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# VOL. XXIX.—NO. 23.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1879.

### The Great Cheyenne Chase.

- "Come, let us die; we can do no better!"
  Thus sud the chief with a sigh and a groun,
  "Haven't we felt the white man's fetter?"
  Don't we know how it eats to the bone?
- "Why should we live to be starved and swindied.
  Selling the graves of our fathers for iles?
  Selling the graves of our fathers for iles?
  Nearly to nothing our people have dwindled;
  Offer the remnant for sacrifice!
- "Nothing is left to us here but starvation, Slaves of the conqueror's heartless will, Hungry and freezing, the last of our nation, Little remains for their rifles to kill!"
- Hark! an alarm! the sentries are calling. See the scared creatures run out in the snow Yes, they are off, in spite of corralling; Children and squaws with their warriors go.
- After them cavalry! Drive them and shoot them!

  Now you have license to chase and to kill.

  Surely if nothing but slaughter will suit them,
  You should be able to give them their fill.
- Count up the dead! Are there children among
- them?
  Blood in their bodies was scarce, by the stain.
  Some of our riflemen's bullets have stung them.
  Well, the poor creatures are out of their pain.
- Women dead, too? Not remarkably tender; Yet, as we see, the squaw follows her buck. Why did they go? Why don't they surrender Death is, perhaps, the best part of their luck.
- Cavalry, keep up the chase without tiring! Chase the red wretches through snows and Chase the red Wretenes through shows and through fens. When you are through with hunting and firing That is the last of those thresome Cheyennes

# Current Items.

- New Orleans has 824 liquor saloons.
- The world's production of gold is one-third less than in 1850.
- In the past two years 10,000 new buildings have been erected in Philadelphia. The salary of Sir Edward Thornton, the
- British Minister at Washington, 18 £6,000.
- A Georgia minister rode 140 miles, married a couple, and received \$2.50 for the job.
- In the Spanish provinces the hotel cooks use the same style of pots used by the Romans
- A most destructive gale on the Atlantic is reported from Halifax. There is great damage
- done to shipping. The State, county and municipal debt of
- New York State is \$205,000,000, and of Massachusetts, \$92,101,673. The Catholics have 236 convents for women
- in England, and over 400 female academies in the United States. The coming wheat-field of the United States seems to be the valley of the Northern Red
- Its wheat commands the highest As a rule, the men who belong to the vol-
- shots than the men who belong to the regular
- The New Zealand Government has sent to New York for three palace cars, to be used on a through route and as models.
- Russia, France, and Italy have built monuments in the Crimea to the memory of their soldiers killed during the war in 1854-56 The exact number of counties in Texas is
- still a matter of dispute. One authority says 226. One of them is as large as the State of Massachusetts. Japan has 5,000 miles of telegraph, and 1,000 more under construction. It has also
- 125 telegraph stations. The insulators made in the village of Imara are of such excellent quality that orders for them have been sent from Europe. Lady Rosebery (formerly Miss Rothschild, of the famous family) is informed by a London
- "chosen people." Her annual donation of £20 has been returned to her from the synagogue. She married a Gentile. The Princess Imperial of Germany is said to have been intensely affected by her sister's death, and only the positive prohibition of

synagogue that she is no longer one of the

- the Emperor prevented her going to nurse her. They had many tastes and pursuits in common, and were fast friends. They have on exhibition in St. Louis a
- cloak made of the feathers of quail, prairie having committed himself. Artful Mr. Venchickens and wild ducks. There are said to nor! be 38,880 feathers, and each feather has from five to eight stitches. It took a lady nearly business, and we now venture to give the seven months to make it, and she values it at public something definite to look forward to. \$500.
- A curious natural telephone is reported by a California paper to exist at a certain point on a ridge high up on Kearsarge mountain, where can be heard the rumble of trains on the Southern Pacific railroad as they cross the range to the west of Mohave, 140 miles
- Dr. Abel, the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, has been lately staying with Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden Manor. Dr. Abel is known to read and translate upward of seventy different languages, and though a German by birth, yet his Times and other English writing is clear in meaning, simple in diction, and polished in style. When Lord Beaconsfield was introduced to him at the bably both, because it never rains but it Berlin (longress, he said:—"Dr. Abel, you are pours, and it it isn't one or the other it will Berlin Congress, he said :- "Dr. Abel, you are the author whom I have most studied."
- One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilous & Purgative Pills.
- Is there no cure for Neuralgia? Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAN-ACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatem is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuraless worst.
  It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its even is ubiquitous.
- All druggists soll it. We sincerely have that the mother who we will be a sincerely have that the mother who we will be a sincerely have that the mother who we will be a sincerely have the neglects to NOVIGE MRS. WINDLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is desiring the little sufferer of the remedy of is do lying the little suncted to give it rest

#### Items of Interest.

Lorne is a rifle shot. Blaine shows his age. S. Cox is growing fat. Memphis is dead broke. Roltair succeeds Heller. The Ameer cannot read. Sergeants Bates is dying. Alice Oates likes 'Frisco.

- Eli Perkins lies in his sleep. John Bright is worn and peevish. Butter exports are increasing daily. Berlin has 10,000 social democrats. India has 7.551 miles of a railroad.
- Offenbach has soured on opera bouffe. The Friscans are chewing strawberries. Ulysses drinks fluently in all languages.
- Repped goods are again coming into favor. Two New York streets are electrically lighted. For evening silks, strips are preferable to
- brocade. Embroidered bags are a coquettish fancy of
- the day. 'There's a floating furniture factory on the
- Erie canal. White lace ties are much worn by New York ladies.
- Two solar eclipses, invisible in this country, will bedim 1879.
- Counterfeit gold dollars circulating in Charlotte, Mich.
- Plaid velvets are much worn with walking dresses in Paris.
- Our silver plated ware finds an increasing sale in England. A New York firm shipped a lot of fancy
- biscuits to Spain. The felt balmoral has become an established institution.
- Gold lobsters and silver moons are new ideas in scarf pins.
- Placque scarf pins, with queer mottoes, for gentiemen, are out.
- Cotton lace is no longer regarded as vulgar, fashion letter says.
- Ocean mails from the United States are the cheapest in the world. An invention of making cloth from glass is
- announced in France.

# Vanderbilt.

Vanderbilt is doing all he can to ruin the trade of Canada and to build up the trade of New York. As a citizen of the Republic no one can blame him for looking with interest on his own country first. The Pilot tells us that Vanderbilt has used his father's millions to do one good thing for New York. He has made arrangements to run some twenty freight steamers from that city to European ports, in connection with the New York Central Railroad. This enterprise is hailed with great joy by the New York press. It is regarded as

signifying a check to the departure of trade from the metropolis, which according to all accounts, has been losing ground for several years past. Mr. Vanderbilt's project is a good one, but away behind the supposed public spirit that prompts it can be seen the special object of promoting the great Vanderbilt interest that is represented by the Central Rail-Why not?

# Six of One; Half a Dozen of the Other.

# (Jester.)

At the present writing (Saturday, January 11th) we have not had a single day's rain this month; and, so far as February is concerned, we should not be surprised if we did have a shower or so-for, what says the old school

# "February brings the rain, And thaws the frozen lake again."

- We cannot see any special evidence of genius in so open an assertion. So we suppose if it mins in February, Mr. Vennor will claim the credit; and if it don't
- he will claim the credit all the same for not Par we are getting tired of this generality
- With this object we publish

#### OUR PREDICTION FOR THE WEEK commencing with the day of publication of

- this paper.
- Friday, Jan. 10th-Moderate. You mustn't expect too much at the commencement. Saturday, Jan. 11th-Moderate. For the same reason.
- Sunday, Jan. 12th-Rain and snow. We introduce this prediction just for the sake of change. Monday, Jan. 13th-Rain or snow. Please
- notice we don't guarantee both on this day only one or the other. Tuesday, Jan. 14th-Rain and snow. Pro-
- be cold anyway.

  Wednesday, Jan. 15th—Cold com the northwest; cloudy, with fine sleet. You may be sure to get one of the three, and most likely
- Thursday, Jan. 16—This will be one of the collest days of the year. If it isn't, we will prove it is by statistics compiled twenty-five study, but it is nevertheless a fact that the did
- rears ago. Nov our readers will very much oblige us by keeping this copy and comparing notes to see how our predictions pan out, and if they are not a every respect correct, we will tell
- you the reason next week.
  We hereby challenge Vennor to produce anything more definite than this, and if he gets ahead \f us on this prophecy businesswhich we don't think he will-we will then and restore health. There is not a mother take him on at Patrick's Day. Anyway, we life she underwent great domestic bereavewho has ever used it, but what will tell you are determined to push this thing through, at once hat it will egulate even if it takes all the summer.

# Catholic Intelligence.

- THE YOUNGEST CARDINAL.—The coclesiustic who has the honor to be the youngest member of the Sacred College is Cardinal Parrochi who is now forty-four years of age.
- APOSTOLIC DELEGATE .- Le Nouvelliste says it is about certain that the Holy See has decided to send an Apostolic Delegate to Canada in place of the late Bishop Conroy. It is an Italian prelate who is to be named, if he has not already been so.
- CATHOLIC Nosility .- There are thirty-seven Catholic peers in Great Britain, of whom twenty-seven have seats in the House of Lords; forty-eight Catholic baronets, eighteen Catholic lords, who are not peers, but who bear court titles, and fifty-two members of the House of Commons, all of whom represent Irish constituencies.
- A PETITION TO CONGRESS .- The Nuns of Ursuline Convent, burned near Columbia, S. C., by the Federal forces, are getting everybody in the State to sign a petition to Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 to reimburse them. In addition to the destruction of property, four or five nuns perished from expo-
- CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.-At present there are in England, Wales, and Scotland 21 archbishops and bishops, 2,175 priests, and 1,386 churches and chapels. These statistics show that the number of clergy and churches in Great Britain has doubled since the restoration of the English hierarchy by Pope Pius IX. 28 years ago.
- BISHOP MCQUAID AND THE POPE.-The Roman Correspondent of the Pilot writes :- " I may add that Bishop McQuaid has been consulted on several questions now pending at the Propaganda, concerning ecclesiastical affairs in America. Recently he was received in special private audience by the Holy Father, who conversed with him for a considerable time. On this occasion he presented the offerings of his diocese to His Holiness, amounting, I believe, to the sum of 15,000 francs."
- AMERICAN BOOKS PRESENTED TO THE POPE .-The Popular Lives of the Saints and Father O'Rielly's Life of Pius IX., published by Benziger, were recently presented to His Holiness by the Rector of the American College; works much praised by the Holy Father. His Holiness has been good enough to send to Mgr. Chatard, Bishop of Vincennes, and former Rector of the American College, a silver statuette of the Madonna on a Malachite base, copied from the statue of the Immaculate Conception, in the Piazza di Spagna. It is intended for the Fair the Bishop is about to

# Scotland.

- The Glasgow Magdalene Institution has ex-
- A series of special sermons are being delivered to the students of the Edinburgh University on the evidences of Christianity.
- The shipbuilding yards at Dumbarton have intimated a reduction of seven and a-half per cent. on the wages of the workmen.
- A battery of six three-inch howitzers on a new principal of construction is being prepared at Woolwich Arsenal for the Afghan expedition.
- The Tullibody curlers are in the ascendant, and there is great glee in the ancient village, they having won the "Kellle medal" from the Allon, Tillicontry, Alva, Dollar, and the Tulliallan clubs.
- The Stonehouse Ornithological Society has held its second annual show, when there were forty-four classes, comprising 101 entries of poultry, 127 of pigeons, 67 of canaries, 20 of cats, and 20 of rabbits.
- The severity of the winter and the universal depression of trade appear to have had slight effect on the good people of Inverness, who think that It is " not good to be alone." One Sunday lately no less than fifteen couples were proclaimed in the Established Churches, and on the Sunday following as many as nineteen.
- A public meeting has been held in Wishaw in condemnation of the Afghan war, at which Mr. J. G. Hamilton, Dalziel, said the Conservative party had allowed themselves to be blindfolded and led into a policy which had neither, justice, foresight, nor stability, which was dishonorable to the country, and in direct contrast to its old traditions.

# The Vatican and Bosnia.

The Vatican has definitively fixed upon the ecclesiastical organization for Bosnia by adopting the plan of Mgr. Strossmayer, which recommends the creation of a hierarchy. There will be but one diocese, with See at Serajevo, and the Bishop will have an allowance of 12,000 florins. The same amount will be voted each to the Chapter and a Seminary. The Vicar-General will be installed at Zvornik, Banjaluka, and Travnik. scheme only awaits Austrian signature to be executed.

#### Death of a Scottish Poetess, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell.

Mrs. Elizabeth Camptell, known as the Lochce poctess, died at Lochee, December 24, at the age of seventy-four years. Born in a humble sphere, her life from beginning to a numbre sprere, her hie from beginning to and was one of hardship and toil. Her early poems examinating freshness and spirit. Brought up as a domesman servant, it is difficult to understand how she could have succeeded in obtaining the time necessary to the state but it is necessary to

so. In her volume of poems, entitled "Songs of My Pilgrimage," there is prefixed simply graphic and unostentatiously beautiful we have seldom, if ever, read." Since the publication of her poems, which met with the most unexpected success, her health gradually gave way, and she was unequal to any sustained mental effort. During her married

# Good Advice.

[Spectator.] The sober and thoughtful among us who national policy, and over all parties, see with of making the Civil Service a mere tool of the conduct of the Russian authorities. the politicians. Sir John withstood the tide of Conservative wrath that came from Quebec, refssing to dismiss Licut.-G-vernor Letellier, and he was wise; but in other cases he has yielded, and made changes for the sake of the friends of his party. It is a blunder even when the first care is for party interests. For every friend secured by a place two enemies will be made. What the country really wants is efficient and honest administration, and Sir John will do well to take that work in hand, turning a deaf ear to the howls of "dead-beats" seeking an easy

# AN INDIANA CURIOSITY.

way of living.

#### A Maple Tree Growing from a Coust House Tower 105 Feet from the Ground.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The tower of the Court House at Greens-burg, Indiana, is 140 feet in height. One hundred and five feet from the ground is the water sheet of the tower, and above that it is covered with dressed stone, made to fit closely, in slabs two by five, inclining an angle of about 30 degrees from upright. In the summer of 1870 a citizen of the place was examining the tower with a glass, when he observed, springing from the third crevice above the water sheet, on the east side of the tower, 110 teet from the ground, a little twig. But little was thought of it, and it was scarcely discernible with the naked eye. The third spring it put forth again with renewed life, vigor and size. Instead of dwind-ling and drooping from the effects of the winter's cold or the summer's heat and drought, the atmosphere of justice from below seemed to cause it to flourish extraordinarily. This season it was decided to be a silver maple, sprung, no doubt, from a seed carried by bird or whirlwind, and lodged in that exalted place. By this time the tree had become famous; accounts of it had appeared in the papers; but the story was not generally believed. But, nevertheless, the tree lived and grew. It was there, and no mistake. And so it the leaves are numerous and luxuriant. It can be seen for many miles around, and the possibly to bare ground again. stranger first approaching sees the tower, and then this phenomenon. The rapid growth tended assistance to upwards of 3,000 young of the tree is forcing the stones apart. This the ambitious maple will have to be brought lower or damage to the building follow. The Sheriff has already had several applications from expert climbers to take it down, but the people will not permit their tree to be removed yet. An artist representing a New York illustrated paper called to sketch the curiosity, but the leaves were off, and he postponed it until a more faverable time.

# AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURES. The Progress Made.

(New York Herald.) We had in 1860 one cotton spindle to every six of our population, in 1870 one to every five and a half, and in 1878 one to every four. We manufactured in 1860 over thirty-eightyards of cotton goods per head of population, in 1870 over thirty-seven yards per head, and in 1878 over sixty-five yards per head. Our greatest export of cotton products before the war was in 1860. During the war this branch of our export trade became insigniticant; since 1870 it has steadily increased, but with falling prices, raw cotton having also become much cheaper. In 1870 our exports of cotton goods were valued at three and a half millions; in 1878 at eleven and a half millions-still a trifling amount, and in quantity only six and two-fifths per cent. of our total production, England exporting seventy-eight per cent. of hers. Our exports in 1860-eighteen years ago-were of nearly

the same value as those of 1878. Improvements in machinery in these eighteen years have resulted in increasing the product of the mills per hand from fifty to sixty-five per cent, according as the fabrics are coarse or fine; and at the same time the weekly earnings of operatives are ten to twenty-five per cent larger now than in 1860, and the cost of living of the same kind less han then. At the same time the returns on capital invested have fallen from eight per cent in 1860 to five per cent in 1878, the total capital having increased from ninety-eight millions in the first year to two hundred and eight millions in the last. These figures show that the greater perfection of machinery. contrary to a common supposition, has not decreased, but increased the pay of operatives, while it has steadily decreased the capitalist's share of profit. This is in strict consonance with experience in England during the last halfcentury.

It is shown that we do now manufacture the coarser cotton goods more cheaply than they can in England; that we are able to build all cotton machinery as cheaply here as it can be done abroad, and that our export of cotton goods has increased in the last three yours at the rate of 60 per cent in quantity and 36 per cent in value per annum. But we labor under the difficulty that we must regain our place in markets which since 1860 our an interesting account of her early years, of competitors have fully occupied, and this will which Mr. Gilfillan says:—"Anything more take time, because it requires a new direction of capital and commercial enterprise. It is a curious and surely a humiliating fact that we now send cotton goods to Manchester, which find their way thence into the world's markets. That means only that the race of American merchants has become so far extinct that our manufacturers are forced to employ their most

#### Polish Catholics.

Forcible conversion of Polish Catholics of the United Greek Church to the Orthodox put the national honor and welfare over the Russian Creed is still being carried on in the same unrelenting and cruel manner which profound regret that the Government is dis- was only exposed in an English blue-book posed to follow the vicious American system The Germania expresses great indignation at

Flooding the Sahara. It is probable that the question whether or not the Desert of Sahara, or, to speak more strictly, that portion of it lying in Algeria, can be converted into an inland sea will be definitely settled by the expedition which has been sent out by the French Minister of Education under the charge of Captain Roudaire. He is to make a thorough examination of the Shotel Jerid, and will be assisted by two civil engineers.—American Architect.

# Divorce in Englasid.

As a proof that divorce cases are not decreasing in England, as is supposed, a return just issued shows that, from the year ending the 31st October, there were 666 suits set down for trial as agatust 586 last year. One striking feature during the past six months has been the absence of the intervention of the Queen's Proctor to prevent decrees being made absolute, proving that cases of collusion and the suppression of material facts from the knowledge of the court are now rarer.

#### Narrow Escape of Sir Edward Thornton (Ottawa Free Press.)

The train conveying Sir Edward and Lady Thornton over the the Western Railway to Niagara narrowly escaped destruction yesterday by the engine getting off the track when crossing a bridge. Fortunately the cars re-moined on the rails, and after repairing the piston-rod-the breaking of which caused the accident—the train proceeded on its way to the Falls, with no worse result than a general scare of the passengers.

## Just the Opposite to the Truth.

(Vengor's Almanac.)

December ought to give some severe cold and heavy snow falls, particularly—as in-1875-towards the latter part of the month; and these snow storms will probably extend through a considerable portion of the United has continued until this day. It is now States. The early portion of January is likely more than twelve feet high, and is thought to continue severe and give us more snow, to be three inches in diameter. The top is shortly after which I look for a great full or quite bushy, and, in the summer season, break in the winter, with singularly open the leaves are numerous and luxuriant. It wenther and a rapid melting of the snow—

H. G. VENNOR.

# Monor to a Catholic Journalist.

(Pliot.)

"Mr. Hickey, editors of the Catholic Review Brooklyn, has been appointed Cavaliere by His Holiness as a reward for the services rendered to the Faith by his journal." So writes the Roman correspondent of the Pilot. Next to deserving honor ourselves, we love to see other editors receive the honor they deserve. Mr. P. V. Hickey is the Bayard of Catholic editors in America—as MacMasters is the Ajax. We offer him our warmest congratulations on an honor that will make him known and appreciated to a still larger circle of Catholics than have hitherto observed his good and able

The Capacity of Flame. flame of a bat's wing burner with one of 60 cents and \$6.86; Switzerland, 88 cents and Sugg's photometers, and he found in two ex- \$1. periments a difference of 1.5 candles, or 17 to 18 per cent, between the narrow and the broad side of the flame—the latter giving most light, whence he infers that the flame is not transparent. For this reason the entire luminous power is not obtained from an Argand burner. For good street lighting, the slit of the burner and the direction of the | Concorde are half ridden by icicles, and the trees street should be at right angles to each other.

# Tower at Paris.

-English Mechanic.

The discovery has just been made in Paris of an old tower dating from the time of starving in the Jardin d'Acclimatization, race Philippe-Auguste. It is situated between the andtear about in their sledges drawnby reindeer Rucs Francs-Bourgeois and Blancs Matenaux. It was completely concealed by a mass of houses built up against it, which have now been pulled down. It is perfectly recogniz-able both by its cylindrical form and by the men no longer resound from the pavenature of its masonry, and was the tenth, starting from the tower or "Barbel sur l'Yeane," the traces of which were found some months ago in digging the foundations for the new market of Ave Maria. The towers and their connecting walls were, in their time, a great work, which excited the admiration of their contemporaries.

#### Sir Garnet Wolseley. [Special Correspondent of London (Ont.,) Advertiser.]

It is not generally known that Sir Garnet Wolseley is a Roman Catholic; and, therefore, few would be prepared to hear of an ecclesiastical embroglio in Cyprus. But this seems probable. The Cypriotes belong to the Eastern Church. The Greek primate has been, within certain limitations, a quasi-king of Cyprus. He "answered for order," and the Porte was saved the cost of maintaining a large military force on the island. But, nous avons change tout cela; for Sir Garnet Wolseley is now King. It was thought that he would have made the Primate a member of his Governing Council, if only for the sake of the help he could render in explaining the wants and characteristics of the people; but this influential dignitary has been left out in the cold, and the Greeks in general are treated with contempt. It is broadly hinted that this action of the Governor arises from the inveterate fend between these two ancient churches.

#### Irish News.

The Linerick Farmers' Club and the O'CONNOR POWER AND BOTT DISPUTE-At as meeting of the Limerick Farmers' Club there was some further discussion respecting the differences between Mr. Butt and the active section of the Irish party. Mr. O'Conner Power was againdenounced in what was, no doubt, thought crushing terms; and in reference to the statement that the national subscription for Mr. Butt amounted to £10,000-a statement made in reply to an assertion that he had received no rewardfor his services to Ireland-the chairman, Mr. O'Flaherty, observed that if the country gave him £10,000 a year, it would not be too much-

Nasion. SEARCH FOR ARMS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF TUAM.—On information [of a hoazing nature of coursel a posse of the constabulary of this depot, armed to the teeth and headed by their inspector, proceeded last week to the village of Killaloonty, in this neighborhood, to search a house occupied by an oldman and an old woman, who. we believe, know as much about a revelver or is fire-arm of any kind as Biddy Moriarty knew of the " hypotenuse" which O'Connell saleishe was on terms of intimacy with. They poked and ransacked, but nothing met their gaze to reward them for their pains. We have been told also that a respectable man, white returning from the Palace-yard of the Lord Bishop, where he had gone on business appertaining to his trade, was, on suspicion, cuffed, collared, and searched-his pockets, in fact, turned inside out by the police. Happy men those police who have got nothing

more worthy their attention !- Tuam Netwo A CONCESSION TO HOME RULE.-I hear strange rumors, of a change of front amongst a section x6 least of the Home Rulers, and if the idea put forward be as Avorably accepted by the bulk of the party as it is said to have been by the Ministry. there is some chance of seeing the less extreme members of the Irish party satisfied. The pro-posal is nothing more than an extension of Mr. Schater-Boothus bill for constituting county boards to Ireland, and consequently extending very considerably the powers now enjoyed by Irish grand juries. Instead of county boards, however, as proposed for England, provincial boards representing the four historical divisions of Ireland-Uister, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught-would be constituted, and to those bodies the regulation of all internal affairs constituting local; self-government would be entrusted. The idea at present is quite in its infancy, but there are not wanting signs which make spectators think that it has in it the germ of a true, sensible pacification of Ireland.-Lon-

## don correspondent of Lacobs Mercury. Facts and Figures.

There are over 4.000,000 Latherans in Russia. in Findland there are 1,709,000. In Poland there are 350,000.

The population of Glasgow in 1560 was 4,500, and in 1878 It is estimated at considerably more than a willion, exclusive of the suburbs.

The value of the new buildings put up in New York within the last ten years is \$2)7,000,000, an average of nearly \$30,000,000 a.

The Methodist population of the world is estimated at 20,000,000, and the Lumber of communicants at 4,489,877. In the United States the membership is about 3,398,990, with 26,612 local and 22,194 lttperant preschers.

The Public Schools of the United States require \$2:02; from each inhabitant for their support, and military purposes at \$1.39. In other countries these two items of expenditures are It has been commonly believed that flame as follows: Prussia, 51 cents and \$220; Austria, is transparent. Some observations have lately 34 cents and \$1.30; France, 29 cents and \$4.50; been made by M. Van Eyndhoven on the Italy, 13 cents and \$1.57; England and Wales,

Winter in the French Capitals Paris is transformed. The gayeties of the summer are gone, and bleak winter is upon the boulevards and snow flakes have whitened parks and gardens. The bronze figures, nymphs, and Tritons, in the fountains of the Palace de la lathe Champs Elysees and in the Bols, de Boulogne are tipped with scintillating atoms of snow. As a writer of the Globe (Landon) has secu it, the race course at Longchamps, with its picturesque stands and old wind mill, looks like a picture, as the Laplanders, who are now or Joyous, barking dogs, the echoes of whose voices resound over the snow covered plain. The streets are quiet, and the hoofs of men no longer resound from the pavement. The only noises heard are the shouts and cries of the gamin who delights m braving police regulations, and snow balling friend or foc.

The Proposed Tunnel Across the Channel Sometime since it was absolutely stated that a tunnel was to be thrown across from Dover to Calais, which would relieve the multitudes of passengers from the anxious dread, which is sometimes worse than the reality, of a passage across the straits, viz., that of "channel sickness." That it is practicable is beyond dispute, for the plans and designs have been approved by the most eminent engineers of the day. But the price is a drawback, being set down at \$75,000,000. On the completion of the new through route we can readily understand what a rush will be made for Paris or London. When carried out and completed, the journey from either capital may be accomplished in seven hours. People leaving off duty or business at 4 p.m. could arrive in Paris and be enabled to retire to rest an hour before midnight, and vice versa with regard to London. At this moment labor and materials. are cheap in England and France, and it would appear that now is the time for capitalists to embark in the enterprise, as there is no doubt. but the tunnel is required, and will eventually become a safe and profitable investment.

The nerves pull the trigger, but the gunpowder which they ignite is stored in the

# LLOYD PENNANT.

A TALE OF THE WEST,

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

#### CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

When the day arrived, and as the hour appointed for the letting approach, he conjured up the appearance which the master's office presented, and pictured to his mind's eye the pettifogging malignity of Pincher; the coarse remarks, the jibing sneers, and matter-of-fact callousness of the opposing solicitor; the ravening desire of some greedy land-shark to obtain the place at a bargain; the anxiety of Pepper; the commiscration felt by some, perhaps expressed by others, of the bystanders at his unmerited and unexpected reverse of fortune; the bidding, the competition, the final decision.

"He sat, watch in hand, from the time the proceedings were to commence until an hour had elapsed, and then the observation involuntarily stole from his lips, "Now, perhaps, I may be a homeless outcast!"

