, calves included, sold at \$30 to \$60 per head. Grass-fed calves sold at 2c to 3c per lb; meal-fed calves, 32c to 4c per lb. Veals of fair quality sold at 5c to 7c per lb. Sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$4.75 per cwt; lambs, 5 c to 5 c per lb; ewes, 4 ge per lb; mixed flocks, 41c to 4fc per lb; quality as above reported coarse to good. Live hogs sold at \$3.20 to \$4 374 per cwt; city-dressed opened with an improved tendency at 5c to 5gc per lb; market pigs, 5gc per lb.

At Sixtieth-street yards on Monday, 1,279 Canada sheep and lambs were disposed of as follows: -74 sheep weighing 120 lbs each at 4tc per lb; 31 do weighing 102 to 104 lbs, 4e to 44c; 76 lambs, weighing 83 lbs a head, 53c; 1,098 do, weighing 74 to 76 lhs each, 51c to 5%c per lb. 3 14 14

there have been 184 horses bought here and shipped to the United States, at a otal cost of \$9,169—the last shipment reported being for yesterday—which compared with the export figures for last week, snow an increase of 18 horses, and of \$1,078 in the total value.

'Loosal demand for horses continues light; no sales are reported as having been made on the Corporation market on College street during the week. There was a fair supply of general purposes horses offering at the merican House yards, however, thous hither have not been many coming forward during the last two or three days, owing chiefly to the irregular arrival of the boats, caused by the late storm About a half-advzen of American buyers have visited this market during the week, and the demand has been fairly good. Some five car loads were shipped from there yards during the week, as follows: Mr. Dean, buyer for Mr. Snow, Boston, 40 horses; Mr. Hendrickson, is horses, to New Jersey; Messers Kent and Knox, 20 horses to Greenfield, Mass.; and Mr. F. mith, 20 to Utica. There are only two American buyers at the american House to day, and one, Mr. Dean, received instructions by mail this morning from Boston to remain over till next week, and secure a couple more carionds, Mr. now writes that during this week he has sold 120 Canadian horses at his stables in Boston at fair prices.

Following are the salpments of horses from this city to the United States through the office of the American Consul here during the past week: 1 th November, 20 horses at \$1,50; 19th November, 2 horses at \$150; 19th November, 6 horses at \$1,50; 17 at \$1,50; 2 at \$135, 15 at \$223; 21st November 18 horses at \$1,051.

London Grocery Market.

London Grocery Market.

London, November 2L.—In Min ing ane the markets show no decided change from last week. The tone is steady and quieter. Business in sugar was chiefly confined to lower qualities, which are again in speculative demand. Redners still suspend operations in West India Fine cr. stallized Dem-rara sold at i8d under the late highest rates. The refined markets show more steadines, and part of last week's reduction was recovered. Beet augar on the Continent nearly maintains the recent advance. The stock of sugar in the United Kingdom, although still large, is diminishing every week. Coffee has been stended. A few parcels of new crup plantation (eylon realized let oil 12s. per ewt. Good qualities of foreign met with more inquiry. Braz I was firmer during the last two days. The Netherlan s. Trading Company declare 10,000 bags for their public scleen the 26th inst., against 101,210 bags at the same period last year, and 37,500 bags in 1877 at the same date. Tea continues quiet, with a moderate business. On account of the recent havy arrivals, common grad-s of Congou are lower. Rice attracts more attent in. There have been silies of new crop Burmah for spring shipment, parriyo on the basis of 9s. 3d. per cwt. open charter for hangoon. In spice the chief feature has been a future large advance upon cassia lignea, but prices lately receded several shillings. The sales of cinnamon on Monday next wit comprise about 3,550 bales. Saltpetre is selving at £4 to £5 per ton recovery from the late lowest point.

Montr-RI Fuel Market.

WEDNASDAY, November 19.