The next day saw the Colonel more composed, but the following morning found him early at the gatehouse, and anxiously watching the road by which the postboy must approach. At length the lad appeared, urging the jaded mule on which he was mounted to its utmost speed. His master advanced-impatience to learn his fate impelled him onbut when the boy, flinging himself from the saddle, presented the bag, supposed to contain the result of the letting, the poor gentleman could scarcely muster resolution to undo the lock. At length he made the effort, and investigated the contents with bated breath. There was no communication from Pepper. As he stood, almost relieved by the omission, Mike emerged from the adjoining wood. His haggard appearance bore ample testimony to the sufferings of his mind. He, too, took comfort from the attorney's silence. "If anything unfortunate had happened, surely he would have apprised them of it,"

Two more days elapsed, and still no information reached them. Then Colonel Blake wrote to express his astonishment and demand an explanation, but he received no reply. At length the postboy told Mike privately "that he heard in town that the masther was bent, and the place let to Mr. Pincher." The rumor was soon confirmed by direct information received from Mr. Pepper. "He lamented the result, but assured his client that he had bid up to the highest penny he thought the place was worth, and only desisted when he found Pincher determined to have it, no matter at what cost, and under such circumstances he considered it might be injudicious to irritate him by further opposition."

But a short time had elapsed after Johnson's trial when l'incher Martin became subject to annoyance from another quarter. Mr. Brown, his wife's half-brother, who had never been noticed by his new connections, took an opportunity of informing bim that he had in his possession attested copies, in her own handwriting, of the letters which, by his mother's directions, he had delivered to himself and uncle at the time of his marriage. He promised to surrender them from fraternal affection were he only handsomely dealt by, and intimated that pending the negotiation, a loan of five hundred nounds would much oblige him.

On the discovery of the new danger, Judge Blatherwell, who was consulted, arrived at the conclusion that a disclosure of Brown's secret might be most prejudicial to Pincher's interests. He therefore suggested that the re- Edward had assumed the name of Edwards quired sum should be advanced as a friendly and been concealed somewhere in this neighaccommodation, and without any reference whatever to the documents proposed to be been made, his place of refuge could never given up, judiciously supposing that the best | before be discovered, and Pincher rejoiced at | method to render them valueless in the eyes the prize so unexpectedly fallen into his of the holder would be to appear to set no bands. On the lock being forced, the first importance on their possession; while, by thing that met his eye was a letter addressed lending such a sum upon his bond as Brown to Lloyd Pennant. Many others were found might be unable to repay, l'incher would have | concealed amongst the wearing apparel, the game in his own hands. Should his brother-in-law become too exacting, he might arrest him for the debt, and any subsequent publication of the papers would be attributed to revenge, when it could be shown that they were only brought to light to injure a benefactorwhodared to withhold from threats favors which he had already proved himself but too willing to grant from motives of kindness.

Brown remained quite so long as the money he received lasted; then his opportunities were renewed, his necessities being occasionally, though not liberally, relieved. As time wore on and he became more confident of his position, Pincher's compliance with his requirements became more and more rare. When Dunseverick Castle was to be let, Brown's entreaties had charged to menaces, and he openly declared his intention of seeking Colonel Blake and acquainting him with everything he knew. The threat produced an immediate supply, and an arrangement for the purchase of the letters. But it was an additional motive for Pincher's antipathy to Colonel Blake, and a further incentive to get him out of the country by any means and at any

The Irish government professed to feel great alarm before the landing of the French under Humbert, and instructed all magistrates to exert themselves sedulously in seeking for such arms as might before have escaped detection. Pincher Martin became one of the most active of their supporters, and one of the most trusted of their agents. He kept a strict surveillance over the sayings and doings of the gentlemen in his neighborhood, and constantly harassed the people by domiciliary visits.

For the purpose of annoyance, and also with the intention of seizing that opportunity to dislodge the Colonel, he came to Dunseverick accompanied by a military escort. His approach being noticed by the peasantry, who suspected that he intended to arrest Master Mike, they followed him in crowds, determined to resist. He demanded admission in a formal and overbearing manner, and proceeded to ransack the Castle without offering the slightest apology or explanation of his con-

When every other room had been visited, he entered the drawing-room, where the Colonel and Mike had remained with the ladies, and abruptly demanded "when they meant to turn out? He was paying rent for the place, and could not allow them to remain more than ten days longer; by that time they must be off."

This announcement was a great shock to Kate, for, although she learned from the newspapers that the place was to be let and might ultimately be sold, she had not yet been informed of the result of the subsequent letting, and was now for the first time made acquainted with the necessity of at once quitting a home which seemed to grow more dear to her uncle as the probability of his being obliged to abandon it became more apparent.

Preparations were made for the sale, and now the ruthless hammer must decend, scattering in a few hours the household treasures soquired during a life-perhaps the ancestral relics of ages. What dismal feelings are con-

auction! It proclaims the removal from imongst us, by death or misfortune, of, it may be, the companion of our youth or the prized friend of maturer years: How the heart sches as each familiar object is knocked down amidst the jeering wit of the purchasers and the practised repartee of the thoughtless crowd dispersed, the naked and deserted rooms, once the abode of hospitality and refinement, perhaps the sanctuary of genius, stands in their hopes, or senseless improvidence.

The Widow Murrray was a particular favorite amongst those to whom Miss Bingham's charities and kindness were extended. This poor woman had lost her husband, and been left the sole support of five orphans, the eldest a confirmed idiot. The unhappy boy, as he grew up, evinced a taciturn and gloomy disposition, never mixed with other children in many attempts to obtain an influence over his | mother's cottage. weak intellect, but all her attentions seemed to pass unheeded; he gazed steadfastly as she melancholy feelings which this incident and spoke to him, sometimes smiled, but rarely situation gave birth to. The shades of evenmaking preparations for their departure, or in his bed, and Mike, to interrupt the current of supporting the depressed spirits of her uncle, their thoughts, was about proposing that they still her humble friends, who crowded to testify their feelings in the hour of her adversity, were freely admitted to her presence, and foremost amongst them came Mrs, Murray, with athletic young man, of that Spanish cast of her son, "Rody the Idiot."

After she had made her " wail," and cried over the altered fortunes of her benefactress, she took a pride in telling "her young mistress" that the whole country was in the his jet black hair thick and curled; his neck deepest grief on account of all that happened and "that even her own 'poor Natural,' who a brawny, sunburnt chest; he stood before hadn't sense enough 'to cry' his own father. God help him, was sorely fretted about her

The other children couldn't sleep from his moanings the whole night long, and his pillow was as wet in the morning as if he drew it through the river, Only the other evening," she continued, " the boys were talking about the family's going to leave, when Phelim do if I had the power. But the blessings of Darcy said it was a burning shame to see the the poor must prevail, and ye have thim, one Colonel put from house and home without and all of ye; so I tell you to be of good striking a blow in his defense, and he 'took cheer, for there's times coming when every his soul' that if he had only a few stout hearts to help him he'd burn Pincher in his own sty. Poor Roddy jumped out of the since then, I declare, he does nothing but for his kind wishes, withdrew. sharpen an ould hatchet to kill Pincher, the villain, and he wouldn't be easy until I brought him up to show it to your honor."

The idiot's face brightened as his mother described his feelings, and when she concluded, he drew the hatchet from under his coat. laughed loudly, replaced it again, and then ran from the house.'

It so happened that while returning from Dunseverick on the last day of the auction, after all was sold, Pincher Martin had some time to spare, which, he thought, could not be better employed than in making one of his accustomed forays. Being, as usual, accompanied by an escort, he took a line of country which had not been before visited, and while searching the house of a small farmer, his followers discovered a leather portmantenu of the most costly description. The man in whose possession it was found declared most artlessly and without hesitation "that it belonged to a Mr. Edwards, who had lodged with him; that this gentleman left suddenly, and had not since returned; that all his rent being paid, he did not consider himself justified in opening it; and that he had kept it safe in the expectation that the owner would

come some time or other to claim it." The Royalists were well aware that Lord borhood, but although many searches had which he hoped might enable the government to discover the ramifications of the United Irish conspiracy and the names of its chief promoters. What a fortunate thing for him was so important a service! "It merited a baronetcy," which he determined to claim.

While reading the letter directed to Pennant, Pincher was at once terror-stricken at its contents, and delighted that so important a document had so happily fallen into his own possession. It was the confession of James Bradley, which he said, when dying, would be found in his pocket. The unfortunate man had dropped it at the Abbey on the night of his interview with Colonel Blake, and Lord Edward, who had picked it up there, had either forgotten or been unable to forward it (as had been agreed upon) to Mrs. O'Mahony. Pincher, merely remarking that the letter might have some political importance, ordered Sharp and the yeomanry officer, who were with him, to certify with their hands and seals on the cover that it was found in a portmanteau belonging to the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

This proved a happy day for Pincher. In the morning, before setting out, he had concluded his arrangements with Brown, and actually got possession of the long-desired letters. In addition, he now held the only other document which could support the claims of a rival. From the moment he read the confession he conceived the bold idea of utilizing its cover. He resolved, as a matter of course, to keep the enclosure, and determined to substitute in its stend a fabricated letter, purporting to come from Lord Edward, the tenor of which would clearly establish a connection between himself and Pennant, and serve to implicate the latter in the treasonable conspiracy. Being an adept in the art of imitating the writing of others, he soon succeeded in penning a short note corresponding in style with the address on the certified cover; this he carefully intermixed with occasional words in Lord Edward's usual hand, of which he acquired a knowledge from statistic reports found in the portmanteau; it would thus be supposed that the writer, while attempting to lisguise his hand, had occasionally forgotten his intention.

On his arrival at home, Pincher occupied himself in overhauling the contents of the portmanteau, and in drawing up an account of his day's proceedings, which he determined to forward at once to the Viceroy, lest his important information should be anticipated by others; and when, after sending two dragoons to meet the Dublin mail with a despatch, "on his Majesty's service," he felt overcome by excitement and fatigue, and betook himself to rest, he first carefully deposited his priceless papers on a table close by his bedside.

The auction was over, and the family assembled, on the eve of their departure, in the library, where a part of the furniture still remained. It might, perhaps, be the last night they should ever spend together under shelter of the old roof, and those only who have suffered the bitterness of such a situation can estimate the mental anguish which they endured. The door opened softly, and it he can, if there's a bridge." "Roddy the Idiot" peered cautiously in, but

was noticed. Returning again in a few minutes, he ran directly to Miss Bingham, and laid a small wicker cage, containing a skylark, when greatly pleased, and retreated as rapidly as he had entered.

Kate knew the bird, which Roddy had taken from the nest and reared himself. He was accustomed to carry it to some lonely bank, where he would lie for hours listening to nakedness, fitting emblems of the ruin wrought its song. As he seemed more attached to his by the stern hand of death, by disappointed lark than any other living thing, she had often praised its notes in the hope of winning his his only treasure as a parting gift. She was deeply moved by such a touching tribute of affection, and raising the cage, placed it on her knee. The bird, as if proud of being noticed, clapped its wings, and carolled forth its merry notes. The idiotagain peeped stealthily in, then gave a loud, unearthly laugh, and their play, and rarely spoke. Kate made fled a his utmost speed in the direction of his

The party sat in silence, indulging those broke his accustomed silence. Although Miss ing were closing around them, the lark had Bingham's time was now fully occupied in nestled on the small green sod which formed should retire to rest, when Phelim Darcy, who had returned home after Lord Edward's death, presented himself. He was a tall, countenance so prevalent in the western counties; his complexion clear brown; his eyes dark blue, and deep set; his nose long and straight; his teeth white as ivory; and was bare, and the opened shirt exposed to view them an incarnate personification of daring

courage and unswerving fidelity,
"Colonel, Master Mike, and Miss Kate," said their visitor, "I'm come, too. like the rest of the neighbors, to bid good-bye, and bless ye. I never broke your bread, and neither I or mine ever lived under you or yours, yet Heaven knows how I feel, and what I'd honest man will get his own."

Advancing to Miss Bingham, and falling on his knee, he took her hand and kissed it, corner where he was sitting, threw his arms bowed respectfully to the Colonel and Mike, about Darcy's neck, and kissed him. Ever and then, after receiving their united thanks

#### CHAPTER X.

WHEN Darcy left the Castle at the close of this interview, he struck directly into the woods and followed a pathway which led to a narrow part of the river, where the trunk of a tree thrown over two rudely-constructed abutments formed a rustic bridge for the accommodation of foot-passengers. More than once he fancied that he heard a footfall close behind him, but on turning to ascertain if he were followed, no one could be seen. After crossing the bridge, Darcy felt for some object concealed in the grass, and then, after keeping along the river side for a considerable distance, he turned to the right, and made his way with difficulty through the dense underwood by which the ground was covered. The overhanging trees shut out the faint moonlight, and he soon paused for the purpose of ascertaining if he was proceeding in the right direction. A branch snapped close beside him, and a moment afterwards there was a rustling noise. Some one was on his track, yet he could see no object. The only break in the leafy canopy which covered him was where a cock lane intersected the wood some distance in advance, and the streak of light which it admitted was his guide to the point he aimed at reaching. He knew not how to act, or what to do. To strike might be fatal to a friend; to challenge might bring a spy upon him. He remained motionless. The deep silence which reigned around nlarmed "Hell seize the fool!" cried the leader him. His heart beat as though it would knock his ribs out. The thought flashed across his heated imagination-"Could it be the fairies?" The fort lay not fac off, he trembled like a frightened child, and unable to endure further suspense, gave a low, prolonged whistle, not loud enough to be heard at any considerable distance, but sufficiently so to be recognized by those who understood the signal and might be near him. The silence remained unbroken, his challenge unanswered. Seized with a sudden panic, he then rushed headlong forward, and never stopped until he reached the lane and stood clear of the overhanging trees. Here he paused again, and again the rustling noise could be distinctly heard slowly following in his wake. Running hastily towards the fort, which flanked the other side of the lane, Darcy removed a stone and drew forth a musket from the rabbit hole which it concealed. Then, kneeling under the shade of a large hawthorn bush, he awaited the appearance of his pursuer. The rustling noise had ceased, yet no one came. The sweat rolled from his forehead; he muttered a prayer; there was a movement behind him; he sprang to his legs and levelled his piece.

"What the d——I are you about, Phelim?" cried the foremost of a group of armed men, who advanced towards where he stood.

"My curse on you Mickey!' said Darcy lowering his musket. "Was it you that give me such a fright? Why didn't you answer the signal? I don't like such thricks, and it's lucky for you that I didn't strike."

"I don't understand you," replied the ther. "I gave you no fright." other. "Didn't you follow me through the wood?"

"Then you passed the bridge before I came ap, and where war ye since?"

"We went to the dance-house, where Tim Daly staid, courting his sweetheart." "And ye might have spared yersely & the trouble of that same walk," rejoined Daly, for I'd be here in time if I never saw yer ugly faces. The moon's only full on the lane now, and we'll be where we want to be before she s down."

"Then," said Darcy, lowering his voice, we're spied, or the good people have been doin' their will upon me," and then he related all that had occurred.

After a short consultation, the party, now consisting of seven persons, moved off towards the river by a more circuitous, but less difficult, route than that which Darcy had taken, to reach the place of rendezvous has they proceeded, they frequently looked back, to ascertain if they were dogged, but nothing occurred to excite their suspicions. They had now passed the bridge, and were different apartments, then the flames shot nothing occurred to excite their suspicions. They had now passed the bridge, and were about to turn an angle which would show to out from their view, when Darcy suddenly ex- crackling of the burning timber in the still claimed:

"Mother of Mercyl it's a large black dog that's following us. I saw him cross the bridge this moment." The men halted, looked in the direction he

indicated, but could discern nothing. "It's something not right," continued the affrighted leader.

"He couldn't cross running wather," whispered one of his companions. "Not through it," rejoined another. "Over "God defend us!" was uttered in chorus by

jured up by the mere announcement of an he quickly withdrew on perceiving that he all, as they took off their hats and crossed their foreheads, and then they set forward again at

a rapid pace.
As they passed from the open pathway, at her feet, then smiled as he used to do which they had followed for a considerable distance, into the skirts of a large wood, they paused and again reconnoitered, without dis-covering any cause for alarm, When they, cleared the extensive plantation through which their route lay, they stood close in front of Pincher's mansion.

A portion of Castlemore was of very ancient date, but modern additions had been attached to the massive square tower, and the style of to resemble an Elizabethan manor house rather than an ancient Irish stronghold. In front, two stories only were shown, while in building sprang from a small lakeside and leaned against a steep ascent, there were

Darcy thrust his hand into some ivy clustered round the trunk of an enormous oak, and drawing forth a handkerchief which he found there, whispered to his followers:

"All's well. Now, boys, off with your brogues and remain quietly at the hall-door until I open it No noise, for your lives; you know there's sodgers in the house. Not a word when you come in, but let the first man hold by me and follow, and so on, one after another.

Then leaving them, he proceeded towards the side of the Castle, and raised a ladder, which he found amongst the shrubs, to an open window. He paused for a moment until the ladder stirred from above; then instantly mounting, he was received by a girl, who led him contiously from the room. Darcy and his conductress had scarcely passed the door before another figure darted forward, sprang up the ladder, disappeared through the windon; and followed closely on their steps. The leader of the party was conducted noiselessly along a corridor, which gave at one end on the first landing-place of the grand staircase leading from the hall to a spacious labby, on one side of which was the bed-chamber of Pincher. When they had gained was perceptible in the lobby above from the mained undrawn, and in the hall below from intermediate space in which they stood was dark as pitch.

come up, his room is on the right; he can't get away, for the back passage is stopped, and you needn't be atraid, for the powder is wet in his pistols. I'll watch on the back stairs for fear any one should come up that way. But, Phelim, dear, don't kill him if you can help it."

Darcy groped his way cautiously to the hall. As he laid his hands upon the key some one stumbled on the stairs.

"O, murther! Nelly, you've destroyed us," he muttered. Then waiting a short time to ascertain if the accident had occasioned any alarm, and finding that no one stirred, he gently turned the key. His gang entered, and followed him in single file, as they had been he abruptly asked the Colonel if he had been

When the leader of the party reached the lobby, he stopped until his companions were beside him; then throwing himself with all his force against the bedroom door, and meeting no resistance, he tumbted head-foremost on the floor. Springing to his feet, he rushed towards the bed, and flung himself upon its occupant, who writhed and struggled to relieve himself. The decaying turf fire flickered, and by its light Darcy recognized the friend of mine, and would do nothing be could face of "Roddy the Idiot," as he gasped for avoid to injure my clients; he just gave men breath under the pressure of his iron grasp. A candle being quickly lighted, both rooms were diligently scarched, Roddy's hatchet lay buried in the pillow, but Pincher was no-

The villain has escaped. Hurry, my lads, every one take a coal; we'll burn the house at

all events." Fortunately for himself, Pincher had heard the noise, his slumbers not being tranquil. Springing from his bed, he made for the back passage, communicating with that part of the house in which the soldiers were stationed, but the door leading to it from his dressing-closet was fastened on the entside. Immediately retracing his steps, he reached the lobby just as the hall-door opened to admit the conspirators. The bustle occasioned by their entrance, slight as it was, prevented them from hearing their intended victim as he descended the stairs in the hope of escaping by the landing-place door. It, too, was closed, and before he could find the handle to ascertain if it were bolted, the men commenced ascending from the hall. Pincher's only chance of safety then lay in remaining quiet. He stood as closely drawn up as possible in the angle formed by the walls—the balustrade creaked under the pressure of the assassin's grasp, and the stairs sprung under their feet as they approached him—their hands almost touched Fortunately for himself, Pincher had heard

reached a village some miles off, where a regiment of English fencibles lay, without daring to seek, protection at the houses which he passed. Neither his wife or child was at home, for Nelly, although quite willing to sacrifice her master, doggedly refused rendering any assistance unless the mistress (who being of the old family she conceived had a claim on her fidelity) should be safe from all danger. The attack, therefore, was deferred until Mrs. Martin had set out on a visit to a relative living at some distance.

While Castlemore still burned Colonel Blake and his family were already on the confidence, and now the poor fellow brought | the whole structure had been modified so as | road leaving, it might be for ever, his ancestrad residence.

> Mike remained behind for the purpose of settling accounts and collecting outstanding the rear, where the remains of the original arrears of rent from the tenauts, which had not by Mr. Pepper's direction been noted on the rental returned to the receiver. He intended to occupy the castle as long as he was permitted to do so, and had arranged when dispossessed to be the guest of Mrs. O'Mahony while business necessitated his stay in the neighborhood.

Arrived in Dublin, the Colonel called on Mr. Pepper, who warmly pressed him to remain at his house while in town. The invitation being declined he insisted on their dining with him the same day; they would then have an opportunity of talking matters over in the evening. Although indisposed to mix in society, the Colonel felt that on the present occasion he must sacrifice his private feelings to his interests. While waiting an interview he saw Mr Pepper, so inaccessible to others, who appeared from their disappointment to have had important business to transact with him, that he doubted being able to lay his own views before him unless he acceded to the proposed agreement. He accordingly agreed to dine, supposing that he and Miss Bingham would be the only guests. Great, then, was his disappointment to find the drawing-room crowded with strangers, to each of whom his host, notens votenss, presented him. They were mostly barristers engaged for Lord Brachla, or attorneys who had been employed as agents at the election. Mr. this point, his guide stopped. A dim light Peoper was in high spirrts, but the petition which he had now no doubt must prove unlarge bay-window, of which the curtains re- successful was the sole topic of conversation the fanlight which topped the door, while the | at table until a late hour, in the hope of hear-"Now," whispered the girl, "you can't go guests retired Pepper was not in a condition astray. The bolt is off, and the key is in the to transact business. He made a sort of lock; the sodgers are all drunk. When you rambling excuse for having asked so many

ing evil. To account at all was rather unusual and the "officer of the Court" frequently held information touching his receipts or disburse managed, or to the Court by whom he was appointment sether to the proprietor whose estate in pointed. Pincher, too, had little to apprehend in this case from any hostile interference, as he was himself the sole creditor and the only person interested except the inheritor, already driven from the country by the terror of an attachment. He did not, however, hurry to obtain possession, for it would be dangerous in the then excited state of the country to hazard a residence there. An additional reason for delay was that Mike might possibly be caught in the meshes of the law and disposed of after the same fashion as the Colonel.

To the surprise of the public in general, and or Mike himself, he was allowed to remain uninolested, and the world gave great ceith to Pincher Martin for the good feeling and forhear ance which he displayed on the occasion; but at length this gentleman was prepared to strikeho do thank or proof-positive evidence that Mike he obtained proof-positive evidence that Mike interfered with the tennatry, and he lost a time in taking advantage of the discovery or life time in taking advantage of the discovery or life time in taking advantage of the discovery or life time in their employment what was technically called "an afflidavit man," in other words, an individual always ready to swear to the service of legal papers on persons whom he had never, perhaps, so much as seen; and through the instrumentality of one of those easy-conselenced retainers an attachment was obtained against the unsuspecting Mike, without his being afforded the slightest intimation of his danger. This preliminary proceeding taken, Pincher pared to act, He sent notice that he should be in attendance with the receiver to take possession on a certain day, affording any former determined to prove the Chancellor of a most efficient servant. Pincher and his party instantly retented and an appl

Pe-per was in high spirits, but the petition which he had now no doubt must prove unsuccessful was the sole topic of conversation during the evening. The Colonel remained at table until a late hour, in the hope of heart in prench arrived the legal leaches making at table until a late hour, in the hope of heart in gens succeeded, the legal leaches making at the content of the period of the late of th out of the question that you could venture home before then, for if taken you might be in jail all your life; to-morrow will be Sunday, when you can drive down to the Pigeon Rouse, and embark for England."

Notther the Colonel nor Kate had much apported for their dinnel. Every knock at the half door or pull at the bell threw both into an eastery of fear and trembling. Their host on every such occasion broke out into fierce has every such occasion broke out into dierce has and swore by would retalize on some days and swore by would retalize on some bust as he touched the bourds a blow was dealt him with a hatchet which eleft his skult. The fall and shimmer of the weapon were seen by those on the outside, but the person who wielded it was sereened from view by the position in which he stood. The trumpeter immediately sprang upon the windowsul, and advancing his right leg and sword acm within the window, he massed those suddon learning to vaneing his right leg and sword acm within the window, he paused; then, suddenly bending head, he brought his body within the sish. At that moment the hatchet again descended, but this time too late. The trumpeter defended himself successfully, though he could not advance for the rapidly repeated blows prevented him from getting his left leg clear of the winow. For release him from so perflous a position the sergeant passed a pistol under his a m and fired is the direction of the concealed enemy. The direction of the concealed enemy. The filter was decisive; Roddy the Idiot uttaring a loud frowl, rushed from the room, and the trameffect was decisive; Roddy the Idiot uttering a loud frowt, rushed from the noom, and the trampeter effected his entrance; but the undertunate fellow had scarcely time to stand upright before the spare ammunition of the troop which he carried in a linen bag stung over his shoulder, caught fire, and the separate explosion of cartidges resembling an independent me of maketry alarmed the gar ison and deterted his companions from following. They retreated with precipitation, and when Mike's people guided by Roddy arrived, they found the trumpeter enveloped in flames and hearry barneau death. The priming of the sergeant's pixal had

second with a mine possible in the search of the pressure of the satiss spring under their feet as they approached him—their hands almost touched his stains spring under their feet as they approached him—their hands almost touched his tooly, and the irental rounder the pressure of the assassine's grass, and the stains spring under their feet as they approached him—their hands almost touched his tooly, and the irental rounder the pressure of the massine of the most considerable and their spring and their first feet as they approached him—their hands almost touched his tooly, and the irental rounder the pressure of the most considerable and their possible door and feed along the corridor towards that on where Yelly stood watching. Striking against her in the dark he wheeled sandeauly, supposing that his enemists were appeared to door and perceiving from the wind which blue freshly upon him that the window was related, any appeared to the pressure of the most constitution of the striking against her in the dark he window was related, any appeared to the striking against her in the dark he window was related, any appeared to the striking against her in the dark he window was related, and the pressure of the most constitution of the striking against her in the dark to the pressure of the most constitution of the striking against her in the dark he window. It is a striking to the striking against her in the dark he window and the striking against her in the dark he window. It is a striking to the striking against her in the dark he window and the striking against her in the dark he window. It is a striking against her in the dark he window and the striking against her in the dark he window. It is a striking against her in the dark he window and the striking against her in the dark he window. It is a striking against her in the dark to the dark he window and the striking against her in the dark to the dark he window. It is a striking and the striking against her in the dark her window and the striking against her in t

a cut the rebels down, and give no quarter," strock terror into their hearts and lis paralyzed their exertions. Mike and his paralyzed their exertions. Mike and his followers were soon hemmed up in a followers were soon hemmed up in a followers were corridor, or passage, which led narrow corridor, or passage, which led narrow corridor, or nassage, which led narrow the grand hall to the servants appartments from their possession. One avenue was stillieft ing in their possession. One avenue was stillieft ing in their possession. One avenue was stillieft ing in their possession. One avenue was stillieft ing some half-mile off, for the purpose of conveying some half-mile off, for the purpose of conveying some half-mile off, for the purpose of conveying some half-mile with the surfounding some half-mile off, for the purpose of conveying heart of a considerable distance, and the arched over for a considerable distance, and the arched over for a considerable distance, and the surface—where the tunnelling ended the current has saving ended to the surface. When the tennel the visited his part of stone stops led from the scullery to the water, which was not more than four feet and Mike determined to remain and prolong the resistance, while the others fied through long the resistance, while the others fied through long the resistance, while the others fied through look a prominent part in the defence, led the tothe of the passing from the tunnel to the retreat. When passing from the

and finally gained the copy of the solar safety.

There, concealed in a ditch which separated the upland from a soft morass, they awalted the upland from a soft morass, they awalted their companions who were still to follow. This dilch ran at right angles with the termination of the wood through which they had passed, the missel bank or back serving the double purpose of a screen against observation and an entreuchment for defence. Mike could now hear the shouts of the soldiers as they removed the felled shouts of the soldiers as they removed the felled shouts of the soldiers as they removed the felled shouts of the soldiers as they removed the felled shouts of the soldiers as they removed the felled shouts of the safety. All his men had already entered the stedge. All his men had already entered the eanal, and Mike, after inviling piled some furniture against the shattered panels, was about descending the steps, when he heard a shot fired at the end of the tunnel, and met his servant returning, breathless, to tell him that a sphash in the water had attracted the attention of a soldier, who discharged his earbine after those escaping and secured the passage before he himself could get clear. The assailants on the outside of the yard had removed the last of the trees and were endeavoring to burst open the gate. A few feet only intervened between Mike and his assailants from within. "Bring out Lightning," he cried, while heastily turning the missive kitchen table on end, he jammed it firmly in the passage; then looking the doors which led from the kitchen to the soullery, and from the scullery to the yard, after him, he rushed out, and mounting the horse, calmity awited his opportunity.

"Gal bless and send you safe," cried Michael There, concealed in a ditch which separated after him, he rushed out, and moun horse, calmly awited his opportunity. "God bless and send you safe," cried Michael Hackett, as he quitted his master; "don't fear for me, I can hide where they'll never find

me."
The soldiers in the eastle had now overcome

Inat no was sufficiently in advance, he rushed Lightning at theer as the horse rose, again got safely over. As he landed on the road one of the Hessians fired; the old hanter bounded forward, sprang over the ditch into the last field he had to cross, recled, groaned and fell—the pursuers gave a cheer. Mike, disengaging himself from the dying horse, continued his flight—but a hundred yards more and he was safe—another cheer from the soldlers as one of them followed him over the fence and was now close upon his heels. The ground was soft, the Hessian churger labored, and Mike, strugging for life, made a last desperate effort to shake him off; but his strength was failing, he felt the breath from the horse's nostrils, and heard the whirr of the uplifted sabre as it was brandished to cut him down. Ho wheeled short to evade the blow, when a shot was fired and the trooper tumbled dead at his feet.

"Here, here," cried Darcy, as he sprang up the

"Here, here," cried Darcy, as he sprang up the ditch to help him over, and then the whole party plunged into a belt of stunted adders which edged the shaking moss, where pursuit became

edged the shaking moss, where pursuit became impossible.

"On my conscience, Phelim," said Mike, after a long silence, as he walked along trundling his hat on his fore-linger, which was thrust through a builet-hole in its side—"on my conscience, I'm not sure but I'd be better pleased to be shot myself than poor old Lightning. Still, I'd have had to part with him—Heaven help me—and maybe it's better as it is. But, boys, some of you must stay behind to bury him before he's damaged" (here his voice faitered, and tears stood in his eyes)—"saddled and bridled, and with his shoes on, you know; let him lie in his grave like a gentleman, as he was, every inchiof him."

with his shoes on, you know; let him the in his grave like a gentleman, as he was, every inchlof him."

Mike and his followers wended their way through the mountains, relieved from all fear of present pursuit, their numbers every moment augmenting, and before sunset he found himself the recognized leader of some hundreds of men, who, having heard of the "Battle of Danseverlek," supposed that the signal for rising had been given, and eagerly pressed forward to join the standard of so popular a chief.

As he reflected on his position, he felt perfectly bewildered as to how he should act. The prospect before him was discouraging in the extreme; some soldiers had been killed, and martial law would make quick work of it were he taken; safe access to any place of refuge was not to be expected, now that the country was overrun by the royal troops, and resistance with a handful of unarmed peasants, unsustained by foreign aid, was impossible. He determined then, in the first instance, to proceed to the hio se of one of Colonel Blake's tenants, in the wildest and most inaccessible district of Erris, where refreshment and rest for the night would be cheerfully afforded, and there he proposed to weigh well all the circumstances of his case, and adopt some definitive resolution. Night had fallen long before they reached the spur of the mountain, along whose precipitous side the pathway ran which led to the sequestered spot where their intended host resided. The scene that burst upon them as they reached its summit was magnificent. A light suddenly glared from the highest point of Benmore, and instantly, as if by magic, the tops and sides of the hills enclosing the valley, which they overlooked, were studded with answering fires, A solenn silence prevailed, which added to the majesty of the spectacle.

"They're landed at last, thank Heaven!" cried Darcy, "and to-morrow, Master Mike,

"They're landed at last, thank Heaven!" cried Darcy, "and to-morrow, Master Mike, will soo you back again in the castle. Then, revenge for Lord Edward, and hurran for old Ireland!"

Italand!"
The furmhouse was in commotion. "the boys" were carrying their arms from the places of concealment, and a group of girls stood outside gazing so intently on the increasing fires that the approach of the strangers was unobserved until Darcy, selzing one of them by the walst, imprinted a kiss on her rosy lips. Then there was a scream and a run, and old Carroll, the host, came forth to learn the cause of the disturbance.

the host, came forth to tearn the cause of the disturbance.

Mike and his followers were greeted with a hearty welcome. Bacon and eggs fried merrily in the pan; butter, cream, and ronst potatoes were supplied to the hungry guests in abundance, and when the wounded were dressed (none had been killed), making jurgs of prime potheen punch were sent round and drained to the success of their holy undertaking. Mike had an immense feather-bed appropriated to his special accommodation, while bundles of clean, newly-thresiled straw were spread upon the floor for the wearied poasants.

There was but one alloy to the general rejoicing: Jemmy, the eldest son of the family, had

gone that morning to Castlebar, to sell the produce of the dairy; his return could not be expected before next evening, and his parents were uneasy lest he should get into trouble, and fall into the hands of the soldiers.

All were sound asleep except the two girls of the house, who busly plied their needles in the manufacture of green cockades for the rebels, when a slight tap was heard at the door. The work stopped, and the young women looked at each other for some minutes in silence.

"What can it be?" said one, in a whisper.

"The dogs didn't bark; it can't be a stranger."

"Tis nothing," replied her companion.

After a short interval, the knock was repeated.

"Mother of Mercy, defend us! Had we not better wake the men?"

"No," replied the more courageous, "I'll go and see."

Approaching the door, she gently demanded,

Approaching the door, she gently demanded, "Who was there?" without receiving a reply, but she thought that she heard a footstep leaving the place,
"Don't open it," cried her sister; "it can be nothing that's good;" and they resumed their

nothing that's good;" and they resumed their work.

Again there was another knock, still more distinct than the preceding ones, followed by a long yawn from the mastlif, and a sort of whining ery from the terrier, his fellow-watch-dog, "Tis only the dogs," said the stout girl. "We forgot to give the poor beasts their supper."

She undid the bolt; the dogs evinced no disposition to enter, but bounded and expered towards the end of the house, as if desirous of attracting attention to that quarter.

"Holy virgin save us!" she exclaimed, as she perceived, by the light of the candle which she carried, a large spot of blood upon her breast, where she had leant against the door; "it's Jemmy that's hurt;" and instantly she followed the dogs.

the dogs.
At the end of the house, a man lay stretched upon the ground, face undermost; neither coat nor figure were her brother's, and she was about to fly back again, when the head of the

prostrate person was slowly raised and turned towards her. towards her.

Covered though he was with blood, she had no difficulty in recognizing "Roddy the Idiot."

The exertion seemed too much for the poor fellow's strength; his head fell heavily back again, and he recognized rectangles.

and he remained motionless.

Reddy was the child of their cousin, and the girls carried him quietly in without disturbing any one. Hot milk, mixed with the white of eggs, sugar, and whiskey were quickly given to the exhausted creature, which soon reanimated him. He had shared in all the dangers of the slege, and had nearly caused the destruction of the garrison, for he it was who had unbarred the window in the hope of catching Pincher in the trap, and his awkwardness in leaving the water betrayed the existence of the tunnel. While looking back as he fled, the ball fired by the Hessian struck his retreating forchead, along which it ran between skin and bone, until it passed out at the top of the head. The wound was severe, but not dangerons, and the "natural," conscious that he had done something wrong, followed his companions, without darling to join them on the march. Roddy was the child of their cousin, and the

wrong, instructing scomponions, without daying to join them on the march.

The day dawned upon the peaceful vailey where Carroli and his neighbors dwelt in happiness and comfort, seeluded from the outer world, which they rarely visited, except for the purpose of selling the surplus produce of their farms. Their rich lowlands yielded abundant crops of corn, their mountain pastures the sweetest butter; their sheep clothed them in substantial home-made frieze, and the horses that roamed upon their extensive wastes performed the spring and harvest labor, and upon occasion carried them in state to Mass or wedding. There was but one saddle in the parish, which belonged to the priest, and so ignorant were those simple people of what passed beyond their own locality, that they were soldom brought forward at contested elections, it being found almost impossible to impress the names of the candidates on their memory. Frequently they gave their votes to the wrong persons, or elective text text was been to me to the press, or elective text except to the wrong persons, or special contribution of the solution of the solution of the contribution of the solutions in the castle had now overcome all impediments, and were smashing the last algor to pleces. The yard gate was emalling ander the pressure from without that a few placed himself opposite to and within the spiral placed himself opposite to an experience of his archiver. The dragon of corn, their mounted many strikes to home made for this point, in the heaper of nor out which the fugitive traversed was been already mounted only on the left hand, to enclose the deer parkeon the right was a level pasture. The dragons who were in advance of Mike on his right at once made for this point, in the hope of enclose the deer parkeon the right was a level pasture. The dragons who were in advance of Mike on his right at once made for this point, in the hope of enclose him within the double walls. They reached it before he could gain the open ground, and certain of his capture, came on to meet him.

Mike's case seemed desperate, but keeping Lightning well in hand, he galtoped boildy forward to hope and the part of th

"And the butter, 'alanna, '?"
"I left it at my cousin's, where I stopped.!'
"Oh, murther! murther!" cried the old housewife. "Nelly Flinn never made a tirkin of 'firsts' in her life; av she mixes it with her own it will go for 'seconds,' and I'll lose the character that all belongin' to me had since the world learn."

legan."
It was with difficulty that Jemmy could extricate himself from his auxious mother to give the men an account of all he had heard and

me men an acrount of all he had actard and seen.

"The town of Castlebar was full of sodgers, but the French were advancing, and every one thought that the militia would desert, and the yeomen run away,"

The walls were covered with proclamations. He took down the only one that interested him, and produced the mutilated document. It denounced the penalty of high treason against all who should harbor or abet Michael Blake or his followers, and concluded by offering a reward of

who should harbor or abet Michael Blake or his followers, and concluded by offering a reward of five hundred pounds to any person who should deliver that rebel chief, dead or allve, into the hands of any of his Majesty's justices of the peace or military commanders.

Old Harry Carroll stood before the door of his dwelling to witness the departure of his neighbors and friends who were about to pinnge into the horrors of civil war, perhaps to bring the heartless spoiler upon the happy cottage. Tears streamed down his cheeks as, with uplifted hands, he brayed a blessing for his children, about to leave him, it might be, for ever.

The ranks were formed, a fife struck up " Pat-

The ranks were formed, a fife struck up " Patrick's Day," and a cracked drum bore unharmo-

rick's Day," and a cricked drum blot unmarrho-nious concert, as the party marched gaily for-ward, aping the measured trend and martial bearing of disciplined troops.

The French advanced from Killala, where the good conduct of the private saldiers and the politeness of the officers had, during their short politeness of the officers had, during their short sojourn, made them universal favorites even with those who were, naturally enough, hostile to their cause. Humbert's entire force consisted of eight hundred troops of the line, with two light field-pieces; and with this handful of men, supported only by the pensantry, who had al-ready joined his standard, the French general set forth to fulfil his orders and achieve the con-quest of a kington.

supported only by the peasantry, who had already joined his standard, the French general set forth to fulfil his orders and achieve the conquest of a kingdom.

The first encounter with the English occurred at the town of Castlebar, which was defended by a force of eight thousand men, cousisting of regulars, militia, and yeomany. Some of the militia regiments openly deserted, others evinced a decided dishelination to fight, and the yeomany fied most disgracefully from the scene of action.

The first success encouraged the United Irishmen, who flocked in thousands to enroll themselves; but the French general had neither arms nor animunition to supply them with, and their increasing numbers became a source of embarrassment instead of an accession of strength.

Mike, who had been most cordially received by Humbert, and who had participated in the glory of Castlebur, was appointed to the command of the insurgents, but he had neither support nor time to get them into form. The gentlemen, whose presence would have enabled him to establish some sort of discipline, kept prudently aloof when they saw that the few frenchmen landed were left to their fate, and Humbert, now fully aware of the hopelessnes of his undertailing, gave them no encouragement to Join in an insurrection evidently doomed to end in disaster. Determined, however, to maintain the honor of his flag, he passed the Shannon and traversed the mountains of Lettrim on his march towards Dublin. The peasants who accompanied him were advised to return to their homes, and when he reached the village of Cloon, his last halting-place, only Mike and his compromised followers remained under his command. Here the loyalist keeper of a small pothlessed, was forced to abandon his artillery, his seek abandon for general was been a stillery, his seek abandon for general and the return to restablished, managed to steal the traces of the gunearnages during the night, and to seed out all available ropes, and Humbert, pressed on all sides, was forced to abandon his artillery, his only chance of escape now being a rush for the midland counties, where he might expect support, and then a rapid movement on Dublin.

# (To be continued).

There are yearly raised in Vermont: Corn 1,600,882 bushels; wheat, 654,763 bushels. There are in the States 250 grist mills, worth \$1,250,000. The average price of corn now is fifty cents per bushel, while from 1953 to 1877 it averaged 90 cents per bushel.

#### An Irish Melody.

O dark was the day when, to Erin storm-driven, The sails of the stranger grew white on her shore,
When the flag of the foe to the breezes was given,
And the songs of great Tara were chanted no
more.

For ages the Harp, from the mountain watch thrilling,
Had cherished the flame of dear Liberty's fire,
But O, the deep sorrow dear Erin's heart filling,
When she saw the last hope of that freedom expire.

No forman had crushed her if, strong and united, The heroes of Erin had faced the wild blast; If her princes had guarded the faith they had No patriot had wept for her glories long past.

IV.

O wild was the cry of their country beseeching, With a fear in her face like the shadow of doom;
To heed the deep lesson the ages were teaching, Nor seek the Ghoul, self, on the brink of the Tomb!

But the spirit of Cain is a breath of dishonor, And the hand of the traitor in fratricide strife, While striking a Nial, an O'Donnell or Comor, Was robbing poor Erin of honor and life!

# Irish News.

FR. GRAHAM.

It is proposed that the Irish present to the Duke of Connaught be a hunting lodge near the Curragh of Kildare, worth \$100,000.

MIXED MARRIAGES .- Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M. P., is to bring a bill into l'arliament to enable persons of opposite religious belief, about to marry, to make binding and valid contracts with regard to bringing up their children.

A MAN 108 YEARS OLD .- On December 6th, man named William Irwin died at the Doonings, near Kilmacrenan, Donegal, at the advanced age of 108 years. He was in good health and able to move about until a week before his death.

A CENTENARIAN WHO NEVER DRANK .- Charles Egan, of Ballywilliam, expired at the age of 110 years. He was hale and healthy, and he never drank. He had his senses up to the last, and had a perfect recollection of the year '98, and the ravages of the Black Horse on Duharrow mountain. He was never a week sick, and never took a pinch of snuit.

BELFAST WAGES DECREASING .- The millowners of Belfast and neighborhood came to a final resolution lately to reduce the wages of workers in spinning mills and weaving factories to the extent of 10 per cent. The scale of pay under the reduced rate will be about on an equality with that existing in 1872, when wages were advanced. The present reduction will directly affect about 30,000 persons, not to spéak of the dependents of the workers.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH BATE OF DUBLIS .- The average death rate of the largest towns of the United Kingdom, to December 10, was 20 per 1,000 per annum of the inhabitants. In Dublin the rate was 37, being the highest in the United Kingdom. Eighty-nine of the deaths were from lung diseases, and 13 from smallpox, which has now prevailed in Dublin with varying severity for a whole year. The Registrar-general's returns from week to week show a constant and unnatural excess of deaths over births. Last week, while the births were 161, the deaths were 225. The nonulation of Dublin is, therefore, decreasing, and if the death-rate could be based upon the actual numbers of the population instead of the numbers at the Census of 1877, the rate would be found higher than even it is now represented to be.

# Irish Criminal Statistics, 1877.

The return of the criminal and judicial statistics for 1877 in Ireland has lately been disposed of summarily has steadily fallen from 9,260 in 1867, to 6,328 in 1877, being a decrease of nearly one-third, and a decline of from 16.8 amongst every ten thousand of the population in 1867 compared with 11.8 in 1877. In an estimated population of 5,338,-906 in Ireland in 1877 there was no sentence of death, a fact rare to be found in any other country in the world; while in 1876 there were only four, the proportion in an equal population in England and Wates being seven, and in France five. Penal servitude, the next sentence in point of severity, shows 183 in Ireland in 1877; while the proportion to an equal population was 390, or more than twice as many in England and Wales; and 288, or one-half more in France. These few facts prove the comparative exemption of Ireland from grave crime, a comparison the force of which is weakened unless it is accompanied with the larger, better organized, and more effective police force for the detection and persecution of crime which exists in Ireland.

Agrarian crime, diminishing for many years, has unfortunately revived and increased in the past year, or rather in the first six months of 1878, a circumstance caused, it is said, by the murder of the late Earl of Leitrim and two men who accompanied him in Donegal. Agrarian crime may be said to have reached its minimum in 1875, there being only 136 offences, a large proportion of which were the sending of threatening letters or other forms of intimidation. Dr. Hancock observes that every great crime, like that of the murder of Lord Leitrim, is generally followed by an increase of such means of intimidation; hence

the temporary spread of that offence. The contrast between the prevalence of crime in the town and country districts in Ireland is very great, the metropolitan district enjoying a lamentable pre-eminence, so that, in this respect, Ireland approaches to England. Crime in Manchester, in 1876 was 122 in the 10,000; and 97 in Dublin for an equal population. While, according to an enquiry held in 1873, in ten counties of Wales and fifteen counties of England with a population about equal to that of Ireland, and having slender manufacturing operations, there were upwards of seven criminals in 10,000 people, and only six, in 1877, in that number of the rural population of Ireland. The Dublin Metropolitan district includes only one-fifteenth of the whole population of Ireland yet it supplies more than half the indictable offences not summarily disposed

of committed in the whole island. The analysis of Irish crime shows the powerful part which drunkenness plays in swelling the statistics, and hence the general demand for Sunday closing and other restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors. The suicides, largely connected with intemperance, were in England 381, and only 93 in an equal population, in Ireland; yet verdicts of inquests in England of death from excessive drinking were only 107 against 114, in an equal population, in Ireland. Amongst the large number of other than indictable offences, 248,322, proceeded against summarily, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and common assaults, the result of intemperance, hold the first place, Ireland being considerably below England in this respect. It is very gratifying however, to find that drunkenness shows a di-

the return shows that Ireland may compare favorably in morality and order with any portion of the empire or any country in the world.

#### Grant in Ireland. (What the Pilot saya)

That Ireland is playing and will play an important part in the world is illustrated by the commotion excited by Cork's ill-considered snub to General Grant. Had the corporation of a second-rate English city, or a dozen of them, voted as Cork has done, it would not have made a ripple on the sea of events. But there is a significance attached to the Irish reception which deserves attention.

As soon as Cork passed the vote, Grant was whirled off to Ulster, where he received an enthusiastic reception. The intention of this was obviously to excite a religious division in favor of the ex-President; to make it appear, if possible, that Catholic Ireland was against iim, while Protestant Ireland was delighted with him.

They did not know, or they preferred not to remember, that Ulster has three Catholics to one Protestant. There was a possibility of getting a false inference accepted, and they tried the trick.

All this is in keeping with Grant's coarse and ignorant nature. Before he was pushed out of the White House he sought to create a religious feud in this country by which he might profit. He has not yet got rid of the fancy, nor will he until be burns himself so terribly that for the rest of his sottish life he will avoid the fire.

For the sake of the delightful and hospitable city of Cork, we regret that a representative of this Republic received an insult at her hands. But our regret is balanced by the pleasan treflection that Cork's offence has induced Grant to show his hand thus early in the American campaign, of which his foreign tour

is decidedly a part. Taking his speech at Des Moines three years ago: his refusal to receive the Irish memorial of the Centennial; his narrow, Methodistic prejudices while in office; and the present attempt of his creatures to excite the sympathy of Protestants, by falsely inferring that Catholic Ireland is anti-American; and putting these facts together, it is safe to conclude that Grant means to run for President as the Know-Nothing candidate next year.

#### Heroism of a French Priest. The Abbe Miroy, cure of Cuchery, near

Rheims, had just learned that his father and a neighbouring hamlet, burned by the Prussians. A few days afterwards some inhabitants of the village begged their cure to allow several fowling pieces to be concealed in the demned to death. On Sunday morning, February the 12th, 1871, at six o'clock, while the day was scarcely dawning, and sharp cold and silence reigned in the city of Rheims, the measured steps of many men resounded in one of the principal streets leading to the principal gate, and through half-opened windows the inhabitants of the city could see the gleam of bayonets. Twelve Prussian soldiers, armed, and wrapped in their cloaks, were velvet skull-cap, bowed slightly on his breast, his hands bound behind his back, so that he its multiform heads. For the past eleven years the number of indictable offences not bodily weakness his soul remained steadast. can people. The day before he had refused to sign a petition for pardon, saying: "I desire only to join my father and my mother in a better world." The city clock struck six. A shot was heard—and the body of the Abbe Miroy rolled bleeding on the ground. He died with of a soldier. This crime was committed during the armistice, four days after the general dections. Pious hands gave Christian burial to the martyr; his grave was covered with im-

# English Soldiers in India.

(From McMillan's Magazine.)

The European forces now in India are about 60,000 strong, of whom close upon 7,000 be- with it. long to the artillery, the rest being divided into ten cavalry regiments, and about fifty infantry battalions. Before India and its army were transferred to the Crown, each Presidency had three European corps, which had been raised and incorporated exclusively for service in the East. For the last eighteen or twenty years-ever since the reign of John Company came to an end-these corps have been amalgamated with the British infantry of the line, and are now numbered as the One Hundred and First to the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, inclusively. They still bear upon their colors the honors they gained in former years, the names of every victory and every triumph of the British army in India, from the battle of Plassey to the taking of Lucknow and Delhi. Perhaps never was there a greater mistake committed by the British authorities than the abolition of these corps. In many respects they were very unlike the rest of our army. A great number of the men were of a better class than the ordinary British recruit. They wished to become soldiers, but did not care for the the routine of home garrison life or the never-ending changes of colonial duty. They were thoroughly up to Indian ways; well acclimatized to the country; looked on the East as their home; had, most of them, their wives and families with them; were ever ready to take the field, and were always first at any point of danger. They were done away with when India was made over to the Crown, only, I suppose, because of that uniformity on the brain which seemed at the time to have afflicted all our military authorities. It is a curious fact that the French Zouaves were copied from the old Company's European regiments; the idea being that Frenchmen enlisted specially to serve in Africa, and au fait in the ways of the country, were infinitely more likely to do their work thoroughly than troops fresh from France. In India we have proved the truth of this; and the French profited by our experience. We threw it away.

Scene: Outside Westrainster Hall .- Defendant (from the country, to a Friend): "Oh, my counsel's a Q. C., is he? Ah, what's a Q C., then?" Friend, (always inclined for a bit of a joke): "I don't know exactly, but I think it stands for 'Questionable Character.'" minution in 1877, together with all the of- Defendant: "I see; then it don't matter of secularism. The charities once in the fences which are its offspring. On the whole if he tells a tow good chammers for me."

# THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Remarkable Expressions of Protestant Opinion in Favour of Denominational Education-A Protestant on the New York "Witness"-The Cause of Religious Bigotry.

[Catholic Review.]

A Protestant, writing from New Haven, Conn., and who proves his Protestantism by sending twelve new subscribers to that paper (the N. Y. Witness), says :-

"I think," says this intelligent New Englander, "you do yourself an injury, as well as the cause you advocate by coupling rum and Romanism together. Your treatment of Catholics I regard as unscriptural because uncourteous, and not speaking the truth in love. You prevent their being influenced for good, and you cannot persuade those who mingle with their rank and tile (as I have for years) that your denunciation is just." He then gives an instance within his own experience that the Catholics of New London are not indifferent to the evils of the "rum question." But it is not to this the little girls who are to be the future wives evidence of charity, grateful as it is, that we wish to call attention, but to the following evidence of common sense on the school question, which we know is the opinion that many intelligent Protestants entertain; but which to our astonishment, has been able to make its way also into the somewhat dormant mind of the Witness, and is recommended by it to that there is no heaven and no hell, no future readers. Its correspondent, continuing to speak of Catholics, says: "The position they sought a conversation with the child, and, take in regard to public schools cannot be take in regard to public schools cannot be successfully assailed, and the end will be the divorce of the State from all interference with the instruction of children. The State wever has not can look out for children as parents can in the aggregate. If our public school system was abolished, there would be a motive for our Astors and Stewarts to hand down their names in honor to a grateful posterity by leaving a portion of their wealth for the endowment of schools and seminaries of learning for the indigent, and, in general, the natural desire of poor parents to enable their children to compete with other children in the race of life would cause these schools to be filled. A thorough, severe overhauling of my sentiments will rather add to your subscription list, as I am an admirer of the aphorism of Burke, · Your advisory is your helper' in your search after Not more remarkable, as a sign of truth." the times, are the Californians' opinions, which we reprint elsewhere, than the followmother had perished in the conflageration of ling comment on that letter which the Witness makes :-

"Unquestionably all education should be religious as well as secular, and certainly the State is not well fitted to administer the grief, or perhaps wishing to aid them, the and manage their own schools, and Roman sians, carried to Bheims, thrown into a dun- what it regards as deadly error; and in this geon, judged by a council of war, and con- way schools as well as churches will be got out of politics."

#### What a California Journalist Has to Sav About the So-Called Public Schools.

From the Californian Spirit of the Times, San

Francisco.) It has been discovered that the common school system is and was corrupt. It has been discovered that any infamy has been hatched and brought to life within the edifice we have marching in two lines; between them walked all looked upon with pride and satisfaction, silently a French Catholic priest, dressed in and that the Catholics knew more about our his cassock, his head covered with a black school system than we did ourselves. The system is corrupt, and its corruption smells to high heaven, and the charge made by the could not touch the Rosary which hung Catholics and their clergy is verified. Is around his neck. The end of the cord was there treason in the admission we make? If held by a corporal. The Abbe Miroy was there is go to the scoundrels of both sexes who going to the gate to be shot. Since his arrest | have made it necessary, and ask them, not us, he had been kept in a damp prison, and given to pay the penalty of the crime, against the

security, have grown eloquent in descanting rolled bleeding on the ground. He died with the foundation of the honesty, purity and pro-the resignation of a martyr and the courage gress of the country—the Public School System-to find after all that it was a delusion and a snare. Political organizations to put down the Catholics" will not avail. There must be something more substantial words are inscribed: "Here rests the Abbe to this matter will not be appeased with an Charles Miroy, who died the victim of his achieve branch." The great crime against the patriotism." and must not go unpunished, else let there be a full and free confession made that the Public School system, at least in California, has been conceived, brought forth and reared in sin, and will defile all who come in contact

# Views of a Unitarian Minister.

The Rev. Mr. Platt, a Unitarian minister of San Francisco, Cal., preached the following discourse in reference to the scandalous system of schools with which the Pacific slope is cursed:

"Ye fathers, provoke not your children in wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." [Eph. 6, 4.]