COAL—Retail prices per ton, delivered for cash:

-tove, \$7.01; chestnut, \$3.75; egg, \$6.75; furnace,
\$6.75; keotch grate (soit), \$5.50; Scooch steam,
\$5.25 to \$5.50; Sydney steam, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Pic
tou do, \$4.50 to \$5.00; coke, per chaldron, \$4.00.

Wood—Retail prices per cord at the whart,
cartage extra: Long maple, 3½ feet, \$5.25; long
birch, 3½ feet, \$4.75; long beech, 3½ feet, \$4.25;
short maple, three feet, \$150; short birch, three
fi-et, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3.75; short
tamarac, 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.20 to \$1.00; short hemlock,
2½ to 3 feet, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Montreat Hay Market.

Montreat Hay Market.

SATURDAY, November 22.

Owing, doubtless, to the reported bad roads, and the irregularity of boats crossing the river, caused by the snow storms, the receipts of hay and straw at the College street market during the week ending to on have been comparatively light, not exceeding 300 loads, against 5 0 loads for the we k previous. At noon to-day the e were alout 40 loads on the market. To the smaller supplies may be partially attributed an advance of about \$1 per 100 bundles for the best timothy hay, which now a lis readily at \$1, and common qualities ing \$6 and upwards. Friess for straw are unchanged \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles fairly good.

Pressed has in \$8 to \$0 per ton, and baled straw is worth \$6 to \$6.50 do. Onto for feed are somewhat higher, selling at 36c per bushel of 32 lbs.

Liverpool Provision Market From Hodgson Bros' Circular Nov. 8.

CHEESE .- Buyers have not been very plentiful this week, but holders are firm, especially so on fine mild-flavoured keeping qualities, and unless there is a considerable decline in New York there is no prospect of lower prices here. As the American markets have now receded almost to our values here, we should not be surprised to hear next week by cable of an improved shipping demand, and as a consequence a legitimate hardening of prices there, which must moner or later be followed here. Stocks are very small all over this country. We quote September Cheese. 62s to 64s; fine August, 56s to 60s; next grade below, 48s to 54s per cwt. Total shipments leaving New York this week, about 10,000 bxs. BUTTER .- The demand continues sufficient-

ly good to clear off fresh imports as they arrive. The best enquiry is for really choice Greamery at 11's to 125s per cwt., and for choice Dairy at 100s to 110s; medium qualities at 80s to 95s sell slowly, while there are onvers of common at 60s to 70s, but few sellers.

the Greatest memouy Ever stacovered. Quinte is considered the greatest rem dy known, bu we believe it has its equal, if not its per, in the croduct of the Cod Fish. Nothing has been discovered to equal Cod Liver Oil as a builder and sustainer of the body in 'consumption and all Wastlig Disorders; but its us fulness is impaired by its nauseous properties. In Section 2 and the subjective of Pure Cod inverted. this ble tion is estirely overcome, and com-bloed with the Hypophosphites of Lime and sode it is the most valuable remedy ever

Married.

In St. Thomas, Ont., on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at the church of the Holy Angels, by the Rev. Father Flannery, Mr. Jacob Warney, of St. Tuomas, to Miss Maggie, eld-st daughter of Mr. Patrick Hurley, of Caledonia, Ont. Pied.

SPELM N.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 21st Instant, W. J. Spelman, aged 48 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 1779. Superior Court. Dame rancoise Blais, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Quinn. of the same place, rader, duly authorized a ester en justice. Pl-Int if, vs. Jos ph Quinn, of the City and District of wontr al, Tr der, befendant. An action for separation as to property has been ins liu'ed in this cause on Seventeenth Day of November Instant.

Montreal, 18th November, 1870.

D. E. BOWIE,

11.4 * Library for Plaintiff.

On the Kansas Pacific ARMS Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. -AND- \$3 to \$7 per scro. II years credit. Whent

SPENCERIAN STEEL PLNS

Of the very best English make, unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability and Eveness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION!

For Schools we recommend Nos. 1,5 and 15. In Comm reial use, Nos. 2,3 and 16. Complete set of a mples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt of treats control. D & J. SADLIER & CO.

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