I trust that recent exposures of the peculiar rotteness of our school system fully warrant me in again alluding to the danger before the people of the republic So far as possible, God has been excluded from the culture of this land, and if history repeats itself, God will visit for these things. It is only a question of time. The destruction is sure, and, if signs may be trusted, not far distant. This fatal philosophy of trusting all to the mere intellectualism of a people was taught by Condorcet, and tried by the French; and mere mind without conscience grew mad, and piled up skulls and skeletons, crowned

prostitution, and then knelt before a master. May God avert its repetition. The inception of the school system is money-money, money; and is it surprising that the least educated, the most unscrupulous, the least fitted in any way, should so plan as to secure it? The school taxes corrupt the school system, corrupt the elections to the Board, the election of the Superintendent, the manipulation of all the contracts. The vile trickery of the examination begins with the false and unreasonable system of written examinations. The whole system is wrong from the beginning to the end. The people are not competent to elect a school board Whiskey sontrols the result more than enlightenment and morality. The higher the social charac ter of your ticket, the more certain it is of defeat. The lowest slums are a power in the election of your Board, and will and do control the result. Doctors get themselves nominated and elected to advertise their practice. Publishers can spend thousands and thousands of dollars in elections to control the sale of school books.

The infidel seeks a place to secularize education and keep out God and religion. The school interest of the community is imminently exposed to a start upon its work in this dirty way. If it does not actually so start, it is because a miracle intervenes. This is a day hands of the Church are now in the hands of slice of cod accompanied by the following.

pot-house politicians; your asylums, hospitals and alms-houses are all secular, and such secularity! Can corruption be more extended, more persistent, and more shameless? It would seem that the grade people seeking the management such institutions seek them only for a living, and for what they can make out of them. The stealings, the fraudulent combinations, the perversions of all the intentions of these charities are said to be enormous and constant. To secularize sacred things is to corrupt them. Rings are formed to capture the money expended for supplies of all kinds. Merchants get their clerks elected as tools to manage contracts. Love of country is gone, and politics is a trade. The impecunious trade on office for bread. and the shrewd and grasping trade on it for the lion's share. Elections are nothing but dirty combinations to capture the spoils of office and the taxes of the people.

Whether this be so or not, the pure and good women who are compelled to seek such work should be relieved of the suspicion which this secularization of education has engendered. These women are the teachers of and methers of our civilization. And we shall always find a too common distrust of the purity of our female teachers, so long as beer halls elect the Boards, and a consequent non-religious class of women are in charge of our schools. "Having heard that a little girl was instructing her play-fellows in the notion with her teacher, she told me that her lady teacher had told her class that there was no future judgment, and no heaven or no hell. The whole system misforms character by unduly magnifying knowledge over virtue, success over merit, and appearances over realities. The remedy advocated by the reverend preacher was the denominational system, as it is carried out in England, and which gives universal satisfaction to all parties.

# The French Army.

(Mail.)

The new organization completely rights this primary defect. The total strength is now 745,000 of all ranks, not including the republican guard, and altogether independent of the reserve, more than half a million in number, all regularly trained soldiers who have spent four years in barracks, and are all available at a signal. The army in France, in fact, may be taken to be at the present moment, for defensive purposes, 1,200,000 men, all regulars under thirty years of age, comprising a great body of cavalry and possessing ample material with 26,000 officers. The new process is slow, but when it is complete, say garret of the presbytery. Overwhelmed by religious elements. Let Protestants support | ten or tifteen years hence, France will have an army of about 2,500,000 men-or say ten Abbe Miroy let them do as they wished. The Catholies the same, and Jews the same. In first class armies of the modern scale—active next day the cure was arrested by the Prus- this way no class will be taxed to support army, 719,000; reserves of active army, 520,first class armies of the modern scale-active 000; territorial army, 594,000; reserves of territorial army, 638,000; total, 2,471,000. The territorial army consists of men between twenty-nine and thirty-four, three-fourths of whom have seen regular military service. France wants Alsace and Lorraine, not Belgium, though probably she will not fight for the re-possession of the former till what she judges to be the fitting time. That she will fight for their regainment, some day or other, may, we apprehend, be looked upon as inevitable. And the day which sees her take the field will see, if not a different France, yet decidedly a very different French army go forth to the fray than that which entered on the unadvised and disastrous contest with the legions of Germany in 1870.

#### ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. His Grace Speaks Out on the "Separate School" Qustion.

At St. Michael's Cathedral, Sunday, on the conclusion of nine o'clock mass, Rev. Father an address from The American people have not only been Archbishop Lynch, condemnatory of the conlibeled in what has transpired but they have duct of what is now known as the "antibeen cheated. They have said back in fancied | clerical " party in the Roman Catholic ranks of the city, especially with respect to the upon the system which they looked upon as dual nominations and elections for School Trustees, which took place here last Wednesday. The Cathedral was well filled, but the attendance at 10.30 o'clock was much larger, when His Grace himself was present and particinated in the celebration of the mass, after which he preceded his sermon by adverting nortelles, and on a monumental cross these than that. The wrath of the people in respect to the address referred to, and dwell on the various points embraced therein.

HIS GRACE'S REMARKS.

His Grace referred with pleasure to the unity that had characterized Catholicism in Toronto until within a few years ago, and deplored the scandal that had recently occurred in connection with the dual nominations and elections. He had caused a letter to be written to the Right Reverend Bishops of all the dioceses in Ontario, giving a history of the Separate Schools of Toronto and showing that the money had been expended properly.

The cost of education at the Separate Schools was at a minimum, being but \$3.07 per annum against \$11.07 for the Public Schools of the city for the same period. The convents had also been attacked; but he would tell them that if it had not been for the convents they would never have had any Separate Schools.

THREE SACRED PLACES. The Catholic Church holds three places sacred, as follows: First, the church edifice; second, the cemetery; and third, the schools, and any attempt to outrage any of them was an attempt against the Church.

Among the three things required for being a Separate School Trustee, besides being a British subject, and being 21 years of age, it was requisite, also, that the candidate be a Roman Catholic, and there was a speedy way of giving peace to a troubled community by de-

claring those men not to be Roman Catholics. Referring to the calumnies uttered against him by those men, he said that besides the yearly audit, a thorough examination of the accounts, made by a committee of the Board. had failed to find the verification of a single charge, but had, on the contrary, been the means of finding upwards of \$2,000 owing to

himself and the clergy. He did not feel justified in stirring up a spirit of bigotry by taking the matter into the courts, nor did he feel justified in attempting to give notoriety to the newspaper, which its proprietor was evidently trying to get him to do. The tears had been time and again observed running down the cheeks of the poor nuns from cold, and yet it was said to be a shame to take school monies to effect the necessary repairs to make them comfortable. He hoped these disturbers of the Church's peace would see the necessity of discontinuing their vilification, and if not they must be shown that the Church has the power to punish. He concluded his remarks by asking his hearers to pray earnestly to God for renewed unity in the ranks of the Church.

Boiled Confish and Oyster Sauce.-Wash wo pound of fresh codfish in cold water, then boil it for twenty minutes with a little salt and vinegar, and a bit of onion and a bit of onion added to the water. Lay a folded napkin on a hot plater, and on this serve the

# The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

#### 761 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL.

By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

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#### Prize Fight.

The New York Clipper publishes the "arrangements" made for a prize fight that is to take place in Canada. The place is not named, but the police should be on the alert to stop the brutality. If the authorities are vigilant they may succeed in arresting the principals, but, if the fight comes off, then this may only be the commencement of other invasions of a similar character.

## The Durham Terrace Meeting.

We think it time for our Quebec contemporaries to give up writing about the Durham Terrace meeting. It appears to us that all concerned in the meeting are heartily ashamed of it, and there it ought to rest. We must remember that the men who spoke at the meeting were not, so far as we know, practised speakers. Any one who knows anything of public speaking knows that men who are not practised speakers are very often apt to speak rashly and inconsiderately when they face an audience. They give utterance to language which they are sorry for the moment they leave the platform. The language used was inconsiderate and foolish, but, to attach any importance to it, or to attempt to fix a stain upon the character of the men who spoke at the meeting, is carrying the thing teo far.

## Rowdylsm.

We clip the following item from the Que-

bec Chronicle of Tuesday:

Rownwiss.—We are informed that one of the windows of the French Protestant Church in this city was wantonly broken by rowdies

on Friday evening last. The blackguardism that could descend to such an act should be, if possible, sought out we waited for ever it appears that not one and punished. It may be difficult to reach the rowdy whe was guilty of this wanton act, suppose a Protestant clergyman was outraged but living in a country where religious pas- thus, would the press have been silent? We sions run high, it becomes every law-abiding have no desire to add to the bitter feeling Catholic and Protestant to do all in their power to bring to justice every man who wilfully outrages the feelings or injures the property of those who differ from them in religion. The man who could be capable of such an act of rowevism as that referred to, has no more religion than a stone, and we venture to guess that oaths are oftener heard coming from his lips that prayers. Nor is it just to screen such conduct. We would denounce it if others were guilty of it towards us, and we denounce it when any one is guilty of it towards others. The guilty person is, no doubt, some drunken rowdy, and if we want peace in Canada we must all lend a hand at putting a stop to rowdyism in every shape, and condeme, no matter from whence it comes, everything calculated to give unne-

#### cessary offence. Madame Anderson's Triumph.

It has been reserved for a woman to perform one of the most remarkable feats of pedestrianism ever witnessed in the world. Madame Anderson has astonished everybody by doing what no human being but one ever attempted, and that to walk, fair heel and toe, 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours. It is only a few years since Captain Barclay surprised people by walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours—a feat which no first-class pedestrian would now think of undertaking, because of its insignificance. Gale, it is true, walked manner in which Mr. Mackintosh suggested 4,000 miles in as many quarter hours, but no one expected that a woman could succeed there is too much money spent on unnecesin walking more than two-thirds that distance, in two-thirds that time. It is, too, recorded that Mme. Anderson's last quarter mile was her fastest. She has now challenged O'Leary to a three weeks' walk, but O'Leary's gallantry will not allow him to walk against a woman. What Irishman would? But, after all, what good has this walk done? What useful object has it accomplished? Mme. Anderson made \$8,000, a good deal of demoralization attended her surroundings, and we may rest assured that, morally, it did more harm than good. But we are all so perverse, and there is so much hypocrisy and cant in the world that even those who do not approve of such exhibitions might have gone to see them if they had a chance.

# Divorce Cases.

As the Parliamentary Session approaches, we are reminded that the question of Divorce will be again introduced, and will again, we hope, be received as it has been hitherto. It will be an evil day for society in Canada if Divorce becomes easy, or if what can now be settled only by expensive litigation, can ever become habitual to all the walks of life. Divorce has been a curse to every country that has adopted it as law. We do not now speak of it in its religious aspect at all. We take the purely social consequences, and these consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant us in saying that Divorce has been, and is, a standing menace against morals and social order. To men who religiously believe that Divorce is wrong, there is an end to it. To such men there can be no divorce, whether the law allows it or not. But apart from this aspect of the question; apart from the fact that CathoTo give man or woman the power of Divorce is to open a path to conspiracy and wrong. Trifling disputes are magnified when Divorce becomes possible. A mistake becomes a wrong, a wrong or evil, when they can all be obliterated through the medium of the law. The "threat" of Divorce" is held before all married people who happen to dispute, and the "threat" alone undermines the social structure and aims a deadly blow at social order in every shape. The little boy who, walking with his mother, said, "Ma, ma, look at that gentleman; wasn't he pa last year?" carries a moral which, if traced, would chill the blood of honest people, and should make men, even hardened to crime, pause in their desire to make Canadian life ten time worse than it is.

#### The Cost of Government.

The government of Canada costs Canadians \$10,750,000 a year. This, too, is exclusive of penitentiaries, debt management and interest, public works maintenance, &c. This sum is enormous, and it amounts to \$2.50 per head on the population. These statistics we take from a contemporary, and, accepting them as true, Canada is a much overtaxed country. The pruning knife is wanted somewhere, and it is for the present Administration to apply it. The country will rejoice to see all sinecures abolished and salaries cut down. But the reform had better commence with the Ministers' salaries, then the Senate and the members of Parliament, then the Council and members of the Legislatures-which must, of course, be done by themselves-and, next, every official in the State should be made to experience the pinch of the hard times as well as the people who pay them. In this respect the Hon. Mr. Joly has set a good example, although more is left for him to do. Now let Sir John A. Macdonald follow suit, commencing with himself, and remorselessly cut down the salaries of every man in and around the House of Parliament and the Government officials over the country at large. We said "all," treating everybody alike. If the Ontario Legislature does the same, and then Quebec and then the municipalities, the people will settle down to their normal state and apply themselves to the work of climbing the ladder again.

### The Orangemen Again.

The Orangemen have come to the front in Manitoba. They have insulted a Catholic priest, broke into his house, and conducted themselves in general in such a manner as to bring upon them the censure of all wellmeaning citizens. It appears that there was an election in the Prairie Province. There the election the nomination of two of them was declared to be informal. The election day came and the third candidate was declared elected because he alone had conformed to the law. The two candidates who were ruled out were Protestants, and the gentleman who was elected without oppo-sition was a Catholic. The Orangemen declared that the election was a Grand; they broke into the priest's house, where the successful gentleman was stopping, attacked the priest, broke the furniture and, in general behaved as madmen. What men mean by conduct such as this it is not easy to determine, and what the English press of Canada means by keeping silence on this outrage is more strange still. We have purposely kept quiet in order to see if there was one English speaking paper in the country fair enough to condemn the conduct of the Orangemen. But if which already exists, but the poor policy of silence is not the way to remedy a wrong. If a Protestant clergyman had been outraged, we would have had our say in denouncing the rowdies; and if the English-speaking press of Canada desire the peace they profess so much, then it is time they gave us proof of it.

The Mayor Elect of Ottawa. Mr. Mackintosh, the Mayor elect of Ottawa has done an act which augurs well for the future of his mayoralty. When the announcement of his election was made public, his friends proposed to have a torchlight procession in his honor. This Mr. Mackintosh requested his friends to abandon, proposing, at the same time, that the money that it was intended to spend on the procession should be given to the poor. Like all good deeds in the world, no doubt, this act of the Mayor elect will be, by some, falsely interpreted Men whose matures are narrow will attribute "motives," and petty minds will insinuate that other reasons than those of charity caused Mr. Mackintosh to behave as he did. But for us the fact is sufficient-Mr. Mackintosh has done a good deed, and for it he deserves commendation. In public life overy man must be prepared to have his conduct very often misinterpreted, but no one who has a spark of charity left but must admire the prompt and sensible the doing of good. In these hard times sary display. It is a satire upon poverty to see money wasted, when hundreds of poorpeople are starving at our doors. A torchlight procession would, no doubt, be gratifying, but Mr. Mackintosh is not only no worse, but he is a better man for having refused it. If the money that was to have been snent on such a procession is given in charity, the Mayor elect of Ottawa will have made a good beginning; but, in any case, he has set an example which those who contemplate demonstrations may well follow.

The Princess Louise. We are not among those who would invent either vices or virtues for the Princess Louise. Her exalted station should neither make people sycophants nor revilers. As a rule, indeed, it is better to avoid criticism upon a lady who has as much right to live in private as any other lady in the country. But yet there are times, no doubt, when her conduct | tion; but who wants the price of these goods will be criticized, and when what she does will be made a cause for public comment. If she said, or did, anything to offend any portion of the public will, the press would be quick enough to fly at her-daughter of our Queen though she be. The sentiment of loyalty is a chivalrous virtue to all men who can experience it, and who have a right to be loyal; but even that chivalrous virtue would not restrain the press if the Princess Louise offended public opinion. It, then, we would all be so ready to assail, why should we not be ready to applaud when applause is deserved. Who could read of the Princess Louise attending those little orphan children in Ottawa-dismissing the servants and waiting on table-without experiencing respectful emotion for a lady who has already endeared herself to the people? Would the

to-day, every man and woman in Canada, who has a spark of generous humanity, cannot fail to recognize in this act of the Princess Louise, an act of tender kindness. She has begun her residence in Canada with hopeful augury. She has accepted her position with graceful case. She has already given good examples; and if she continues as she has begun she will leave behind her a name which will be remembered with affection, not because she is a Princess, not because she is the Governor-General's wife, but because she is what is better-a true woman.

#### Another Fiction.

Recently we wrote of the Vennor Fiction and to-day we have another Fiction to assail The Fiction of yesterday originated in egotism, the Fiction of to-day originated in folly. Yesterday's Fiction carries ridicule; to-day's monies spent on immigration, police, Fiction is settled by a smile, and that smile originates when the "Woman's Rights' theory is broached. Once give women what some people call their "rights," and the world will soon be topsy-turvy. Protect her property, but keep her where she is Queenin her own household. A world of women dressed as Miss Walker dresses would soon be a world of trouble. Keep women from the ballot boxes; let the distinction in dress between the sexes remain as they are-easily discerned; let women remain the women we have been accustomed to, and they will always find men who will be ready to champion any wrong that may be attempted against them. Masculine women are a nuisance. Men generally think that such women can get on without assistance, and so the men leave them. The theory of " Woman's Rights" is that in law a woman should have as many rights as a man-a right to vote, a right to lecture, a right to canvass, and a right to be "hail fellow, well met" with every Tom, Dick and Harry on the thoroughfares. This is a Fiction. To place women in such a position would be to destroy society, and snap for ever the chivalrous feeling which all men feel towards women in distress. "Women's Rights' is a modern absurdity. There may be questions in some countries where women's property is not duly protected by law, but any "reform' that is calculated to make women bounce through life as men are obliged to do, would do a great deal to destroy that social happiness and order which is the growth and the wisdom of centuries. "Women's Rights" are limited to her household; if she has property, protect it; but once she exhibits a loss of confidence in men, or once, by her own free will, she throws away men's protection were, as we learn, three candidates, and before and resolves to protect herself, then men will shrug their shoulders and look after them-

# Volunteer Militia Reform.

The duties of public journalists are some times hard. Men who live away from the trails of public life may criticize in private and so mould their views as not to offend their neighbours. It is their happiness to go through life making few enemies, and making many friends. The journalist, however, who aspires to be Independent, whose aim it is to express freely his opinions, is often obliged to quarrel with those with whom he would otherwise live in peace. But the Independent journalist never allows private consideration to interfere with what he considers to be for the public good, and no matter who suffers, the Independent journalist places, what he considers rightly or wrongly to be, country above all. It is in this spirit that we approach the question of the Volunteer Militia Reform. In Canada there are twelve Military Districts. In cach District there is Deputy Adjutant General, a Brigade Major and a District Paymaster. We are not aware the salary of each of these what gentlemen is, but if we put the D. A. G. at \$1,700 and the Brigade Major at \$1,200, and the Paymaster at \$400, we have a total for each district of \$3,300. This for twelve districts makes the total sum of \$29,600. Now the truth is that more than one half of this money is thrown away. Anyone who knows anything of the Volunteer Militia force knows that one man in each district is quite enough and that one man can easily do all the duties of Deputy Adjutant General, of Brigade Major and of Paymaster. In fact, there is not work for one man in each district, or if there is work enough to keep wants most is paid adjutants, the abolition of the independent companies and the country battalions, except those on the frontier, one active staff officer for each district, and the promotion of more city battalions. A force of twenty thousand men organized on such a basis would be a force to be proud of.

# Protection.

The special correspondent of the Montreal Herald, in a letter which appears in this morning's issue, gives some interesting particulars as to the proposed changes in the Tariff. He is guarded enough to say that the "changes" he refers to are "generally spoken of here as likely to be adopted." Then follows a list in which we learn that "the 17% per cent duties are to be made 35 per cent, with 20 per cent on cordage, and a drawback on such cordage as is required for chiphe further tells us that "the 35 per cent is to be extended to leather and leather manufactures." This will be Protection indeed. Manufacturers of boots and shoes may rejoice if this be true. But we are told by the same informant that "cotton and woollen manufacare said to demand a still higher advantage, amounting to probably eighty per cent." This would be Protection too. We hear, too, that " one of the claimants for a higher rate of duty is Mr. Corriveau, proprietor of the silk factory at Montreal, who has exhibited to the Minister very fine specimens of his producin Canada, in addition to the expense of freight, &c., to be raised to forty per cent, instead of seventeen and a half, as at presentthen he promises to enlarge his works." Of factures encouraged. Again we are told:

"Coal is to go generally into the 173 per specific duty imposed upon it, in case these, to whom pig iron is a saw material, can be induced to stand that advance. There are to cultural produce, in order to gratify or bam-

homely phase of the Divorce questior, and cheerfully stood behind the poor children's that alone should make people pairs in their chairs and bent over them with fond solicidesire to introduce the syriem into a community which is now contented without it. child, and for the moment forgets the gulf that is now contented without it. that separates them! In after life that that is only true of newspaper paper, and, if Policy" is more than we can understand poor child will remember the attention, and none is now imported, it would seem that no Give "The National Policy" time to prove protection was required, unless to give an opportunity for a combination to put up prices. The Redpath factory is to have the lowest rate of protection, which its proprietors will take on the condition of starting and a promise of continuing to work their refinery. Cigars and fine tobacco are to be made to bear heavier imposts, and so is salt, and imported spirits and wines. The brewers have also been here agitating the reduction of the duty on malt, especially of the increase imposed by the late Government."

As for "bamboozling the farmer," that is a Reformer's phrase, and will be taken for what it is worth. So are the doubts which the writer throws out here and there. But we gather sufficient to warant us in hoping that Protection will soon shield the country from ruin and enable Canadians to look after themselves. Give us Protection; make everything dear; put up the prices as well as the Tariff; make living more expensive; what matter if Protection makes our cities black with the smoke of native industries, and promotes the interest of the farmer as well.

Mr. Thomas White, M. P., as a Missionary. There was a missionary meeting held in St. Luke's Church on Thursday evening. There were several well known Protestant clergymen present, and not one word was said by any of them to which any impartial man could take exception. They minded their own business, and looked after their own Church, as it is their duty to do. It was reserved for a layman-Mr. Thomas White M. P .- to talk in a manner that most people will think objectionable. Here is what he is

reported to have said :-"Mr. Thomas White, M. P., was the last speaker. They stood to-day, he said, compelled either to break faith with the clergy, or withdraw church ministration from the mission fields. He did not think they could ers, men who live on some small pittance withdraw the ministers. It would be a serious thing if the Church of England was obliged to do so in view of the encroachment of the Roman Catholic Church. This encroachment of their Catholic friends was the result of their policy, irrespective of party, and the question was freely discussed on the hustings by their public men. The speaker added that what the Roman Catholics were doing in the Province of Quebec, the Protestants were doing in Manitoba. It was their duty to show that the Protestants were suffi-

ciently aggressive to hold their own." This is plain talk, and as Mr. Thomas White is a practised speaker, we must opine that he means every word of it. But why did he draw in his "Catholic friends" at all? None of the other speakers did it, why should Mr. Thomas White do that which the moderate men avoided? We shall not discuss the 'aggression" question at all. We do not want to hawl religious discussions into newspaper warfare, unless when forced to it by mischievous attacks. But we cannot help thinking that Mr. Thomas White, M.P., has now thrown off all pretence at coquetry with his "Catholic" ' friends," and that he stands out—what we always took him to be-their foe. If he was a true friend to the peace of this city he would not have made the unnecessary speech we refer to. There was nothing in the circumstance for which the meeting was called to warrant the assault at all. It would have been better taste, and far better citizenship, to have avoided such language, and we can account for this attack in no other way than that he is anxious that everybody should know his new opinions. If we are right, then, at least, we can give him credit for having the courage of his convictions.

# The "Star" and the Fenian Condon.

Some time since the Star published as "interview," which was reported to have taken place between the Fenian Condon and one of the Star's "specials." The "interview" was of the usual character, and Condon was pictured as unbosoming himself to the "special' with charming freedom. Condon is the author of the now world-wide phrase, "God Save Ireland," and as he was after suffering twelve years' imprisonment, everything that fell from his lips was eagerly canvassed by public opinion. The Star's "special" described how Condon told of the horrors of prison life, what he thought of Fenianism as he now finds it and in general gave vent to his views on Irish and Irish-American affairs. When the "interview" appeared we doubted with, and the country can thus be saved a considerable outlay. The Volunteer force is full of evils. and the present District Staff system is one of them. What the country is authenticity. It looked as if it had been prepared. Not that we question the but this "special" correspondent appeared to us to have been an unreal balance. system is one of them. What the service well known character of Dickens, "we couldn't make him out." Last week, however, we took up the Irish World. This paper is the exponent of Fenianism in the United States, and we saw that Condon, the veritable Condon of the Star, had paid the office of the Irish World a visit, and told the editor of that paper that the "interview" as reported in the Mur was a fabrication! Here is a plain question of veracity. Either the representative of the Etar or Condon have left themselves open to the charge of telling what is not the truth. Some one has blundered, and who the 'some one" is will best be proved by the evidence for and against the men concerned. There is one thing in favour of Condon; he denies the interview in his own name. Will the Star reporter do the same? If the representative of the Star, in his own name, declares that the interview did take place, then it is a quesbuilding." This is important in itself; but | tion that would require a good deal of sifting, and which would not be worth the trouble, to find out who was right. But so long as Condon denies the interview, in his own name, and so long as the representative of the Star remains incognito, or the Star itself will not take the responsibility of speaking for its "special," then the public must conclude that

# The National Policy.

the "interview" was an invention.

Sir John A. Macdonald is a politician. By politician we mean a man who will sacrifice anything but his soul for the triumph of his party and for the acquisition of power. The Reformers have plenty such men in their ranks, and Sir John A. Macdonald is to the Conservatives what many Reformers are to the followers of the Hon. Alexander Mackencourse he will and so will thousands of others zie. But it is a mistake to suppose that bejust as roon as they see some chance of their cause Sir John A. Macdonald is a politician industries being protected, and home manu- that everything Sir John A. Macdonald proposes to do is wrong. This National Policy, for instance Of this National Policy the cent. list, unless some leniency is to be shown | Reform papers hold high revel. They point to particular interests. Pig iron is to have a to the depression of trade and the hardness duty of 20 per cent, or its equivalent in a of the times, as if these were the result of a policy which has not yet been put into working order. The Herald of this morning, for instance, published half a column of exbe augmented duties on all articles of agri- tractsfrom various Reform papers showing that poverty is widespread, that "soup kitchens" boozle the farmers. Paper is again to be are abundant, and that the people, in general, largely protected; but, as there are several are far from happy. And all this it does un-printers to every one man engaged in making der the heading of "The National Policy." lics believe that man has not the power of wives of your brawling social democrats and printers to every one man engaged in making der the heading of "The National Policy." breaking what God has joined; there is the social demagogues do it? Would they have paper, there seems to be still some hitch upon The Conservatives have acted meanly in the

itself. Give Protection an opportunity of working. Give it some time to show what it is, what it will effect, and what its consequences will be. Whatever depression there may be in Canada, it cannot be traced to a policy that has not yet been tried. The depression in business argues against the Reformers and not against the Concervatives, but politicians, when it suits them, do not stop to consider facts—they merely throw out insinuations. Twelve months hence the National Policy

will have worked good or evil. People will then be able to judge what merit or demerit it may have. They may not experience all the evil or all the benefit to be derived from it, but they will be able to form an opinion as to whether the National Policy is calculated to promote the welfare of Canada or not. All we know about the National Policy is Protection for our native industries. Twelve months hence we will have some idea as to what that Protection has done. It will,

indeed, be too soon to enable the public to realize all the advantages which are to come from it, but some idea will be formed, and we believe that idea will be favorable. There are indications that the tide of prosperity is turning. The United States have already experienced the good result of resumption. Property has advanced in value all over the country since the 1st instant. Protection has done wonders for the Republic, and Protection will do wonders for the Colony. Only give it

## Dismissals.

The Conservatives are commencing their term of power by pursuing a policy that can only be fittingly termed, mean. They are discharging the servants of the old Government wholesale. They are, too, stooping to turn away the mere drift wood of office-holdand who are but poor instruments for the Government of such a country as Canada to take revenge on. Officials of the late Government in Montreal are going down like ninepins, and the victors are inaugurating a reign of terror in Government circles, high and low. The plea advanced for these dismissals is that Government officials have no light to interfere in elections This is, no doubt, right. Government officials should be obliged to attend to their business and not dabble in politics at all. They are paid to do the work of the country and not to act ack-in-box when they want to serve either side. Once a man draws Government pay he should be satisfied to give up active party politics. This is all right, and thus far we agree with the Conservatives. Or if these dismissals are made for the purposes of economy we could not grumble. It might be hard, but it might be necessary. But the odd part of the business is this-men in the pay of the Government are discharged because they took an active part in favor of the Reformers, and men who took an active part in favor of the Conservatives are appointed in their place. If active interference in politics was the cause of the dismissals, so have, and will, active interference in politics be the cause of men being appointed in the place of those already, and to be, discharged. Men are discharged for being active Reformers, and men are placed in the positions, held by the discharged men, for being active Conservatives. How can such conduct be justified except by the heroic policy of "To the victors belong the spoils." What encouragement can Government officials have under a Government that adopts so vicious and demoralizing a policy? We must say that it is to the credit of the Reformers that they did not carry this vicious practice so far, and every Independent politician in Canada will regret that the Conservatives have already turnished their reputation by stooping to a policy which is nothing short of contemptible.

# Protection of Game.

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Fish and Game Protection Club took place on Saturday last. The report for the year ending December 31st was considered favorable. It appears that game is not now indiscriminately slaughtered as it used to be, and, no doubt, the vigilance of the "Fish and Game Protection Society" has had a good deal to do with this result. It appears that-

"By the new Game Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in March, 1878, the close time for deer commences on the 1st high January; and we believe it would be a move in the right direction were the commencement of close time for deer in Quebec changed from 1st February to 1st January, for our game laws would thus be similar to those of neighbors, and we could put a stop to the indiscriminate slaughter of deer by law-breakers

in the deep snows of January."

To "slaughter" deer when the snow is deep and the brutes have no chance of their lives is as bad as the "batteaux" in the old country. There is no more "sport" in shooting a deer when it cannot run than there is in potting" a bird when it is sitting on a tree. In the old country no one but a "Cockney' would fire at game except the game was on the wing, and "slaughtering" deer in deep snow is just the kind of thing a "Cockney

sportsman would do. About fishing the report says:-

"It is well known to many of the members of the Club that on the north side of the Ottawa-and since the opening of the Quebec Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, casily accessible from this city-there is a large number of lakes and streams, which are at present well stocked with brook-trout, but which from over and illegal fishing are rapidly becoming exhausted."

As a remedy for this the committee recom mends that the close season for trout should be lengthened, so that fishing may not commence till 1st March or 1st April. Another reform for which the committee is labouring is to get the spring shooting of ducks done away with, and the shooting of red deer made illegal after 1st January. If men will shoot the breeding ducks in Spring there must be a scarcity in the Fall. Although duck and game is not yet scarce, yet the indiscriminate slaughter of them out of season would perceptibly decrease the supply in a short time.

# The Late W. P. McGuire.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Irish Mutual Building Society, held on the evening of the 3rd January, instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned, with feelings of the deepost sorrow and regret, of the deuth of our esteemed friend and associate, Mr. W. P. McGuire, who has been an active member of the society since its organization, and has been, in the different offices held by him, most assiduous in promoting its stability and usefulness; and

WHEREAS, While we, the members of the Board of Directors, who have been most intimately connected with him, bow in humble submission to the decress of an all-wise Providence, we desire to place upon record a minute of our appreciation of the character and service of our deceased member; therefore, be it

Resolved.—That in the death of Mr. W. P. McGuire this Association loses one of its most valued and trusted advisers, society one of its most honest and upright members, and each of us a sincere and genial friend.

Resolved.—That we tender to his bereaved sister our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of trial and affliction, and that the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to her, and also publish them in the TRUE WITNESS and EVENING POST.

(Signed.)

B. McNALLY

B. McNally,
President.
P. DINAHAN,
Sec.-Treasurer. (Signed,)

## Presentation.

On Sunday, 12th inst., we had the pleasure of witnessing in St. Patrick's Church one of the most pleasing and graceful presentations of the season. The Rev. Father Callaghan was the recipient of a magnificent parlor organ, the gift of the children composing the Catechism classes, together with appropriate addresses. The organ is from the well-known firm of Cornish & Co., New Jersey. The Church was filled with the parents and friends of the children, to witness and attest by their presence the respect, esteem and veneration, in which the Rev. Father is held as Director of the Catechism classes.

Prof. Fowler presided at the new organ and

brought forth all its fine and varied tones in a manner peculiarly his own, by the rendition of a few select Irish airs. Miss Nellie McShane read the address on behalf of the girls with such graceful articulation, inflection and modulation of voice, as to elicit the heartiest and warmest praises of all present. Master P. T. McCaffrey, representing the boys, read the following address in a very spirited manner :-

TO REV. M. CALLAGHAN.

Drector of St. Patrick's Cotechism.

Dear Rev. Father: Another year has come—gonel and disappeared in the ley embrace of cheerless oblivion. But why cast retrospective glances on the past, or gloomily moralize on what it might have been, when the present merry and joyous season proclaims a new advent?—proclaims in accepts sweet, plaintive and as wide-spread as Christianity itself; "Glory to God on High, and peace on earth to men of good will."—when myriads of angels on outstretched wings rend the blue vault of the empyreal skies with one loud acclaiming voice: "He has come! He has come! the expected of nations has come!" Now, that the duit cares and morbid anxieties of the world are committed, for the instant, to the tender and mereiful charge of forgetfulness; now, that friends meet friends for friendship's sake and kindly greetings, we, the male pupils of your Catechism Class, cannot allow this season of gladness to pass without tendering to you in a tangible manner, beloved Father, some small token of our unleigned gratitude, esteem and affection, for the ceaseless care and attention you have bestowed on our spiritual wants during the year.

Your instructions, ever edifying, never fatigning, have been to our young minds a source of perpetual delight, charming us with their simplicity, and elevating our souts with their sublime and heavenly maxims—teaching us to forget the faults of others and remember our own—to prefer the favors of God to the friendship of men, and the testimony of a good conscience to the applause of the world—in a word, ever tending to make us faithful members of that grand old Church out of whose fold there is no salvation, and good and virtuous members of society.

In this age of irreligion and unbellef, when every virtue has its scoffer, every vice its advocate, and every passion its votary; when the temporal power insolently arrays itself against the spiritual, and the most lingrant erimes against justice and religion are perpetrated in the sacrod name of liberty; when the so-called p Director of St. Patrick's Catechism.

island, the insisionary character of many propertical their learning, piety, scientific and philosophic attainments, won for her the prond and glorious title Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum—"the Island of Saints and Scholars." Scarcely less felicitous the golden expression of one of her finest historians. "Ireland soon reflected back on Rome herself the light derived from Rome."

We are proud, dear Father, to identify you with that dear little island far off in the Western Ocean, the faithful mother of saints, poets, warriors, orators and statesman, whose "genius" in fancy we see at this instant, represented in the most perfect form of female beauty, stretching forth her arms to her children in dispersion over the globe, and calling on them in her malden smile to come back to Erin.

Dear Rev. Father, permit us to wish you the "compliments of the season" from the fullness and depth of our young hearts. At the same time deign to accept the accompanying organ as a spontaneous offering of love and affection, which shall unite its tones in unison with our young voices, proclaiming "Glory to God on high, and peace on earth to men of good will."

In conclusion we pray the Most High to preserve and prolong your days of usefulness among us, and that, when your pilgrimage here below is ended, may the "white-robed Host of Heaven," descend from on high, and bear your pure and sanctified spirit to the "Mansions of Eternal Bliss," there, to sing "Glory to God on High, etc.," for all eternity.

After the reading of the addresses, the Rev.

After the reading of the addresses, the Rev. Father Callaghan replied in his own happy and impressive manner. He commenced by stating that a dim rumor of a presentation had reached him, but he had not the remotest idea that he should be the recipient of such a magnificent present, together with their laudatory addresses, which told him what he should be, but what he was not, nor could not aspire to. These gave him infinite pleasure, but extolled his humble efforts to such a degree, that if he died at that moment, such a recommendation as they gave him would not only be pleasing in the sight of God, but he might enter Heaven a Canonized Saint. Referring to the Catholic Church, her pure and holy Faith, he told the children they should keep the Faith to death and till death, instancing and illustrating this precept by Mary Queen of Scots' command-"Go," said she to her Major Domo, "go! tell my son that I die in the Catholic Faith; and if he loves me and reveres my name, he will keep the Faith todeath and till death."

We will not attempt to follow the reverend Father through that portion of his address relating to music, on which he dwelt so long and touchingly (as he is one of her greatest lovers; so also is he one of the bestmusical critics in the city), remarking that sacred music was the emblem of innocence,. was expressive of the Catholic faith, and alsoof the harmony which should prevail between the pupils of the "Catechism" and teachers.

In concluding he said, in a laughing manner, that the organ was now solely his own--that he could keep it, sell it or do with it whatever be pleased—but that he would act in their own generous spirit, by, in turn, presenting it to the Catechism classes, hoping it would be the means of promoting the greater glory of God, in whose kingdom music first

originated with His angels. The reply concluded, Prof. Fowler again. presided at the organ. The choir, composed of twenty or thirty orphan girls, sang several sacred hymns with true pathos, pure, free and harmonious voices—a proof that these poor children are well attended to and well instructed.

Paper barrels and paper oil cans are among: the latest successful inventions.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM "G." The Jesuits and Their Foes.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. SIR,—Is it not strange that prejudice so blinds its victim that he cannot see any virtue whatever in the object of his hatred? the what men despise the individual who is nonces have to the defects in his neighbor, but who passes by unnoticed the good qualities which more than outweigh those defects. But if the same injustice be done to societies, or nations, thousands unscrupulously applaud or named would condemn if applied to this or that individual. A Protestant minister, or the same I cannot now recall, said: "It is scandalous, but true, that calumny has 18 scanners, a weapon exclusively used the 'Reformers.' Search the works of by the Action the XVIth century till this day and you will fail to discover one inis day assertion incapable of proof. Is not the contrast most significant? Can a course which stoops to calumny be from God?

Look at what the Jesuits have done for religion and civilization. Before the warring sects of Protestantism had appeared upon the continent the Jesuits had carried the light of the Gospel to the country of the great lakes to the Ohio, to the mighty Mississippi, to to me one, to the West, to the Rocky Mountains. Patiently, intrepidly, they had reached and practised the stern morality of the Gospel, and, when naught else remained, died, noble witnesses for Christ. The brilliant pages of Bancroft, John Gilmary Shea, Parkman and others, are full of the glorious exploits of the Jesuits. Travel over the Northwest, the Southwest and the far off prairies, where the Apaches, the Cheyennes, the Sious, or the Comanches, still wander, and you will find a river, a town, a fort, or a county, named after some Jesuit, whose great deeds stamped his memory forever upon the early history of the United States and Cana-Not only were those heroes missionaries of the Cross; they furthered by their unselfiish labors everything that conduced to social and material well-being. They discovered great rivers like the Mississippi—they stuthe features of the lands they visited-they classified its mineral wealththey described its flora and fauna-they proved the medicinal virtues of calasaya and its sister remedy, cincona—they undertook successfully the herculean task of critically comparing and analysing the Indian language they reduced to practice a code of political economy which made the happy reduciones of Paraguay models of Christian communities the problems which a blind world is now helplessly agitating, were solved centuries 1go upon the virgin soil of the New Worldn short, everything that tended to elevate nan, to make him happy here and hereafter, vas vigorously advocated and practically

an civilization. It is true the Jesuits never attained those eights of evangelical philanthropy exemplifiel in the recent conduct of the Rev. George Brown, in New Britain. The aborigines had grown restive under the holy man's ministrations, foolishly imagining, simple souls! that they should get a quid pro quo for their broad acres. They committed some depredations, and finished up with the sacriligeous enormity of running away with a minister's wife. Then the Rev. Mr. Brown uprose in a fit of holy rath, he summoned a small army, he led hem into the enemy's country and killed eighty of the unconverted rapscallions. Then he Rev. Mr. Brown, in a polished letter, " feels hat the action has been most beneficial, and hat the missionary efforts are on a much bet-

lustrated by those devoted friends of Chris-

Will the Witness give us its opinion about illing centuries ago evokes holy horrro wholesale murder under their very noses fails culpable conduct of the latter-day "mission-What consistent humanitarians? Why not give us a disquisition on Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley and the rest of the Anglicans who combined against the life and crown of Itten Mary, their legitimate sovereign? Why not litt up your hands, Witness, in virtuous imazement at the baseness of the preachers and polles who betrayed their legitimate Queen, Mary of Scotland, into the claws of the hideous igress, Elizabeth. Why not grean in spirit ever the infumous turpitude of the Scotch ot assassins; were they not murderers? re, and the worst kind of murderers, for, Judas, they betrayed their sovereign hile pretending the most unbounded loyalty the basest of assassins, for they betrayed ot on political grounds, but, like Judas again,

And does it become the followers of Luther's eligion to talk of assassination? Two sysems of error have been founded in bloodthe first was Mahommedanism; the second, rotestantism. Luther cried out for the wholealekilling of kings with the lungs of a Danton nd the heart of a Marat. When the people ose up to obey him, he called for their desuction in the words of a raving maniac. he religion of Luther was but a few years d when Germany, nay, all Europe one might ly, was drenched in blood, and was the usherng into the world of the English Establishent or the Scotch Kirk less bloody! ow are the three nurses of Anglicanism illed, those evil omens, more hideous than acbeth's witches? Murder, Lust and Robbery. ire these mere assertions like the charges gainst the Jesuits, or are they historical facts? ill becomes the offspring of such progenits to point the finger of scorn at the children f the saints, and strive to drag them down to

eir own depths. But it is utterly useless to argue against coluntary bad faith and hatred. Let me furhish a case that perfectly exemplifies this. The other day, Dr. Potter, a New York miniser, praised the Catholic Church, said that protestants should imitate the fervor of atholics, spoke of the immense crowds that tended mass in the great Cathedrals of Euope, referred to the cordial relation between he Catholic pastors and their flocks, and, in eneral, astonished the public by speaking be truth about the true Church. The minisens present sprang to their feet in a fury, deounced Dr Potter, practically called him a ar, and then resolved that at their next teeting they would discuss this beautiful roposition:—"Is the Catholic Church the Beast, of Revelations?" Which, you may e positively certain they will decide affirmaly. And yet such creatures talk about Christian charity," the "spirit of Christ" nd "vital indwelling," &c., &c., &c. Poor pluding cymbals and tinkling brass—they fuld not sacrifice one hundred dollars of er salaries for all the Christian charity St. Paul. You will hear such philanthro-8 deploring the wretched moral condition their flocks one day and resolving, in pubc, to fall to work with a Gargantian energy

"unanimous call," which, being interpreted, means a bigger income. And these are the men who sneer at the saintly champions of the Cross who are preaching Jesus Christ crucified, by word and example, in the farthest extremities of the earth at this very bourl

Could a society based upon the immoral

principles, produce a St. Francois Xavier, that Thaumaturgus of the Indies? Protestant writers, and there are many of them who have some conscience left, cannot find words to express their admiration of that marvellous hero, a Catholic priest and a Jesuit. Could an immoral society have produced Canisius, the Apostle of Germany, who did more than any other man to save that country from the miserable consequences of the work of Luther? Could an immoral society have produced Peter Claver, the Apostle of the poor negroes, who spent over forty years of his life as the slave of slaves on the poisonous coast of Carthagena? Could an immoral society have produced an Aloysius Gonzaga, a Stanislaus Kostka, a Casimir, a Berchmaus, and so many other angelic youths who shone in the sanctuary like seraphims about the throne of God? Could an immoral society have produced a Marquette, a Brebœuf, a Jaques, a Lallemand, and a hundred others who spread the Gospel throughout the American continent and died for the faith with cheerful resignation and heroic captivated the great soul of Francis Bernoble birth and worldly honor? Evangelists sneer at the Jesuits and applaud the lying calumnies of such venal scribes as the Witness, but let me ask them one question. Show us a single case of your preachers dying for the Gospel of Jesus Christ on the American or on any other continent of the earth since the hour Luther began to dogmatize? What Where did he live? Come; was his name? bring him forth, that we may see him! No, no; you will never find him, for Protestantism is too pliant, too convenient a system, to inspire the courage of martyrdom or the spirit and civilization, they strive by mean calumnies to blacken the fair fame which can never be theirs.

Thank God! there is a better day dawning upon the world, and, as the light increases, the foul emanations of hatred and calumny are passing sulleniy away. The best and knowledge the immense services rendered to religion, humanity and civilization by the Jesuits. Now and then ignorance and malice like that of the Witness begin to bawl in sporadic frenzy, but the only result is laughter and contempt for that stupidity which mistakes the nineteenth for the seventeenth

# DR. HOWARD AND "G."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sin,-Had your correspondent "G," when he honored me with a notice of my letters on "Crime and Its Causes," given his views in the same paper that had published my letters, he would not have had apparent cause, which he certainly has had, to suppose I treated his remarks with contempt, or as if they were responsibility as a moral agent? An inflamed pnanswerable.

I wish "G" to understand that he nor no other person can, by any possible means, draw me into a religious discussion; I have written and am writing, my views from a scientific standpoint; I treat of matter and matter only, consequently my writings must, of necessity, be materialistic. I have no pretensions to treat of the spiritual or supernatunis peculiar ebullition of gospel zeal, and ral; they are outside the dome of science. I will it please point out a parallel case in the leave that teaching to those whose taste it is, history of the Jesuits? A case or two of king- and surely their name is legion, therefore, my nust confine themselves to scie the conventicles against innocent men, but If I have done science any injustice, I shall of every child of Adam? But this inclination be glad to have my error pointed out to me; is no sin; our voluntary, individual consent to to excite the least commentary upon the if, on the contrary. I have spoken scientific that inclination is. truth, I claim to be heard for that truth's generation affects this inclination sake. As to consequences, I have nothing to a greater or less degree; but it do with them, but I do not believe that can never essentially infringe upon the 21, 22, 23, 24. We have here, first, the formation | How did the first converts to Christianity, scientific truth can ever militate against re-

> As to "fatalism," my letters are the very contrary-what your correspondent calls "fatalism," I call natural laws.

No one can deny that children are born with different degrees of intelligence, from the lowest order of idiots, to the highest order of intellectual faculties; no one can deny but pldiers and army chaplains who sold that children are borne blind, and deaf, and harles I. to his hapless doom? Were they dumb; that they are borne with all sorts of dumb; that they are borne with all sorts of gradation? The parents may be in many man may reptidiate his first wife on account physical deformities, some horrible to behold. Your correspondent "G" would, I suppose, call these facts fate. I say no; that they are all due to either hereditary, or to some breach of natural laws.

'Tis an established fact that any of these states can be caused by disease in a heretofore healthy child; your correspondent "G" would, I suppose, call that tate. I would say, no: they are caused by some breach of the natural laws.

Some children inherit from their progenities symbilis concern and their progenities of the concern and their progenities of the concern and their progenities of the concern and their progenities of tors syphilis, cancer, gout, phthisis or insanity; he may cal these facts by any name he pleases, but the facts remain there still. I don't call it fate. The duty of the scientist is when he sees effect to look for cause, and if character and actions of this or that man are the effect is evil, to try and remove the cause. Your correspondent says "a physical defect does not necessarily involve moral aberra-I join issue with him; were this the tion." case, how then would he account for moral aberration in the idiot, the imbecile and the lunatic? Experiments and pathology prove every day to the mental scientist that the influence which many diseases exercise upon the nature of the individual is prodigiousergo, in the various forms of insanity the whole moral nature is frequently not merely modified, but completely changed, and the bias which the nature takes may be shown to be in every instance dependent upon the part of the brain affected. Thus, pathology enables us to state that irritation of the frontal cells produces insanity of the intellect-ucute mania-and that softening of the same parts leads to dimentia-that irritation of the pariatal and occipital cells results in moral insanity and melancholia, often leaving the intellect unclouded, and that irritation occurring still further back in the cerrebellum and medulia oblongata produces a want of con- the man for good or evil. trolling power, or what might be called insanity of the muscles. It is easy, then, to understand from this how diseases will often modify or even quite change a man's moral nature; the wisest man with inflamed frontal cells becomes a raving maniac; irritate the pariatal cells, and we turn the most honest man into a pickpocket; excite the cerebellum, and the most pure man is turned into a Don Juan. Here are scientific facts, not theories, for your correspondent, which he may find to account for the determined perversity of our scoundrels.

I do not write as a philanthropist. I see effect, crime, and I look for cause. I see that the only remedy that society has ever made use of to prevent or diminish crime has been The learned Doctor, I am sure, will do not for distant in obedience to a and I call upon society, if only for the sake the justice to acknowledge that I do not for divorce, and to dismiss her? He saith to or what parent would give away the are gone to receive the reward of their labors.

the scientific fact that a man's mental organization is physical and of two parts, his intellectual and moral faculties; that when there is an abnormal state of the intellectual faculties he is a fool, and when there is an abnormal state of the moral faculties he is a criminal. When he has a normal mental organization he is responsible for his acts; under other circumstances he cannot be so. Your correspondent, "G.," admits my whole argument when he says: "We are are pulling down stream when we sin (or commit crime), and up stream when virtuous." Well for those who have the controlling nerve power to pull up stream; pity for those who fail, and run down with the current.

H. HOWARD, M.D. 26 Berri street, January 15, 1879.

To the Editor of the TRUE WICNESS and Post Sir,-Dr. Howard must not, for a moment. imagine that I have a special objection to his theories more than to those of materialistic scientists in general. The esteemed gentleman's views are very plausible, very captivating as theories, with a vast deal of truth in them if one could, by abstraction, remove the soul and the moral from the body and the material destiny of man, and that material remnant still be MAN. He says that he was not treating of the higher, religious side of courage? Could an immoral society have the question at all, but, as a scientific man, treating of certain physiological effects which gia, Duke of Gandia, and made him invariably follow certain physiological prefer the obscurity and humilia- causes. And he gives examples of the causes. And he gives examples of the tions of the cross to the splendor of results which are produced by abnormal phenomena affecting different portions of the brain, occipital, parietal, cerebellum, &c., as, for instance, if the cerebellum be involved, a man becomes a Don Juan, not practically, of course, but Byronically. That eminent scientist, Dr. Fowler, of New York, teaches the same theories, for, he tells us, he knew a man who got a thump over the bump of tune. whereupon the sufferer began to sing most melodiously, and never stopped until he had gone through all the operas from Mozart's Figaro to Wagner's Neibulungenlied, and, for all we know, he is singing yet.

of the Apostles. Words, empty words, The great danger of modern research just are the Alpha and Omega of these lies in this, that professionals have lost sight, men; and despairing ever to reach the more or less, of that spiritual side of science moral eminence of the champions of truth which is the very key they need to explain which is the very key they need to explain the mysteries of man's being, and the other difficulties science presents. Had Tyndall and his school started from whole and not partial premises, we should never have heard anything about the absurd creative potency of matter, which is nothing more nor less than a man lifting himself from the ground ablest historians and publicists already ac- by pulling at the waistband of his pantaloons. A thing created cannot create; it can only reproduce.

The fact is, science must be deduced from general principles, and these must be true. Now, if any one legitimate conclusion or corollary of a given science clash with the moral law, as taught by the Catholic Church, the whole system, however specious, must tumble to the ground. Sometimes a real and scientific discovery may oppose the traditional opinions of mankind, but this is only for a time. But when authoritative doctrine is opposed, then the matter becomes, not a question between human schools of thought,

but between God and man. Now, what is the tendency of so-called modern science? Is it not to destroy man's or abnormal cerebellum produces a Don Juan. Very well; but, if so, is Don Juan responsible for his crimes? If he is not responsible, he is independent of all moral law, and, consequtiy, and in sin did my mother conceive me." Adam into a woman, and brought her to repeated, "all do not receive this vow," that climation to sin the sad inheritance The influence of wrong-doing a necessity. A person born with a cerebral defect so radical as to destroy his liberty is a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. but not for reprehension either in this world or the next. Suppose such a one to be born with a cerebral trouble, which, without an exciting cause, may never manifest the latent sponsible, who is the moral agent in his de-! templated, Adam should have added that a cases, the remote, but the individual, if his act be wholly voluntary, is most certainly the riage of Paradise is, therefore, of one man with throw the whole responsibility upon the is directed to this parents is unjust for, though my parents may have given me the structura apoplectica, I am not blameless if I deliberately eat and drink myself into an apoplexy. A crooked nose detracts from personal beauty, but if I am sufficiently sensible of odors for all the practical purposes of life, it is not a radical defect. It is just the same with the brain. It is not the leg shorter than the other. Neither is a hatting mind to be attributed to them, generally speaking. To pretend that the present moral essentially dependent upon the moral obliquity of his parents is pure materialism, neither more nor less. The most ignorant creature living knows that his present moral

tendencies, heredity and theories to the contrary notwithstanding. A few exceptional cases within the walls of an asylum prove nothing, least of all are they sufficient grounds upon which to build up a theory of physiologico-moral science. From a particular to a general the consequence is invalid, say logicians. But, if true, why does not the theory hold good in an opposite direction? Why were not the children of Shakspeare, Burns, Corneille, Moore, Burke, Napoleon, Wellington etc., geniuses of a high order? For the very good reason that parents have no more control over the future disposition, mental or otherwise, of their offspring than they have over the earth's motion. It is the care and attention given to the tree that produce fruit; from neglect nothing results but sterility. It is education, environment, that forms

standing is of his own volition, all bumps,

Dr. Howard has had a great deal of experience in the most sorrowful phases of human existence. Now, is it not a fact, that for one sufferer from congenital defect there are ninety-nine who are merely bearing the Nemesis which ever follows the violation of Nature's laws-in other words, Gods laws? Will not persistent acts contra sextum produce a nervous diathesis whose tendency is ever towards the evil that caused it? The brain may have been feeble in the beginning, but to say that it naturally necessitated the deplorable consequences which ensued, is an intolerable Howard would scorn to hold for one moment. Therefore, now they are not two, but one flesh, It was their misfortune that their brains were weak; but their sins were their own.

of experiment, to try some other and more an instant pretend to the conceit that I am them :-- Because Moses for the hardness of scientific remedy—a remedy founded upon capable of criticizing his scientific theories your heart permitted you to dismiss your the scientific fact that a man's mental or- per se. What I want to show is the great wives; but from the beginning it was not so. danger of that so-called science of the day which ignores a Providential factor in human conditions. To study any science without regarding the Divine side of the question he that shall marry her that is dismissed must necessarily lead to one-sided conclusions. science in its relation to man onlywe must study its Divine relations. The exact sciences are called by many purely rational; nevertheless, there is a point where the higher mathematics say, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther," where human intelligence stands helpless before the infinite reason of God. How much more necessary is it for physiological scientists to study the human and divine relations of the whole man? G.

## "DIVORCE."

LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

His Grace Explains the Reason Why Roman Catholic Members of Parliament Cannot Vote for Divorce.

[Toronto Mail, Monday.] The announcement that His Grace Archbishop Lynch would repeat his lecture of the previous Sunday, on the subject of "Divorce," attracted a large audience to St. Michael's Cathedral yesterday evening. After Vespers, His Grace ascended the pulpit and spoke to the following effect :--

A truly Christian commonwealth or society is composed of persons born of legitimate wedlock, educated in the Christian law, and in even its counsels according to the measure, its obligations. Some are not free-the insane, persons within certain degrees of riage tie or by solemn vows of religion, and some others. Marriage is the root of society. almost prepared to do for themselves after a little care from the mother. The child, on the contrary, requires the aid of both parents, the mother in its infancy, and the father to provide for its mother and itself for many years. Marriage, he said, could be considered under three aspects:-(1st.) As a natuwhich the State, as guardian of the wellbeing and peace of society, guarantees certain rights of property and personal safety of the married couple and their legitimate children.

under one aspect only, as a Christian marriage, or a marriage between two Christians; and this marriage under one aspect, its indissolubility, or that the marriage bond cannot be severed except by the death of one of the parties. This subject was a most important one, and was engaging the attention of the Parliament of Canada. Catholic members were constantly voting against dissolving matrimony, as they could not in conscience as Christians and Catholics do otherwise.

We will now open the sacred Book, the Bible, and show from it that a Christian marriage cannot be dissolved except by the death of the husband or the wife, and consequently divorce cannot be attempted or enacted by any quently, may outrage all social order and de- the Lord God said, "It is not good for not the power of sending her away and marrycency with impunity. If he be punished for man to be alone; let us make him a help ing again." Christ answered. The Pro- let him depart; for a brother or sister is not his misdeeds in this world or in the next, it is like unto himself."-Genesis ii., 18. Then testant translation has it, "all cannot receive injustice. But, you say, his parents were de- the Lord God cast a deep sleep upon Adam, this word," but it is a wrong translation, and praved. Well, and what says the Holy Spirit and when he was fast asleep he took one of will, I trust, receive attention from the new of Truth, speaking of manthrough the Prophet his ribs and filled up flesh for it. And the company of translators now sitting in Lon-David? "For, behold, I am conceived in ini- | Lord God built the rib which he took from | don, England, and in New York. Our Lord Adam. And Adam said, "This is now bone of man." "Wherefore a man shall leave father | mortification, and watchfulness, will contain and mother, and shall cling to his wife, and themselves in the absence of their wives. they shall be two in one flesh."-Genesis ii., liberty of the individual so far as to make of woman, to be the companion and consola- especially the Jews, receive this doctrine, did tion of man; second, a name given to her by Adam himself; and third, the prophecy of Adam quoted afterwards by Christ himself and His apostles, "that a man shall leave father and mother, and shall cling to his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh,' signifying the unity of one man and one wodefect, but, given that cause, he becomes irre- | man as two in one. Now, if divorce was conof adultery and cling to another. The marproximate cause of his own misfortune. To one woman. Your particular attention point, inasmuch as our Lord quoted these words when He recalled the marriage which He instituted for His followers to its original state, as it was in Paradise Christ. our Divine Lord, came on earth to make all things new, to repair the state of society, fullestablish a society or church without spot or fault of parents if a person be born with one | blemish, at least in its constitution and lawsa holy and unspotted spouse; that He might it should be holy and without blemish St. Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a people acceptable, pursuing good works." St. Paul to Titus, ii., 14. "But you are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a purchased people, that you may declare His virtue who hath called you out of darkness into His admirable light." Epistle of St. Peter, ii., 9. "But a Church permitting divorce would have spot and wrinkle, would not be holy because having in its constitution a law that would let a filter poison to corrupt eventually the whole society, and break into fragments an united family, giving a premium to the crime of adultery, and would cause the abandonment and dishonor of the children. But Christ recalled marriage to that holiness and unity which it enjoys in Paradise, and repudiated the law of divorce, granted under the imperfect Mosaic dispensation, on account of the hardness of the hearts of the Hebrew | inviolable fidelity to one another. people. Christ wished to raise up a people of holiness above the level of that of the Jews. The subject was then a very serious one. and by three of the four Evangelists. In the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew: "And there

Paul to Ephesians, v. 26-27. "Who gave came to Him Pharisees tempting Him, and and to obey, till death us do part accordwife for every cause?" Who answering, said give thee my trot ." Then shall the ministo them: Have you not read that he who made man in the beginning, made them male and female? And he said: For this cause a man shall leave father and mother and cleave to That, therefore, which God hath joined togeth- | give herself to a man with the implied coner, let not man separate. They say to Him: Why, dition of remaining with him till he should The learned Doctor, I am sure, will do me then, did Moses command to give a bill of wish to break the marriage tie by adultery,

And I say to you that whoseever shall dismiss his wife, but for fornication, and shall marry another, doth commit adultery; and passion. Had she before her mind that her committeth adultery. His Disciples say unto | repelled the first advances of forbidden love It is not sufficient to consider | Him :- If the case of a man with his wife be | and have remained a faithful wife and a so, it is not expedient to marry. Who said good mother. But the idea of divorce ento them :- "Not all take this word, but they to whom it is given."-Matt. xix., 2-11.

The Jews asked a very important question :

Was it lawful for a man to put away his wife for any cause; for instance, incompatibility of temper, extravagant habits, coldness of manner, dislike to her person, and the like? divorced parents are dishonoured and mis-Christ answered the question that was given erable. How can they love, honour and to Him: if it were lawful to put away a wife for any cause. The question did not involve | introduce her daughters to her second man the breaking of the marriage tie, but and teach them to follow her example, and simply the putting away of the wife for to desert and despise their own father: any cause, no matter how light. The and the high-spirited sons-what are their Pharisees did not ask Christ is it lawful to put away a wife for adultery and to marry another. They all know that it was lawful under the Mosaic dispensation, but them. the Jews were in the habit of putting away their wives, as many of our modern so-called able evils. We are glad to see that the Bishops Christians do, for very little cause. Christ answered them as he answers us at the present day, for he is master and lawgiver. He answered, " Have you not read that He who made man from the beginning made them male and | it not late? Not too late to mend, but they female," etc., ending by saying, "That, therefore, which God hath joined together let not practices of their church. They agree in this man separate." This was a startling doctrine to those accustomed to divorce, and they resented and said: "Why, then, did Moses command to give a bill of divorce and after life following its precepts, and some to put away?" But Christ further insisted on His doctrine, and said: " Moses, on etc. Legitimate wedlock is a marriage be-account of the hardness of your hearts, tween a man and a woman free to contract permitted you to put away your wives, but from the beginning it was not so." Christ then reminds them of the law of markindred, persons already bound by the mar- riage from the beginning, to which condition he recalls matrimony. Christ continues, and will be intolerable. Divorce quoud turam hasays: "I say to you, whoever puts away A child comes utterly helpless into this world. his wife, except for fornication, committeth by the Christian lawso that the innocent party not like the animals, already clothed, and adultery. His word then settles the cause of sending away a wife. It is not lawful for every cause, as the question was, but for the cause fornication, and then lest the Pharisees might conclude that the marriage tie was times put up with private inconveniences for broken by fornication, and the innocent party might marry another, Our Divine Redeemer immediately adds, "That if the husband marry ral contract between man and woman. (2nd.) another he committeth adultery," because his law of society tending to the public good, death As a contract sanctioned and blessed by the religion of Christ. (3rd.) As a contract to other man should marry that woman who was war, and the like. Better for a few to suffer put away he commits adultery, which certainly would not occur if the marriage tie was broken the public good should be impaired. Husband and the man who puts his wife away, even and wife must be reconciled to one another, for fornication, should be marry another, com-This evening, he continued, we will view it mits adultery. Adultery means to have con- parties becoming divorced, and after some nection with another man's wife or another woman's husband. St. Mark and St. Luke ges and return to their first love. Were not in recording this conversation with the Pharisees, do not record the sentence "except for fornication" they simply say, Mark x. 2. And the Pharisees coming to him asked him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife, tempting him (to the 12th) Luke xvi 5 to 18.

The exception, "on account of fornication," falls on the words "send away," and not on the words "marries another." He cannot send away except for fornication, and he cannot marry another, and the woman so sent away cannot marry another. This answer completely confounded the Phaisees. The disciples themselves were astonished at the docpower on earth. Marriage was first instituted | trine, and now appear on the scene. They said by God Himself in Paradise whilst Adam and | in amazement, "If the case of a man with his | titled by the believing husband, otherwise Eve were still in the state of innocence, and wife be so, it is not good to marry, if he have your children should be unclean, but now is, all men are not of your opinion, men will of my bones, and flesh of my flesh; she shall | marry and take their chance; but men who be called woman, because she was taken out have the gift of chastity, preserve it by prayer,

> The question may be reasonably asked. they follow it? We find that they did St. Paul to the Ephesians writes, " For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall adhere to his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh This is a great Sacrament; but speak in Christ and His Church."-Eph.

v. 31-32. And in his Epistle to the Romans, " For the woman that hath a husband, whilst her husband liveth, is bound to the law; but if her husband be dead, she is loosed from the law of her husband."-Rom. vii., 2 And to the Corinthians, "But to them that are married, not I, but the Lord, commandeth that the wife depart not from her husband. And if she depart, that she remain unmarried or be reconciled to her husband;

and let not the husband put away his wife."-1st Corin. vii., 10-11. The Church of Christ from the beginning held this doctrine; none will dispute this. If en into shocking depths of iniquity, and to the Church could yield or interpret the doctrine of Christ in the sense of the Protestants, the Pope would have stretched a point to please royalty. The case of Henry sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water VIII. of England is often misunderstood in the Word of Life; that He might present He wanted the Pope to declare his it to Himself a glorious Church, not having marriage with Catharine of Arragon spot or wrinkle, nor any such thing; but that to have been invalid from the beginning, because she had been the wife of his deceased brother, though married by dispensation. The whole Catholic world knows well enough that the Pope could not dispense with a marriage lawfully contracted and consummated. The Pope preferred to see England lest to the Courch than do an evil thing, for evil cannot be done that good may arise from it. The Pope, as he had no authority to break lawful marriages, did not grant the divorce, and we all know the consequences. According, therefore, to the words of our Divine Lord, those whom God hath joined no man can put asumder, whether he be husband, father, king, or parliament. The prohibition comes from a God man our Redeemer and Law-giver and Judge. Let us look now at divorce in its injurious effect on society. Divorce being supposed in marriage contracts, thus the germ of dissolution or the thin end of the wedge is already set. The man and woman before the altar of God pledge perpetual raith and They say, in the language of the Church of England ritual, "I take you for my wedded wife or husband (as the case may be) to we find the greatest prominence given to it have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, In sickness and in health, to love, cherish saying, Is it lawful for a man to dismiss his | ing to God's holy ordinance, and thereto I ter join their right hands together and say, "Those whom God bath joined to-gether let no man put asunder." Till death do part us, according to God's ordinances, bit of scientific Calvinism, which I know Dr. his wife, and they two shall be one flesh. does not suppose divorce except that which death effects. What woman would

Band Bart Bar.

daughter of his heart conditionally? There is no other passion so strong or so fickle as unrestrained carnal love. Mothers will abandon a loving husband and doating children through this blind and wicked marriage was indissoluble, she would have couraged her, and hence the dreadful fall. It will also encourage cruelty, desertion, even adultery. The woman is ennobled by chaste matrimony. Her children rise up and call her blessed; but let her be di-vorced, she is degraded. The children of obey such parents? How can the mother feelings, on looking at, or thinking of their father and mother? The offspring have their rights, and parents cannot despise

Granting divorce opens the door to innumer and many clergymen of England have set their faces against the abuse, and have decreed not to marry divorced persons as long as their husbands or wives live. Why this now? Is must abandon the long tolerated doctrine and case, however, that the Reformation went too far. The number of cases in the divorce courts in England and in the United States are constantly on the increase, and the cases upon which the claims for divorce rest are becoming more trifling. How will this end? Society will be reduced to the state it was in when Christ came to reform it.

Let us examine a few of the objections against the indissolubility of marriage. If divorce be not granted then the innocent party bitationem, or from bed and board is allowed is not obliged to live with the guilty. But it will be said that it is too hard to expect the innocent party wil remain unmarried. Well. the law is Christ's, not ours. We must somethe public good, and every day we have to make some sacrifices in lieu of the many advantages which we receive from the general inconveniences than enact a law by which and not part, as St. Paul says. We hear of time repudiate their second so-called marriamarriage annulled by Popes? No, but marriages were declared invalid from the beginning on account of some canonical impediment.

We have said Christian marriages cannot be dissolved. Marriages of Pagans can, according to St. Paul, 1st Corinth., vii., 12-10 :- " [for to the rest I speak not the Lord. If any brother have a wife that believeth not, and she consent to dwell with him, let him not put her away. And if any woman have a husband that believeth not, and he consented to dwell with her, let her not put away her husband. For the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the believing wife; and the unbelieving wife is sancthey are holy. But if the unbeliever depart, under bondage in such cases, but God bath called us in peace." When one becomes a Christian and the other will not live peacefully, then the Christain can depart. We come, then, to the conclusion, that no man or power on earth can dissolve a legitimate marriage between two Christians. The words of our Lord are, "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder." No one cailing himself Christain would dare to contradict those words of our Divine Lord. Marriage, his Orace said, could be dissolved only by death; but death may be enacted as the punishment of adultry, and thus indirectly marriages can be dissolved by a process of law. Then followed an exhortation to married people to love and cherish and bear each other's burdens, and for sake of their dear

children to bear and lorbear.

Religious Profession. An interesting spectacle was witnessed at Hogansburg, Franklin County, N. Y., on Saturday morning. It is always interesting. to see young ladies renounce the world and adopt the habit and seclusion of the cloister. On Saturday morning three young ladies in Hogansburg bound themselves to the service of God by vows of purity, chastity and obedience. The order they joined was the order of "Our Lady of Mercy," and there is a fourth vow peculiar to that order which adds devotion to the service of the poor, sick and ignorant. The Rev. Thomas Walsh, Paster of Watertown, was the one chosen to receive the vows of the novices. The Rev. Father Mc-Nally, of Fort Covington, preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion, explaining the yows. The names of the young ladies are: Miss M. E. McHugh, N. Y., in religion Sister Mary of Mercy; Miss E. Scanlan, Norwich, Conn., in religion Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart; and Miss Annie Kieran, of Montreal, in religion Sister Mary of Perpetual Help. In the evening, Miss Maria Simmons, of Malone, N. Y., received the religious habit and white veil. The ceremony was impressive, and those who witnessed it speak of it as calculated to inspire reverence and joy.

Rev. Father Lonergen, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the following ladies, who presided over or assisted at the tables during the late very successful bazaar :--

Mrs. J. P. Cuddy and P. Wright, Mrs. Barry and Miss Hart, Mrs. Welsh and Dwyer, Mrs. C. O'Brien, the Misses Lonergan, McKeown, M. and E. Graham, Purcell and Conlon, the Misses Reed, Carrick, Purcell, Hands and Coyle, the Misses McDonough and O'Neilt. Also, to Messrs. Barry, Gaynor, O'Neil, Cocker, Huff and Rourke, for their active assistance in everything that tended to make the Bazaar succeed.

Thanks are, moreover, given to Miss Byrne for her very costly and beautiful contribution of rich millinery articles from Beaver Hall' Hill. The generous donation would have been acknowledged before this had not the business of closing up the bazaar occupied usto the exclusion of many things which otherwise would have been attended to.

We are certain that St. Patrick will favorwith his protection all those faithful childrenwho manifested their affection for him in contributing to, and working for the Catholic Irish Church of Montreal. When it is built: and dedicated to Almighty God, the Catholic Irish may legitimately rejoice in that He enabled them to do their part towards an enterprize which had but one object, His honor and glory. It will stand a monument to their zeal, self-denial and living faith, when they

the present the contract of

## There Is Hope For Erin.

There is hope for Erin,
White in ten thousand cells,
Where devotion ever dwells,
The meek-faced nuns are telling,
While their hearts with love are swelling,
Ten thousand rosaries for Erin.

There is hope for Erin.
While monk and saintly priest
Offer up the Sacred Feast,
With tenrs and nightly sighing,
For an isle in sorrow lying,
An isle whose music-name is Erin.

There is hops for Erin:
Her sons, to virtue true,
By their holy actions sue
From God the choicest blessing,
From the Sacred Heart caressing
For the Sacred Heart's own isie, Erin.

There is hope for Erin,
While angel-censers wave,
While her saints for mercy crave,
While Virgin-Mother's pleading
Can move the Victim bleeding
On thy altar's sacred stone, Erin.

McGec's Illustrated Weekly, New York, 1876.

#### Firesides Sparks. [From Judy.]

What inn should all hungry lawyers go to? -Why, to Gray's of course. Why is a carpenter like a barber?-Be-

cause he can't get along without shavings. [From Punch.] Dame Nature set a good example to the

generous this Christmas. The trost itself began to give on Boxing-day. As soon as the streets are frozen hard-but not till then, of course—lose no time in taking

the proper steps to have your horses with screw-pegs-against the approaching thaw. New Parlor Maid: "Here's a letter, Ma'am, if you please!" New Mistress: "Pray, Mary are you not accustomed to see letters handed

on a tray?" New Parlor Maid: "Yes, Ma'am. But I didn't know you was!" "Beg pardon, sir, but I've just caught these two young rascals making a slide in front of your door step, and they say as you gave 'em permission." It's quite correct, I did, policeman. The fact is, I expect my mother-in-law

#### [From Fun.] A Mayor's Nest .- The Mansion House.

to luncheon."

At Christmas time pile up your kitchen fire. The range will be grateful.

Why is going to your office every day a betting transaction? Because it is ten to four An actor is not necessarily acting in a friendly spirit when he takes an actor's

A Yankee editor in a financial article, says: "Money is close, but not close enough to reach."

It is a very foolish thing to whisper secrets to your quill; however faithful a servant it may be, very likely it will split.

Said a lady to the famous actor Garrick, "I wish you were taller." "Madam,' replied the wit, "how happy I should be to stand

higher in your estimation!" Giles asserts that the laws are very unjust. A man can poach an egg and there is nothing done about it, but let him try to poach a

chicken-well, just let him try-that is all! "Ah, Augustus, how soothing is nature. See how beautiful these birds look upon the wing!" "Yes-just so, Angelina. But, excuse me, I-I think the wings are on the foundation. Ward then struck at me with

then the operator exclaimed "Oh, that will in fun." I let him up. We walked a short

# Miscellaneous.

He was an old physician, and he was declaiming the other day against the propensity walked on a short distance. The dispute be-which people display for cating unripe fruit coming hotter, he made more determined and vegetables. Said he, "There is not a efforts to strike me. It was then that I fruit or vegetable growing in our gardens that | picked up McCarthy's axe, which he had, | a bulky volume and contains questions and is not best when arrived at maturity, and most of them are positively injurious unless I thought if I attempted to run from him he subject; and their information has been carefully ripe." "I know one thing that ain't so good when it's ripe as 'tis when green," interrupted a little boy, in a very confidential but modest manner. "What's that?" sharply said The blow did not kill him, for I saw his legs the physician, vexed at having his principle move. I ran away a short distance. I did disputed by a mere boy. "A cucumber," replied the lad.

A very ugly and very disagreeable man sat facing Douglas Jerrold at a dinner party, when the latter accidentally broke a glass before the cloth was removed. The plain gentleman, thinking to be smart, said, "What—already, Jerrold! Well, I never break a glass." "I wonder at that," was the reply; "you ought whenever you look into one." Another witty reply of the satirical Jerrold was upon his dropping in to dine at a roadside inn with a friend, when, after quaffing off a glass of ale with no apparent relish, he was asked how he liked it. "Well, it is not right to speak ill of the dead," was the reply.

A "slashing writer" on the Washington Union, who does not glorify the "old times," thus chuckles over what the "Father of his country" did not know: "We don't like to be irreverent, but would like to ask, what did our forefathers know? What, for instance, did George Washington know? He never saw a steamboat; he never saw a fast mailtrain; he never held his ear to a telephone; he never sat for his picture in a photographgallery; he never received a telegraphic despatch; he never sighted a Krupp gun; he never listened to the 'fizz' of an electric pen; he never saw a pretty girl run a sewing-machine; he never saw a self-propelling engine go down the streets to a fire; he never heard of evolution, and he never took laughing-

The Late Lord Ravensworth, or "the Baron," as he was familiarly known, besides being a first-class chess-player and good classical scholar, was a man of no little personal vanity. One cold day in winter, some years back, it is related, having wrapped himself in a fur coat, and the industry assumed prodigious proporhe went to call on some neighbours in Northumberland. He was ushered into the drawing-room and left, as he thought, alone. No sooner was the door closed than he mounted on a chair in front of the mirror over the fireplace, and, after surveying himself with intense satisfaction, gave vent to the ejacula-tion, "Well, a man in fur is a noble animal!" Unfortunately for "the Baron," a lady was seated in the recess of a screen in a corner of the room all the time, and not only witnessed the exhibition, but overheard the soliloquy.

UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The examination of baggage by the United States Customs officer yesterday, preparatory to the leaving of the United States train, afforded considerable amusement to quite a number of persons who were watching its progress. Some Canadians were shipping a lot of home-made quilts evidently with a view of "cornering" the England has a monopoly of the cotton trade, markets on "Uncle Samuel," and when their and where local regulations would forbid any commodities were under examination were serious competition on our part, the people offering out large inducements to the officials, are building cotton mills, and making their offering to present them with a hundred dol- own cloth. Labor is so cheap in India, and lars should they be successful in their search for contraband goods. One in particular, who had taken in too much freight in the shape of "whiskie blanc," gave lusty vent to his indignation because one of the Customs men hap- her, and the cotton trade dies, and the men pened to crack a board of his packing box on | who work in cotton must go to the relief asits removal for examination.

# EXECUTION OF DOWD.

St. Andrew's, N.B., January 14. Dowd got out of bed this morning about six o'clock and dressed. He wore a pair of dark tweed pants and a vest and white shirt. In reply to your correspondent, he said that he had had a good night's rest and felt comfortable, and, he hoped, prepared. On Monday night, about ten o'clock, he bid the jailor's wite good bye. She said, "Tommy, I hope you are prepared; you are going to pay a debt we will all have to do sooner or later.' She was weeping while she spoke. He said: "Mrs. Hall, do not fret, it is nothing; it will soon be over; I don't mind it." Taking her by the hand, he said: "Good bye, God bless

you : I hope I will meet you in Heaven." Father Doyle arrived at the jail at 6.30 a. m. He went directly to the room set apart for his final interview with Dowd, whom he found waiting for him. Father Doyle then administered to him the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. He felt

PERFECTLY BESIGNED TO HIS TERRIBLE FATE,

and longed to meet his God. The service was followed by exhortation and thanksgiving. Dowd then, in a firm hand, signed the petition to the Governor-General which was drawn up at his request, and in which he asserted Mrs. Ward's innocence, and praved that she might be pardoned or the term of her imprisonment lessened. Being now ready,

#### THE MARCH TO THE GALLOWS began. First came the High Sheriff, followed by the condemned man carrying in his hands

a lighted blessed candle, and by his side walked the priest, waving in his hand a crucifix and reciting the Miserere. The jailor walked behind. On ARRIVAL AT THE GALLOWS, he was placed under the beam. He then made a speech, as follows:-" I am much

obliged to the Sheriff and Mr. Hall and his family; they have shown me every kindness, and gratified my every wish. I bid the people of St. Andrew's good-bye. I feel every kindly feeling to the people of St. Andrew's. I wish you all well. God bless you all." He then

KNELT DOWN WITH THE PRIEST, who recited the De Projundis and the Ordo commendations. The jailer then bound his hands and feet, placed the rope round his neck, adjusted the knot, and pulled the black cap over his face. Dowd then said, "Good byc, Mr. Hall." The rope was then cut, he

was jerked up into the air, and died without

a struggle. DOWD'S FINAL CONFESSION was as follows:-The day on which the terrible deed was committed, I accidentally met Ward coming from the meadow, and asked Ward where he was coming from, to which he replied he was coming from haying, but that he would never make any more hay. He asked me where I was coming from. I said, from berrying. To which he replied: "You will never go berrying again." Some words of dispute took place between us in reference to some evil thoughts McCarthy had put in Ward's mind respecting improper relations which he insinuated existed between me and Ward's wife, for which there was no the pitchfork. I evaded the blow he aimed A man was sitting for his photograph. The operator said, "Now, sir, look a kind o' pleasant—smile a little." The man smiled, and said "For God's sake, let me up; I was only then the constant of the said "For God's sake, let me up; I was only never do! It is too wide for the instru-ment."

distance, disputing by the way. He again struck at me with the fork. I again evaded the blow. We got into holds, and tussled again, as before, until he was exhausted. He again begged to be released. We would, when my back was turned, have plunged the fork into me. I gave him one blow on the head and knocked him insensible. not know what I was doing, I was crazed. I stopped, turned back, and struck him two or three blows and finished him. I then hauled the body into the bushes, and covered it with the moss and brush, as it afterwards was found. I buried his hat in the swamp, and went to the river to wash. devil prompted me to drown myself, but then I thought if I did I would be lost for ever. I never went back to where I hid the body until I was taken there. I most solemnly declare, in view of my approaching death, that Mrs. Ward is entirely innocent.

#### The United States the Cause of the Depression in England.

(English Correspondent New York Herald.) Many reasons are assigned-the main reason, the prosperity of the United States. Nothing seems clearer than this, that England

is falling back simply because America is advancing. If you look for the causes of this trouble what do you find? There is the dis-tress in the iron trade. Well, in ten years America has added twelvefold to her iron production. Every ton of ore produced is so much taken from England. We can make iron even in Tennessee and Alabama cheaper than it can be made in England, and as a consequence the export trade of English iron, once the largest item of our imports, is confined to the Atlantic coast. Very soon it will be driven out and we shall be sending our manufactured iron to this market. This makes an immense chasm in the profits of English labor. There is no distress in the cotton trade. Not long since England had a virtual monopoly of cotton manufacture. She purchased our raw cotton and sent it back to us in cloth. tions. She had a market in India and China. I am afraid even to hazard a guess as to the amount of money England has made in the last half century out of her cotton trade with India, China and the United States. What do you see now? The United States makes her own cotton into cloth and begins to supply England. In China our cloths are so much better than the English that we are taking the market. I hear of some English mills imitating our American trade marks so as to secure a Chinese market. I read warning articles in the newspapers, telling cotton manufacturers that unless they stop cheating the Chinese by putting too much sizing in their cotton cloths, they will lose their whole trade, the Chinaman being a thoughtful, prudent person, and not caring to buy his sizing by the yard. In India, where England has a monopoly of the cotton trade, cotton grows there in such profusion, that this competition must be effective. So you see that three great markets in which England

sociations and crave bread and meat.

## Poultry Notes.

Steaming is preferable to boiling for tough

Remove the threads before sending roast fowl to the table.

In winter kill poultry three days to a week before cooking.

Poultry and game are less nutritious, but more digestible than any other meats. Singe with alcohol instead of paper-a tea-spooful is sufficient for either a turkey or

a chicken. Remember, most of the skill of roasting poultry in the best manner depends upon bast-

ing faithfully. To give roast birds a frothy appearance, dredge, just before they are done, with flour

and baste liberally with melted butter. When onions are added to stuffing, chop them so fine that in eating the mixture one does not detect their presence by biting into a

piece. Ladies doing their own marketing will do well to remember that young poultry may be told by the tip of the breast bone being soft and easily bent between the fingers, and when fresh by its bright full eye, pliant feet and soft,

To boil eggs properly, place them in a dish having a close cover ; pour over boiling water ; cover and set away from the fire for ten to fifteen minutes. Eggs cooked in this way are more delicate and digestible than when allowed to boil in the old way. The heat of the water cooks them slowly to a jelly-like consitency, leaving the yolk harder than the white.

Poultry requires a skilful carver. The requisites are grace of manner, case in the performance, a sharp knife of medium size, a perfect knowledge of the position of the joints and the most complete mode of dissecting. Etiquette teaches us that the carver retains his seat while carving, managing his hands and elbows artistically, etc.

To bone a Turkey or Fowl-Cut through the skin down to the centre of the back; raise the flesh carefully on either side until the sockets of the wings and thighs are reached; next disjoint and bone, after which the whole of the body may be easily separated from the ilesh and taken out entirely, only the neck bones and merry-thought remaining. The fowl may be restored to its original form with a dressing of bread or forcement, or the legs and wings may be drawn inside the body and the fowl, first flattened on a table, covered with a tape. If necessary steam before roasting. To be eaten cold.

Purchasing Fowls-The following advice for selecting fowls will be read with interest by very many :- If a hen's spurs are hard and the scales of the legs are rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head corroborates your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are loose, glossy, and flesh colored; whatever the color may be, the claws are tender and short, the nails sharp, the under bill soft, and the comb thin and smooth. An old turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosities on the soles of the feet, and long claws; a young one the reverse of all these marks. When the the reverse of all these marks. the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey cock has a long tutt or beard; a young one but a sprouting one, and when they are off the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattle of the neck, and the clastic shoot upon the neck.

# Colonial Timber.

[London Correspondent Globe]

A blue book has been presented to Parliament on the subject of colonial timber. It is fully analysed. In regard to your quarter of the world it appears that Quebec is the only Province of the Dominion in which steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of bush fires, and even such measures as have been adopted there are inadequate. Attention is called, too, to the want of providence in Canada in making no provision for the enormous annual consumption of timber by the replanting of cleared areas. The exports of timber to the United Kingdom from the Dominion for five years ended 1876, are put down at £24,-633.226; while in the same period the exports of grain amounted to £16,536,983 only.

# The American Iron Trade.

[New York Herald.]

The old year, take it all in all, was a more active and more prosperous year for the American iron trade than either 1876 or 1877. There was improvement in the demand for all iron and steel products, and prices, although not satisfactory, were well maintained, except in the case of pig iron. This branch-of the trade has had a hard struggle, and many furnaces have been run without profit. The new year opens with the promise of a still more active and more prosperous business for our iron and steel manufactures than the old year gave to them. Business is in fewer hands, and the home competition cannot be so desperate as it has been. Foreign competition for the present is not to be dreaded. Prices, it is hoped, are at last at the lowest point to which they can possibly fall, while the unmistakable and undeniable revival of general prosperity throughout the country gives every assurance of the continuance of the increased demand for iron and steel which characterized the old year.

#### CANADA FROM AN ENGLISHMAN'S STANDPOINT.

Toronto and Moutreal. The special correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph of December 27th and 28th, thus speaks of Toronto and Montreal as fol-

Toronto fully justified its claim to premier rank in Canada. To me it appeared that while Montreal boasts more stately and important public edifices, the signs of wealth which it exhibited were by no no means so abundant as those to be found at Toronto. For no sooner was the business portion of the town quitted than we were in the midst of such superb suburban residences that we might well have imagined ourselves within the precincts of a Continental capital. Tastefully built detached houses, each standing in its own grounds were too numerous to be counted; road after road, lined on either side by these villas and cottages, were passed in the drive, and several hours failed to exhaust the avenues and streets which thus presented themselves for inspection. Nor was all this prosperity hollow and deceptive; on the contrary, although the times are admittedly bad in comparison with former years, I learnt that Toronto was still thriving; that its merchants and landowners were doing well; and that, though they might complain of a certain lethargy in trade, there was far more actual wealth in til no more scum rises; when the quinces their hands than in those of their brethren in have boiled up once in the syrup remove

# Household Hints.

To CLEAN PAINTED WALLS .- Use oxgall fluid.

TO KEEP HINGES FROM CREAKING .- Rub them with soap.

To KEEP MILK SWEET .-- Put in a spoonful of grated horseradish.

RANCID BUTTER.-Rancid butter may be sweetened by being washed in lime water.

TO PREVENT MOLD ON BLACK INK .- Cloves in black ink will prevent mold from collecting on it.

GREASY SILK RIBBON .- Rub magnesia or French chalk on greasy silk ribbon, hold near fire, and brush off grease.

STAINS IN LIGHT GOODS .- Chloroform is very useful in removing great stains from light silk and poplin. French chalk is also very good.

To CLEAN BLACK CASHMERE.-Wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in blueing water—very blue—and iron while damp. It will look equal to new.

To RESTORE COLORS, ETC .- Hartshorn will estore the color of woolen garments without injury. Turpentine removes grease or paint from cloth-apply till paint can be scraped

To CLEAN BLACK LACE.—Squeeze softly and often in skimmed milk; when it seems clean put it in clean skimmed milk, squeeze again, lay it on sheets of stiff paper, draw out scollops and edges with finger, cover with stiff paper and a heavy weight.

PEELING POTATOES .- All the starch in potatoes is found very near the surface; the heart contains but little nutriment. Ignorance of this fact may form a plausible excuse for those who cut off thick parings, but none to those who know better. Circulate the injunction, pare thin the potato skin."

To Remove Ink .- The following methods are said to be infallible: "To extract ink from cotton, silk and woolen goods, saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine, and let it remain several hours; then rub it between the hands. It will crumble away without injury to the color or the texture of the article. extract ink from linen, dip the stained part in hot tallow; when cool, wash the garment in soapsuds, and the ink will disappear."

#### Domestic. FOR BURNS.

Strong, fresh, clear lime water mixed with as much linseed oil as it will cut; shake the bottle before applying; wrap the burn with cotton wadding saturated with the lotion: wet as often as it appears dry, without removing the cotton from the burn for nine days, when new skin will probably have formed.

#### LAMP CEMENT.

Where the tops of lamps have become loosened, it is not an easy job to mend them, and many have been disappointed in attempting to cement them on by the use of plaster-of-Paris. It is said that by boiling three parts of resin with one part of caustic soda and five parts of water, and mixing with one-half its weight of plaster-of-Paris, one will make a cement which is not permeable by petroleum. It sets firmly in a short time, and is not a good conductor of heat.

PICKLED TONGUE.

For one dozen tongues make a strong brine sufficient to cover, add one teaspoon pulverized saltpetre and a half pound sugar, keep a weight on them so that they may be covered with brine. Let them remain two weeks, then hang up to dry or smoke if you like.

TO CEMENT BROKEN CHINA.

Beat lime into the most impalpable powder; sift it through fine muslin; then tie some into a thin muslin, put on the edges of the broken china some white of egg, then dust some lime quickly on the same, and unite them exactly.

A FRUIT CAKE.

A lady says the following is good, and she enows it :- One pound brown sugar, one pound browned flour, three pounds seedless raisins, two pounds currants, one pound citron, threefourths pound butter, one cun molasses, two teaspoons mace, two of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of black pepper, one nutmeg, one teaspoon soda, twelve eggs, one-half cup currant jelly melted in one-half cup hot water. This cake will keep for years.

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.

Fresh air and a glass of spring water are thought of with delight: and yet the latter has killed in an hour, and the former has caused weeks and months of sickness and suffering. They are only good in their places both being dangerous to one who is in a profuse perspiration.

# Useful Receipts.

SCOTCH BROTH .- Remove the fat from a gal-Ion of meat broth: that in which any meat, either salt or fresh, has been cooked will answer. Mix half a teacupful of oatmeal into a smooth paste with a little of the liquor and add to it a small onion chopped fine. When the broth is boiling, stir in the paste; season to taste with pepper and salt boiled for twenty minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent lumping and

PARSNIP FRITTERS .- Boil six medium sized parsnips until tender, then mash them smooth with a lump of butter and pepper and salt to Add two beaten eggs, three even tablespoonfuls of flour, and half a cupful of sweet milk. Heat some nice drippings and a little butter in a frying-pan and drop the mixture by teaspoonfuls into the hot fat. When nicely browned on both sides, lay them on whitish brown paper folded in a plate, and set them for five minutes in the oven, then serve on a hot dish in which is laid a folded napkin, and garnish with curled parsley.

OYSTER SAUCE .- Put two dozen oysters with their liquor into a saucepan and place it on the fire. Bring it to a full boil, remove immediately and drain off the liquor. Put an ounce of butter into a saucepan and when it melts stir in half an ounce of flour: when smooth add by degrees the oyster liquor, and stir until the mixture is thick and smooth, then put in two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream aud season to taste with pepper and salt. Cut each oyster into four pieces (removing the hard portions) and stir them into the sauce; when well heated and ready to be served set the saucepan off the fire and add a few drops of lemon juice. Do not cook after this as it will be liable to curdle.

QUINCE PRESERVES .- Pare and quarter the quinces, and reserve the skins, cores and imperfect pieces for jelly and marmalade. Allow three quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit. Boil the quarters in just enough clear water to cover them, until they can be easily pierced with a straw then remove them directly from the water to the hot syrup, which should be ready clarified in another kettle. To prepare the syrup, allow a teacupful of cold water to every pound of sugar and the white of a beaten egg added with each quart of water. Boil and skim unthem to the jars and seal tightly.

# AGRICULTURAL.

Hints for the Farm.

Seeps .- Overhaul the stock; if in doubt as to the vitality of any, there is time to test them by sowing in a pot or box of earth in a warm room.

KEEP OUT THE COLD .- The old-fashioned method of banking up the house is not the best one. It is better to have double windows in the cellar, and the cellar wall properly pointed. If this has not yet been done, it may yet be on a warm day.

A curry comb or card and brush freely used will help to keep the cows, calves, and other cattle, as well as horses, in good health and comfort. If there is doubt about this, a short trial will convince any one that the practice is a profitable one.

A barrel of plaster should be kept in a handy place in every stable and manure cel-Where this is used constantly, there lar. will be freedom from the usual strong odor of stables and fermenting manures and a saving of valuable material which would otherwise

TAKE CARE OF THE ASHES .- Many fires occur through careless disposal of ashes. The ashhouse should be at a safe distance from any other buildings. A safe way is to keep the ashes in an iron can or holder until cool and then throw them into the box or receptacle provided for them. Wood askes are too valuable to waste and coal ashes make an excellent absorbent in the earth closet and are very good for making hard footpaths.

CARE OF PRODUCE.—Up to the middle of December, the problem has been, not to protect our crops from the frost, but to keep them dormant. In such mild weather, the nights are appreciably cooler, and the root cellar should be left open at night and be closed during the day. Roots and celery in trenches should have only sufficient covering to keep off the sun, and it would be better if this were done by means of boards raised sufficiently to allow the air to circulate beneath them.

Swine.—Pork is lower than for many years past. There have been about 10,000,000 pigs marketed within twelve months. That this vast number should have been disposed of at any price is an extraordinary fact. It proves that the market is practically unlimited, if the price is low enough. The aim must be to provide pork as cheaply as possible. The way to do this, is to keep only the best, and have pigs heavy enough for pork, without wintering them over. A pig of the best breeds may be made to weigh 300 pounds within a year. Only such pigs will pay at present, and poor stock won't pay at all.

#### Concerning House Plants.

The best temperature for house plants is from 48 degrees at night to 70 degrees during the day.

Water thoroughly, but not too often. Give air on every warm, sunny day.

Shower all smooth leaved plants frequently. Wash the leaves of English ivy with clean, cold water and a sponge—nothing else. In giving liquid manure-a heaping tablespoonful stirred into a water pail full of water

is enough. Fix up all plants neatly. Clip off all dead or dying leaves.

The oleander, calla lily and hydrangea may have water standing in the saucers under the nots.

Vines should be watered more frequently then other plants.

To kill green fly or plant louse-smoke the lants with tobacco.

Very weak lime water will kill worms in the pots. Red spiders may be gotten rid of by fre-

quently wetting the foliage and keeping the atmosphere moist. A pinch of flour of sulphur, sprinkled now and then on the leaves, will keep off mildew. Don't forget to send your flowers to your

sick neighbors. They do a world of good, and your plants thrive all the better for having the blossoms picked. Teach the children to take an interest in the plants. It is a good plan to name a plant

for eech boy and girl of the family. If your plants should at any time get nipped with frost, shower them with very cold water, and keep them in the shade a day or two.

Furnace heat is the worst for plants, and that from a wood stove the best. Keep the air moist—a pan of water kept on the stove, or a damp towel hung on the regis-

ter, will do this. If you want your plants to bloom well in winter, don't let them bloom in summer. All plants need rest after blooming-set them away in the shade.

Use water of the same temperature as the

A few drops of ammonia added to a pail of water, and applied once a week, will prevent the earth in the pots from getting sour.

The mealy-bug, which looks like little more than arbit of dirt, must, like the scaly-bug, be removed by hand-picking.
Guscias and heliottopes should be repotted as soon as the roots touch the sides of the

pots. Don't be discouraged at one failure; but keep trying, until your windows are a living protest against frost and snow, and your room a bower of living green, that will never let the memory of summer days go out of your heart.

> How Farmers Lose Money. [From Colman's Rural World.]

By not taking one or more papers. Keeping no account of farm operations, paying no attention to the maxim that "a stitch in time saves nine," in regard to sowing grain or planting seed at the proper time.

Leaving reapers, cultivators, plows, etc., unsheltered from the rain and the heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way annually than most persons would be willing to be-

Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. By repairing broken implements at the proper times many dollars may be saved-a proof of the assertion that time is money.

Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery because, in the words of the vendor, the articles are very cheap.

Disbelieving the principle of rotation of crops, before making a single experiment.

Allowing fences to remain unprepared until strange cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain fields, or browsing on the

Planting fruit trees without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

# Special Notice.

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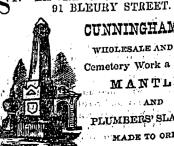
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July 21

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Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully, would be free to cluzens of one executed, and delivered according to instructions purposes, including wrecking free of charge.

14-gy our further legislation.

Canadian Items. Diphtheria is playing dreadful havoc in some

parts of New Brunswick. Three hundred and eleven convictions were

made in Peterboro' last year. The first shell oysters ever received in Mani toba arrived at Winnipeg the other day.

The St. John, N. R., Globe publishes marriage engagements, with the age of the parties.

A company with a capital of about \$100,-000 proposes to erect a mill in Coaticook, Quebec.

Father John Macdonald, of Glengarry aged 97 years, is said to have been a total abstainer all

Bishop O'Brien confirmed about 100 children at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Belleville, on Thursday last.

The finances of the County of Prince Edward are in such a satisfactory state that there is a each balance of about \$2,000 with which to com

There are two Lawsons, editors of papers in Charlottetown, P. E. I. One edits the Presbyterian and the other the Patriot. The former is known as "Lawson the Saint," and the latter as Lawson the Sinner."

#### The Light of the Future.

Professor Morton says the light of the future is to be not electric, but phosphorescent. A cheap compound of time and sulphur has the property of absorbing light by day and giving it out by night. All that is necessary to be done to enjoy this light is to apply the wash to the inside walls of houses, or the outside either, for that matter, and when darkness comes on they will send out a soft radiance sufficient for all demands.

### Wolves in Lorraine.

The neighbourhood of Metz is again plagued with the unpleasant apparition of wolves About fifty of these dangerous brutes have been killed since the incorporation with Germany, but each winter they descend and commit ravages. The hunting gentry on the French frontier on patriotic grounds refuse to associate themselves with the Germans. In a common campaign against the wolves. So long as the temper prevails the total extermination of the wolf, or of the other plague of Lorraine, the wild boar, is not likely to be

#### Coal Armor.

Coal-armor is the newest idea among English naval constructors. A coal-bunker, eight or ten feet wide, filled with coal, has been found to resist the projectiles of the 4! ton-gun (nearly seven inch bore), even when fired under conditions most favourable for penetration, and experiments have been tried by exploding shells with increased bursting charges in the coal without setting it on fire. For converted merchants steamers and vessels where the greater part of the machinery is placed above the water-line these bunkers are likely to be employed.

#### Gold in Quebec. (Quebec Chronicie.)

Says a recent number of the Quebec Chronicle:- "Yesterday afternoon our reporter was shown a nugget of pure gold, found on 25th November, in the claim of Messrs, St. Onge, Inthe neighbourhood of the gold mining works recently abandoned by Messrs. Lockwood & Co., on the Chaudiere, up to Ottawa. The nugget, which was found embedded in the rand of a creek, is thirty-three ounces in weight, and is valued at \$580. Messrs, St. Onge are very proud of the find, and claim that they are the first to prove that gold mining can be made profitable Canada. Special machines and furnaces were in the Province of Quebec. They intend to enter on extensive operations next summer. They have been offered \$500 for the nugget in question. Col. Strange and the military authorities. The on account of its value as a specimen, and re-

# English Sparrows in Quebec.

fused the offer.

These little birds, who have been among us for can be made in England or the United States. some time, have recently had a good deal to con- | The knowledge of this is peculiarly gratifying at tend with in our inhospitable climate, their supplies having to some extent been suddenly cut ! off by the heavy snow falls. They seem, how- out any protection, be used on the making ever, to get along nicely, and to increase in of these superior articles for which it is espenumbers. Large crowds of them are always cially fitted. visible about the archbishop's palace, the basilies, and in the square and gardens of the seminary, attracted, no doubt, by the kind care bestowed on them by the clergy. The little birds had a monster meeting yesterday afternoon, the top of the basillea and adjoining telegraph wires being literally crowded with them, congregated together in rows. What the object of the convention was has not transpired, but they undoubtedly passed unanimous votes of thanks to the kind friends who so liberally supplied them with food, and otherwise assisted them through our rigorous Canadian winter.

#### Wheat in Manitoba. (Scottish American.)

The evidence accumulates every year that Manitoba will ultimately become one of the first

wheat-growing countries on this continent. The crops grown in the Red River Valley last year amount to about three million bushels, while the land broken and ready for crops next spring is over three hundred thousand acres, and should produce upwards of five million bushels of wheat. There are some remarkably large and flourishing farms in the province. At one of these, 8,500 acres in extent, 42,000 bushels of wheat and 9,0.0 bushels of cereals were harvested last season, the machinery used comprising forty ploughs, sixteen seeders, forty harrows, sixteen harvesters, three steam threshers, and three portable engines. Another farm containing 6,000 acres is ready to be sown with wheat next spring. The largest farm in the valley contains 33,000 acres, having a frontage of four miles on Red River. Over 4,000 acres were in crop last year and produced 100,000 bushels of cereals, two thousand bushels of potatoes, and twelve hundred tons of hay.

# Important—If Not Political.

We are so suspicious of everybody and every thing being used for either side in politics that we doubt everything that comes from a party ournal. However, the following looks genuine. It is from the London (Ont.) Free Press:-

"Mr. Bentty, of the Lake Superior line of steam ships, is in Ottawa to represent to the Government the inconvenience and loss suffered by Canadian vessel owners, owing to the American wrecking vessels being excluded from Canadian waters. Last senson the firm lost \$20,000 and and the profits of two trips, owing to the running ashore of their steamer "Quebec" on Lake Huror, and the fact that it took four days for Canadian wreckers to come to their assistance, while American wreckers could have been obtained in five hours. The United States Government passed an act last session empowering the President to throw open the waters of inland navigation to the Canadian wrecking companies when he was satisfied the Canadian Government would reciprocate; but up to the present time no definite step has been taken. There are doubts as to the interpretation of the International Treaty, which, it appears, applies to coasting trade only. In such case inland navigation would be free to citizens of both countries for all purposes, including wrecking companies, withnavigation.

### Realth Hints.

Half a cranberry bound on a corn will soon kill it.

Three drops of carbolic acid in a tablespoonful of water, applied to a corn a few times will cure

To remove specks of dirt from the eye, immerse the eye in cool water, then wink and roll the eyeball until the desired result is accomplished.

To remove pin-worms in the face, place over the black spot the hollow end of a watchkey, and press firmly. This forces the foreign substance out, so that it may be brushed off, and is a cure. is a cure.

The British Royal Society has made researches extending over a period of more than two hundred years, and failed to discover a single case of sudden change in the color of the human hair. This spoils whole pages of poems, novels and nowsoaner items. iewspaper items.

A good salve for burns, bruises, etc., can be made by taking very strong lime-water and lard; boil for some time; pour off water; add more lime-water; boil again till very strong of lime; some linseed oil would be a good addition to! tion to it.

In performing honsework, the hands are frequently put into both hot and cold water. To prevent unpleasant effects upon the skin, use a few drops of glycerine frequently in wiping the hands, and it will restore the soft, natural texture to the skin.

THE SLEEP OF CHILDREN.—The Herald of Heal h cautions parents not to allow their children to be waked up in the morning. Let nature wake them, she will not do it prematurely. Take care that they go to bed at an early hour—let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast.

#### A WAR AT THE CAPE. Men Wanted.

It is said that military operations at the Cape are much impeded by the want of men. Lord Chelmsford (who by the bye has come into the title since he has been "to the front" and who was not aware of his elevation to the peerage until some time after the decease of the distinguished ex-Lord Chancellor,) sent home a re quisition for ten thousand men and a regiment of cavalry, in excess of the seven regiments already under his command. He will receive, however, 2,200 infantry only.

#### "Dead Beats."

(Linsday Post.) The Perth Courier has been publishing a list of "dead heats" that had favoured it with their 'patronage," and are not honest enough to pay. We quote a couple of samples to express our approval of the idea and to suggest that our exchanges in South Ontario copy the first paragraph, and that our subscribers in Michigan look

out for the second :-"R. A. SKIRVING, Columbus, Ont. We know nothing about this individual but that he left Columbus, leaving three years' subscription unpaid. Think he was a factory hand,

"T. H. McCAFFREY, Evart, Mich. This party is a Canadian-Yankee, who showed his natural bent by defrauding us out of five or six years' subscription. He came from this neighbourhood."

We have some "hard cases" we are inclined to deal with in the above way-a few in town Of course no honest man-who has simply neglected raying up or who by misfortune has been unable, would be dealt with in this

#### SATISFACTORY. The "Globe" on Eative Industry.

Messrs, Gilbert, of Montreal, have successfully converted one of the smooth-bore 32-pound cannons of 1895 into a 61-pound rifled Palliser gun. The old piece was bored out to the calibre required for the insertion of the rifled tube, which was made in Montreal from an excellent quality of "Siemens" iron, manufactured by the Londonderry, N. S., Steel Company of constructed by the Messrs. Gilbert for the work. which was performed to the entire satisfaction of firm is now prepared to convert any or all of the 490 smooth-hore guns now in Canada into tubelined rifled guns, and it is stated that they are, moreover, ready to manufacture new coil guns in to 9-inch bore as cheaply and as well as they we have a native iron so good that it can, with-

# Will Queen Victoria Abdicate?

[London Correspondence of the Liverpool Post.] I have just received a piece of news which I should have been inclined to treat with incredulity, if I had not obtained it from a quarter worthy of high consideration. I am informed that on the assembling of Parliament in February an intimation will be made in both houses that, in consequence of her recent bereavement, and from other considerations, also of a personal nature, the Queen has decided to relinquish the reins of power in favor of the Prince of Wales as Prince Regent. Of course, I give you this extraordinary intelligence for what it is worth. I may, however, be permitted to remind you that there have already been Regents at the head of the English realm, and, although we should all deplore the day that witnessed the abnegation by the Queen of that power which she has wielded with such singular wisdom, yet it would be impossible, at the same time, not to feel that in being transferred to the Prince of Wales the sovereignty had passed into hands already familiarized with the exercise of royal and national duties.

#### Gas-Lit Buoys. (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

That the buoys which mark channels and vrecks are sometimes destroyed or displaced by vessels running along the coast on dark nights is well known. After two trials of lighted buoys, therefore, the Trinity Board have resolved upon sending a buoy, of which the lantern can be kept continuously burning, to a station off Dundee. The first of these trials took place in Augustlast, at the Trinity Wharf, when the light lasted uninterruptedly for twenty-eight days. - Water was pumped upon it from a steam engine, to see what would be the effect of the shock and drenching, and no harm was done. The buoy was then sent down to the Nore, and there burned steadily for twenty-four days. The same buoy has now left London for its appointed place near Dundee. Provision has been made for keeping it alight without any interference for

thirty-four days. This is a modification of what is known as Pintsch's compressed gas system, which was first brought out in Germany. It is proposed to make the buoy itself the recipient for containing the compressed gas, with its regulations (which is one of the most important points of the invention), and the lantern at the top of a short conducting tube. A buoy of ordinary size will burn about three months night and day with only one filling, and the light is visible at a distance of about four miles. There is, however, in existence, an electric lighting apparatus which might be employed, so that the light could be extinguished at sunrise and restored at night, giving, of course, a much longer duration to the working of the buoy. It will be interesting to see the result of the experiment, as the success of the scheme would have been to

## NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO

NATUBALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

BED-BUG SPIDERS—Parhaps there are not very many aware of the great utility of at least one species of the common house spider as a destroyer of bed-bugs. I tried all possible means to exterminate them, but seemingly without effect, as they had got into the walls and extended to different rooms. One day I noticed what I thought to be a very large bed-bug carryling off a very small spider of half its size. This I was determined to prevent, and went with a small piece of stick to separate and kill the former. They first ran very lively along the floor in opposite directions, but to my great surprise I saw the little spider wheel around, pursue, seize, and bear off the bug in triumph with great case. A further search revealed one day a spider's web in which hung about half a dozen dead bugs like carcasses in a butcher's stall, for the spider, who generally depends on his net for securing its prey, had apparently on this occasion left it for so previous a morsel. I forthwith gave directions that no spider's web was to be brushed down for a time, much preferring the remedy in this case to the bugs: and whether it was that the spiders had the best of them I cannot say, but the result was that in a little while they became totally extinct. There is another species of the spider numerous but very seldom seen, which does not make webs, but pounces on its prey, and lives in crevices. It is harmless, one of the least repugnant looking, but one of seen, when does not make week, out pounces on its prey, and lives in crevices. It is harmless, one of the least repugnant looking, but one of the most extraordinarily active little customers in the insect creation. If it were found that "bug" was "venison" to that spider, and it could be introduced into houses, the former might make their wills make their wills.

be introduced into houses, the former might make their wills.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE WITH A BARBOON.—Mr. John Pringle, of Kantam, went a little time back in search of a stray sheep, taking his double barrelled shot gun with him. While elimbing a mountain hesuddenly came upon five full-grown male baboons, and thoughtlessly fired and disabled one of the number, the others beating a retreat. Pringle then went up to the disabled animal in order to put it out of misery, when two of the others made a rush to the wounded comrade's assistance. Pringle saw them coming when only twenty yards off, and fired the remaining barrel, in his hurry missing both but scaring one of them away. But the other made for his human antagonist, and sprang upon him, gripping him by the shoulder with one of his nands and holding his wrist with the other. In a jitty the animal had forn off Pringle's upper clothing, and was gnawing at his throat, which was fortunately protected by several folds of a silk handkerchief, but the animal's teeth being very long prevented him from opening his mouth wide enough toget a good hold. A struggle ensued, but Pringle could not get rid of his assaltant until he (Pringle) tripped and fell on his side, when, as he lay, he caught the baboon by the throat with his right hand and succeeded in getting him under. He then selzed a stone and battered the animal's head until life was extinct. Fortumbely for him the remaining three held aloof, or the consequences might have been very serious. Mr. Pringle, who is a strong and active man, standing some inches over six feet in his stockings, says he has had several times to struggle hard with strong men, but he never had a tougher job than to master that baboon. had a tougher job than to master that baboon.

#### General News.

-Charleston has abolished her heavy license fee for commercial travellers.

-Alabama clears \$30,000 by hiring out her convicts, and keeps only a few in the penitentiaries.

-A Scotch baronet, Sir Hugh Pollok, has been sued by his housemaid for breach of promise. Damages were laid at \$8,500, but the case was ultimately compromised for \$800 and expenses.

-Having secured an ever-increasing market for their horse flesh, Kentucky breeders have decided to go into the horse-raising business on a larger scale than ever. Kentucky borses now stand very high in the estimation of connoisseurs in England.

-There are now in this country 10 Roman Catholic Archbishops and 55 Bishops, against of the former and 27 of the latter in 1850. The number of priests was then 1,800 and of churches 1,073; while there are now 5.634 priests and 5,548 churches. The colleges have increased from 17 to 74, and the Roman Catholic population has doubted.

-The Danes, to a man or woman, cherish a personal dislike for Prince Bismarck, and, wherever they are met travelling, one is sure to hear from them a full account of the Prince's "brutal doings" in Denmark in 1864. On his side the Prince never fails, when an opportunity occurs, to abuse the Danes, and

-An attack by wolves in the streets of an American village is an unusual occurrence, but it was the experience of Mr. Miner of Joselyn, Minn. Five of these animals sprang at his horse and tried to get into his wagon, but his dog coming up diverted the attention of the animals, who immediately seized and devoured him. His wife and three children, who were with him, at length brought assistance by their incessant shouting.

-It is a great misfortune in Egypt if the Nile does not rise to a certain point, and it is almost as great a one if, as has happened this year, it rises above that point. The river nowadays overflows much more than formerly, in consequence of the deposits which in certain parts have filled in the cavities of the bed. At the first cataract of Asouan the bed remains at the original depth, but in the Delta it has risen considerably in the past century. Between 1820 and 1840 the greatest height attained by the water was only twenty-four pies; but in 1874 it was twenty-six and a half.

Ladies' Fashions. We are actually on our way back to the rinolines and hoops of other days; but as there is very little furore about this revulsion of fashion, the change is being introduced very gradually in the form of small panniers on the hips, which, if made of very thick handsome brocade or satin, look tolerably well; but in soft clinging materials the desired effect is lost. There never was so much brilliant plumage

used for trimmings, the tips of many of the feathers, especially cocks' plumes, being dipped in gold. The new cashmere embroidery, which costs as much as eighty or ninety francs a yard, is much liked. Artificial flowers are in great demand, and the making of them has proved quite a remunerative occupation for many ladies. Small bouquets for the side of the dress are considered indispensable in the eyes of most dressmakers, and no wonder, for they charge about ten francs for one rese. The winter cloaks are worn shape, very becoming to the figure. The there are white striped velvet casaques, very long, fastened down one side, and trimmed with otter fur and gold braid. The bonnets are made of rather broad ribbon, are placed very far back, and can be tied, with a bow of one loop, close to the ear, as so many persons object to them under the chin. The newest looking snake running down the leg, and eyes-on the centre of the instep; in fact off with a band of Astrakan fur. The upper part of many boots is composed of the finest velvet, or satin of the same color as the costume.

The Princess Louise draws, sculptures, designs lace and attends to charitable work with girl who spends her time in the whirl of equal vigor.

## Exportation.

(Ottawa Free Press.) Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 1243 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 62,461 sheep, and 1798 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain via Canadian and United States ports during the year 1878. The importations in 1877 were 6412 cattle, 6225 sheep, 373 pigs, and 298 horses; and in 1876, 2767 cattle 2607 sheep, and 352 horses. It was anticipated that a large number of Canadian sheep would be shipped to Great Britain this year. as 159,573 were exported from the Province of Ontario alone to the United States in 1877 where they are subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

## Society in Canada.

(Vanity Fair.) Vanity Fair says some severe things about

Canadian society. Of Ottawa, it says:-

Society is composed of poorly-salaried civil servants and their families, plus some few lum- to exercise great influence. bermen, who have lately suffered severely from their engagement in a business which has more than any other succumbed to the prevailing depression. If the Princess devotes any of her time to the organization of charity, the superintendence of hospitals, and the practice of that benevolence which is one of her characteristic attributes, she may find objects on which to exercise it. Her husband's Ministers are mostly self-made men, who have neither the ambition nor the knowledge required to cut a figure in society. The members of the Legislature, when in session, will dine at Government House in battalions, paying close attention to their plates, and blushing uncomfortably if any attempt is made to draw them out. There are, of course, exceptions: but the Princess cannot expect a lively time at Ottawa, and the points of interest in the immediate neighbourhood may be exhausted in

Vanity Fair, and many men who will think that the idea of a "Cabinet Ministers" mother having followed the reputable calling of comfortable circumstances. The wedding washing dirty linen," is not a friendly way of putting the case.

The admission or exclusion of persons from the receptions and levees held at Rideau Hall, where twelve years ago Lord Lorne was the guest of Lord Monck, will be another source of difficulty. Lord Dufferin treated black and white sheep alike, and his fold might have been deprived of some of its chief occupants if he had been more particular. In Canada it is dangerous to inquire about a man's own antecedents as it is risky to question in general conversation the appropriateness of a Cabinet Minister's mother having followed the respectable calling of washing dirty linen.

#### Princess Louise.

A newspaper correspondent, writing from Ottawa, says

I know all your young ladies are dying to icar about the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess. Have I seen the Princess? Yes, and no. I have seen her in the street; but, I will tell you something of her habits, but you must understand that in doing this I tell you only what is generally known in Ottawa. exercise. She may be seen in the dull gray mornings, of which we have had so many vigorously walking in the romantic neighborstout English walking boots, in which she in bad weather, pick their way as tenderly as Symes' marriage the hired man noticed if they were walking on eggs. I met her symptoms of insanity on him, for he gave his last Sunday, at about four o'clock, near the instructions regarding the work around the Chaudiere.

I must tell you that Rideau Hall is about a mile and a half from Parliament Buildings, committed suicide by drowning, while laborand the Chandiere Falls are but a mile fur- | ing under a fit of temporary insanity. ther west. She was walking with His Excellency, Lady Sophia MacNamara-recollect that she is Lady Sophia, not Lady MucNamara, and the A. D. C. The Princess was dressed in black, over which she wore a long grey ulster; her head was wrapped in a grey cloud, and she carried a small cane-she always appears in the streets with a cane. You ask why she carries a cane. I don't know; but I suppose she is guided by the good common sense, which tells her that such an anpendage is useful on slippery streets, and that the extension of the muscles of the chest Abnakis hold their own in New Brunswick; is promoted by the swinging of the arms, which the use of the cane promote.

You may be certain that there is some simple, sensible reason for it. I know ladies who would think themselves degraded by wearing heavy walking boots-boots fit to keep out the wet, and with which muddy, slushy roads might be traversed with impunity. She delights in them, and is apparently as much at home and as happy while doing her six mile walk on any indifferent road, as she would be in her drawing room. and I suppose more so. The party had walked from Rideau to the Chaudiere, and when they reached the Government House on their return they would have covered at least five numbers during the past hundred years. It miles of a rough road. This was a Sunday

afternoon constitutional. This habit of walking exposes the Princess to much inconvenience, for there are always ill-bred people who stare at and even follow her in the streets. She seems fond of shopping, and has already visited a number of the leading dry goods houses. But she does not confine herself to the first-class houses. A few days ago she was seen suddenly to stop the Six Nations living at Forestville, New before a small tin shop. She saw something York, alone. The Seminoles are said to be in the window which attracted her attention, and after observing it for a moment, walked very long, and are of a graceful, clinging into the very humble place. Now, what do you suppose had struck her fancy? A small handsomest are of fur, lined with bronze-colored satin, with a detached fur cape. Then capacity of about one cup, and worth about twenty-five cents. She bought it, and, I was told, put it into her pocket; but this I doubt. to have quadrupled in one hundred and forty Now, this shows the utter absence of that false pride, which makes so many of our wo-standing the terrible retribution visited on the still retain their small close shape; strings | false pride, which makes so many of our wo-

men objects of ridicule. Plain, simple, unostentatious, affable, and courteous, Her Royal Highness has already won the affections of all who have come withshoes are made of the skins of snakes, in in her influence; and there can be no doubt imitation of those ordered by the Princess of | that her example will be of incalculable value Wales in Paris: they look well with their to this young country, and will go far in many shades of color, and have the advantage of resisting wet. There has also been produced a stocking of black silk, with a ferocious cousins, which have already done much to make our women unwomanly, and our girls resting its head-with glaring red beads for idle and proud and snobbish. Let the young women of Canada watch the life of this there is no end to the eccentricities in the daughter of loyalty; let them imitate her inway of stockings. For rough walking the dustry, her simplicity, her pure, healthy usebest boots are made of porpoise hide, finished ful life, as well mental as physical; let them recollect that no life is happy which is idle; that the highest and purest enjoyment in this world is the consciousness that we are constantly employed in deing good and being useful, and that the most wretched of all lives is that of the woman of fashion, or of the

#### SHERE ALI.

General Kaufmann Invites the Ameer to Tashkend-From Dungeon to Durbar -Yakoob Khan Inclined to Usurp his Father's Throne.

(By Cable to N. Y. Herald.)

TASHKEND, Turkestan, January 13, 1879 .-An important step has been taken by Russia. Gen. Kaufmann has forwarded an invitation to Shere Ali to come on to Tashkend. This letter of the Governor General to Turkestan cannot reach the Ameer before the 18th, and the latter cannot be expected here earlier than the 5th of February. There is some doubt whether he is still in waiting at Mazar-i-Pharif. THE ROYAL CAVALCADE.

The Ameer is preceded by nine elephants, and two thousand horses, carrying his women, treasure and baggage. Shere Ali receives daily reports from his son and representative on the throne, Yakoob Khan. On this young acting potentate, if reports from credible sources speak truly, English gold is beginning

VAROOR'S SCHEME.

It is probable that Yakoob will soon usurp his father's throne, thus verifying the wildest Arabian tales of sudden transition from dungeon to durbar. In a letter to the English generals on quitting Cabul the Ameer stated that he had only left in the keeping of Yakoob Khan about \$900.

#### A MELANCHOLY MARRIAGE. Ferrible Circumstances Aftending it—Insanity and Disappearance of the Bride-

OTTAWA, January 14.-During the past

veek the residents of Fitzroy Township and neighbourhood have had a sensation in the mysterious disappearance of a young man named A. Symes, under the most extraordiniry circumstances, on the night of his mar-But the following is even more caustic, and riage. The ceremony was performed on there are many Canadians who will not thank Monday of last week. The bride was an estimable young lady of Carleton Place, named Miss Jennie Graven. A. Dowd Symes was about 24 years of age, well educated, and in party broke up at a comparatively early hour, and the parties left in the house retired at about 11 o'clock. An aunt and sister of Symes were stopping at the place at the time. Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning young Symes got up, partially dressed himself, and went out, not again returning. The wife was naturally alarmed, as well as his relatives, at the mysterious disappearance. Search was instituted during Tuesday and following days, but the only trace that could be had was footprints leading from the gate straight across some fields to the railway track, which was about a mile distant. The Waha Creek runs quite close to where the footsteps terminated at the railway track, and it was feared that Symes might have committed suicide by drowning himself, through some unexplained cause or other, the creek being open at that point, owing to the swift current. Un Sunday last, however, he was discovered by a friend, a doctor, at an hotel at the Cats' Rapids, where he had been for three days, arriving there on Thursday when walking, she is always heavily veiled. last. He had become insane, and during Tuesday and Wednesday the poor unfortunate had wandered about the country, stopping likely at some of the farm houses, and on One of her chief characteristics is her love of Thursday or the evening previous made his way to the Chats village. He was cared for at the hotel, although he could give to account of since her arrival, at as early an hour as 8:00, himself, and no one knew who he was till the doctor arrived, when he was taken back to hood of Ridean Hall. She comes to town his home on the bunday evening. He is now nearly every day, not in a carriage, but in good a binatic, knowing no one, not even recognizing his wife or most intimate friends. They tramps through the mud and slush with a have hard work to get him to cat anything, makes no secret of his desire to annex their bold, firm step, which puts to shame the and if he had his own way, would soon mineing ladies, who, if they venture out at all starve to death. For some days previous to

#### The Vitality of the Indian. (Canadian Illustrated News.)

It is one of the boasts of British rule in Can-

house and the farm in a sort of mixed man-

ner. It appears that a few years ago his father

ada and the North-west that the aborigines have been generally well treated and allowed to develope according to their own notions and opportunities. The consequence has been a remarkable preservation of the old historical tribes throughout the Dominion. The Micmaes are still strong in Nova Scotia; the there are deep traces of the gentle and faithful Hurons in Quebec; Ontario has thousands of Iroquois and Algonquins within her borders, while Keewattin, Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Valley, the Rocky Mountain region and British Columbia are the homes of tribes quite too numerous to mention. All this is gratifying enough, but what is really remarkable is the vitality of the Indian tribes under the adverse circumstances in which they have always been placed by the American policy. Notwithstanding all the injustice and cruelty they have enduredfrom this cause, weare assured by awriter in the last number of Lippincott's Magazine that they have not appreciably diminished in seems to be a fallacy that the Americana aborigines ever exceeded the figures of three hundred thousand, and that is still about their number within the limits of the United States. Montcalm's Indian contingent at Fort William Henry, in 1857, was only 2,000 to 11,000 whites. The Iroquois of the Lake Champlain region, their old headquarters, numbered 11,650 souls in 1763, and they now count 13,666; 5,246 of more numerous to-day than when they withstood, for five years, the whole military force of the United States. The noble Cherokees and Choctaws are, perhaps, more populous in their Arkansas Reserves than they were fifty years ago in Georgia and Alabama. doubtable Sioux are said by Captain Mallery Modocs, fully one-half of them survive, while the California tribes still muster three-fourths of their original strength, in spite of the ferocious levelling of the "Forty-niners." We are informed that fragments of tribes which have for generations been legally isolated in Massachuseits, on Long Island, on the Pamunky in North Carolina, and other Southern States, retain as sound a vitality, both physical and moral, as similar bodies of whites would in analogous circumstances. "Indians enough are employed on the boats of the Mississippi Missouri and St. Lawrence, to qual the Prophet's force at Tippecanoe." These facts are interesting and because they lead to the following conclusion—that, as the Indian nature, when left to itself, and even in the face of persecution, has conserved itself so well, steps should now be taken ab extra to give it that fuller development of which it must surely be susceptible. Hence the Indian as a coming citizen should, in Canada, at least, be

made the subject of further beneficent legis-

Januar sarih samu vili kudaya - 16

lation.

# OFFICIAL LIST OF TICKETS

Having Drawn Prizes in the Grand Lot tery of the Grey Nuns. January 16th instant, at Mazareth Asylum, Mont-

77439

77572

77639

77680

77681

77728

77861

77899

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78666

78708

78765

79158

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79827

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82560

82619

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83868

84053

25521 51028 77240 99792 25590 51249 77279 99871 .25694 Certified correct: NARCISSE VALOIS.

50300

50665

25366

25372

RICHARD J. DEVINS.

77037

77075

89465

99749

Curious Facts.

A goose seventy years old died at Gloucester Plast week. Swans live still longer. A certain kind of duck is so abundant upon the rocks in some Arctic regions that fifty may be shot by one discharge of a well-charged shot-

One of the most important and curious of telegrapic wonders is the sending and receiving of messages at the same time over the Atlantic cable.

Science'

We place food in our stomachs as so much ombustible matter. The two theories of free will and necessity come to the same in the end.

Every raindrop which smites the mountain produces its definite amount of heat. Sound in air moves at the rate of 1,100 feet

second; sound in water moves at the rate of 4,000 feet a second. If a whale seventy feet long was struck by

a harpoon in the tail, a second would clapse before the disturbance could reach the The muscles of a laborer whose weight is

150 pounds weigh sixty-four. When dried they are reduced to fifteen pounds. There is nothing gratuituous in physical

nature, no expenditure without equivalent gain, no gain without equivalent expenditure We can do with the body all that we have

already done with the battery-heat platinum wires, decompose water, magnetize iron, and deflect a magnetic needle. A man weighing 150 pounds consumes in lifting his own body to a height of eight feet

the heat of a grain of carbon. Jumping from this height the heat is restored. Does water think or feel when it runs into frost-ferns upon the window pane? If not,

be yoked to consciousness? Light in ether moves at the rate of 100,000 miles a second, and electricity in free wires moves probably at the same rate. But the nerves transmit their messages at the rate of only seventy feet a second.

why should the molecular motion of the brain

The sun warms the tropical ocean, converting a portion of its liquid into vapor, which rises in the air and is recondensed on mountain heights, returning in rivers to the ocean from which it came.

## Why Should the Nation Pay for All This ?

[New York Sun.] The United States steam sloop-of war "Richmond," which is to take ex-President Grant around the East Indies, sailed from the Navy Yard on Saturday to join the Asiatic squadron. The "Richmond" is one of the best ships of the navy, and is a sister ship to the "Brooklyn" and "Hartford." She was built at Norfolk, Va., in 1867, and rates second class, being of 2,000 tons burden, carries fourteen guns, and has a crew of 320 men. While at the Boston Navy Yard she received new boilers, a new screw, and other new machinery. Her cabins and staterooms have been fitted up in a costly manner for the comfort of the ex-President and his son, Col. F. D. Grant, who travels with him as his aid. New and elaborate carpets and furniture have been added to the cabin and ward room, and the interior fittings give it a palatial appearance. The admiral's, or poop cabin has been refurnished in a sumptuous manner for the express accommodation of Gen. Grant and his suite. The officers were selected for this special cruise It is expected that the ex-president will emhark either at Marseilles or Spezzia. After conveying Gen. Grant on his Oriental tour through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, the "Richmond" will sail to Aden, Muscat, Bombay, Singapore, Calcuin, thence to Hong Kong, where she becomes the flagship of Rear Admiral T. H. Patterson. She is commanded by Capt. A. E. K. Benham.

#### Federal and Local Politics. (Irish Canadian.)

The units of Cabinet representation adopted by Sir John Macdonald are as follows: Sir John A. Macdonald

Hon. A. Campbell,

337,000 Protestants

of P. E. Island.

of Ontario. Hon. M. Bowell, Hon. Mr. Aikin, Hon. H. H. Langevin, 310,000 French Ca-Hon. Mr. Masson, tholics of Quebec. 89385 | Hon. Mr. Baby, 274,000 Cathelics of Hon. John O'Connor.. Ontario. 171,000 Protestants Hon, J. H. Pop ..... of Quebec. Hon. Dr. Tupper.... 143,000 Protestants Hon. Jas. MacDonald. of Nova Scotia. Hon. S. L. Tilley .... \ 95.000 Protestants Hon. Senator Wilmot. ) of New Brunswick. 60,000 Protestants Hon. James Pope....

> The 90,000 Irish Catholics of Quebec have been refused-for they demanded-representation in the Cabinet by Sir John Macdonald, while he gave representation to 60,000 Protestants of Prince Edward Island! The 69,-000 Catholics of New Brunswick and the 50, 000 Catholics of Nova Scotia have been denied Cabinet representation by Sir John Macdonald, at the cost of a shuffle executed before the public to cover a difficulty arising out of his determination to ignore the great claims and great merits of Mr. Costigan! While, in short, Sir John Macdonald saw proper in his omnirotence to give a representative in the Cabinet to 60,000 Protestants of Prince Edward Island, a representative to each of two groups of 95,000 Protestants of New Brunswick, a representative to each of the two groups of 148,000 Protestants of Nova Scotia, a representative to 171,000 Protestants of Quebec, he slammed the door in the faces of the Irish Catholics of Quebec, who demand that he give one representative to the English-speaking Catholics of the Lower Provinces, who number so many as 250,000!

The recognition of the established right of the 274,000 Catholics of this Province to representation at the ear of power by one Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald has made nomi nally. In the appointment of a representative of 60,000 Protestants of Prince Edward Island to the control of one great Department, and of a representative of 171,000 Protestants of Quebec to the control of another great Department, that slippery politician has flung a defiance to the 274,000 Catholics of this Province, whose representative he has placed on a Cabinet shelf, in virtual isolation from patronage and power! In that one fact, the Premier has put upon the shoulders of his party a heavy load to carry in the coming contest for the .local Government of this Province, if Federal politics are to be thrown to the front.

New bows for the throat are made of long loops of narrow Persian ribbon hung on one side of a sort of jabot of Breton lace.

# FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, 22nd January, 1879. Morning Board.—The following were the transactions: 36 shares Bank of Montreal at 136; 25 do Merchants' at 77; 25 do at 77; 37 do Ontario Bank at 61; 25 do People's Bank at 57; 37 do Jacques Cartier Bank at 22.

Afternoon Board.—The following were the transactions:—10 shares Bank of Montreal at 136, 25 do do at 136, 15 do do at 53; 15 do do at 55; 25 do Ontario Bank at 61.—Thomas Wilson, Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

New York Stock Market.

New York Stock Market. New York, Stock Matket.

New York, January 21, 1:30 p. M.—Stocks—
Delaware & Hudson, 42; Telegraph, 96; American Express, 46; Northwestern, 58; Northwestern preferred, 83; Rock Island, 124; St. Paul, 40; St. Paul preferred, 80; Eric, 23; St. Joseph, 15; St. Joseph preferred, 38; Illinois Central, 22; Lake Shore, 70; Michigan Central, 79; New York Central, 114; COMMERCIAL.

London Markets LONDON, Jan. 21.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firmly held. Arrivals off coast small. Liverpool spot wheat and corn steady. New York Markets.

New York Markets.

New York, January 21.—Cotton unchanged.
Flour quiet. Receipts, 12,000 barrels; sales,
13,000 barrels.

Rye flour steady and unchanged.
Bring Wheat steady; Winter a shade firmer.
Receipts, 73,000 bushels; sales, 8,000 bushels of
No. 2 Red for January at \$1.10.

Rye quiet. Western at 50c to 58; State at 56c to 59c.

Corn a shade firmer. Receipts, 48,000 bushels; ales, 70,000 bushels.
Barley dull.

Barley dull.
Oats dull. Receipts, 13.000 bushels; sales,
20,000 bushels, at 30 c to 32c for mixed Western
and State; 33c to 35c for white do.
Pork firm at \$8.25.
Lard firmer at \$6.45.

Chicago Hog Market. CHICAGO, January 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; light grades at \$2.95 to 3.05; mixed packers, \$2.00 to 3.20; heavy shipping, \$3.05 to 3.25.

Viger Market. A couple of hundred head of cattle were offered here, and business is becoming more active, although sales are still slow. J. K. Wilder sold a carload of cattle at from \$22 to \$34 each, or 21c to 31c per lb. L. N. Sparks, of Ottawa, sold a number of common cattle at from \$20 to \$27 each. Other sales of cattle, not in very good condition, were made at from \$16 to \$20 each, or about 2c per lb.

The Hog Market. Sales of live hogs are becoming more lively, and a pretty considerable business is being done therein. Prices are not changed.

The Hay Market is remarkably dull, owing to the difficulty of bringing supplies across the river. Transactions are, however, equal to the demand, and prices nominally the same.

#### City Retail Markets.

City Retail Markets.

The non-freezing of the river has greatly impeded the importation from the country of all kinds of provisions and produce. The Grand Trunk Railway are, however, offering special facilities for our farmers during the present open state of the river, and these will, no doubt, add materially to the strength of our markets. The supply, equal to the demand, is, however, fully maintained, and prices range the same as previously quoted, with very little difference in exceptional articles.

Vegetables—In plentiful supply, and of good quality. They were also in good demand. Potatoes from 70c to \$1.10 per bag, or 25c1a peck. Cabbages, 30c to 40c per dozen. Carrots, 60c per bushel. Turnips, 61c per bushel. Red Cabbages from 55c to 60c per dozen. Parsnips in quantity, and of good quality. Celery, thyme and other herbs are also plentiful and in good demand.

good demand.

thyme and other heros are also pictutil and in good demand.

FRUIT—Of good appearance, and in good demand. Green apples sell at \$1.36 a br1; common apples, \$1.20 do; sny apples, \$1.75 to 1.95 do; grey apples at \$2.41 to 2.50 do; fancuse at from \$2.55 to 3.00. Common apples by the peck 25c. Lemons range from \$8.00 to 10.00 a case. Grapes are very scarce. Dates from 2c to 6c per lb. Flgs by the box, 15c. Figs in mats, by the lb., 3c. Walnuts, 8c to 10c per lb. Cranberries, 25c per gallon. Raisins per lb., 4c to 6c. Brazil nuts, 6c to 7c per lb. wholesale, retail, 10c. Paragaay nuts from 6c to 8c.

POULTRY AND GAME—A considerable quantity of poultry was on market this morning. Prices are nominally the same. Turkeys, 4c to 8c per pound; ducks, 5c to 75c per pair; geese, 4c to 8c per pound; ducks, 5c to 75c per pair; geese, 4c to 8c per pound; chickens, 6c per pound; partridges, 45c to 80c per pair; pigeons, 25c the couple; prairie chickens, 95c to 31.00 per pair; qualis, \$1.75 a dozen; snowbirds, 25c the dozen; rabbits, 22c the pair; wild ducks, \$1.10 per pair.

DAIRY PRODUCE—There is a good supply to the batter the state of the pair to the control of the pair to the control of the pair.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—There is a good supply of butter, ranging from 7e to 30c per pound. Trade butter, 7c to 11c; good tub butter from 16c to 17c choice tubs, 15c; superior print was pientiful, and sold for 24c to 30c per pound. There was a large supply of inferior butter, but very little trade was done, owing to the small demand for this article. Cheese from 7c to 18c per pound.

ing to the small demand for this article. Cheese from 7c to 13c per pound.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.—The flour market continues very quiet and values unchanged. The quoistions for the last few days have been merely nominal. Oatmeal at \$2.25 per 109 pounds; cracked meal, \$2.58 do; Indian meal, \$1.23 do; moulle, \$1.00 do; grue, 80c do; bran, 75c do; pot barley, \$2.70 do; pearl barley. \$5.00 do; good oats sell at from 55c to 85c per bage.

bag.
Fish Marker.—A good supply. Haddock,
3e to 10e per pound; salmon, 15e do; halibut, 12e
do; flounders, 7e do; white fish and trout, 9e
do; pike, 11e do; dore, the same; maskinonge,
14e do; perch, 18e to 18e the bunch; finnan haddies 7e to 8e per pound; sardings by the kee 36e.

dies, 7c to 8c per pound; sardines, by the keg, 28c; boneless confish, 7c the pound; sturgeon, 12c do; lobsters, 8c to 10c; lake trout, 15c to 17c do.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—A large and magnificent supply of prime on hand. Dressed hogs in carlots from \$3.80 to 3.95. Spring pigs retailed at 4c per pound; salt pork, 8c per pound; prime hams at from 9c to 10c per pound; sausages, 10c per pound; fresh pigs' heads, 2c per pound; potted head, 6c; head cheese, 8c; grey puddings, 5c; black puddings, 8c; lard, in pails, 74c; lard, in tubs, 74c. The market is very full of common cattle. Beef, by the careass, 24c to 3c per 1b; also from 5c to 8c retail. Mutton from 6c to 12c per 1b; by the careass from 6c to 10c, fresh killed; fresh leg of mutton, 124c per 1b. Venison, 7c to 15c; per 1b. Venl from 8c to 124c. Corned Beef, 8c to 10c. Salt Tongues, 12c per 1b. Eggs are plentiful and in good demand, sell-EGGS are plentiful and in good demand, selling at from ise to 32c the dozen.

GRAIN.—The supply is good, and prices with-out fluctuations. Oats, 70c to 90c per bag; peas, 70c to 87c per bushel; buckwheat, 41c per bushel; beans, \$1.20 to 1.60 per bushel.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

"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 tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a wenk point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homecopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARDS Chromo, Lace, &c. with name, post paid 13 cts. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassau, 23-13 ins. N. Y

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. Dame AGNES STRICKLAND WIGG, wife of William Burns Morgan, of Mount Royal Vale, in the District of Montreal, and duly authorised, has this day instituted against her husband an action en separation de biens.

W. DeC. HARNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

# Nervous Debility,

Weak and Impaired Power,

and all Kidney Diseases

POSITIVELY CURED

BY ITS USE. Has been used in the practice of an eminent physician for over Twenty Years with success. PRICE — \$1.90 per package. Six packages, \$5.00. Advice—Gratis.

Address: H. MANCEL MALOY, M.D., No. 205 East Fourteenth St., New York City. Jan. 15, 1879.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 4-g \$66 a week in your own town. Terms on the free Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-g

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free, Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free, Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., MONTREAL, P.Q. 20-L WEEKLY TEST.

Increase.....

## TO EDITORS!

When a person comes forward and speaks of Mercantile Agencies in a manner to give people to understand that some of them are respectable, our plan is always to look in the Agency Reference Books to see how such a person or the members of his family are rated, and we have always, without exception, found that either the person or some one of his family have failed, and have been kept falsely rated up to day of failure as being worth a large capital, and credit high. Thus, through the use of a Mercantile Agency they have been able to buy goods or obtain consignments when there was no chance of paying for them, and are therefore under a lasting obligation to these miserable American Mercantile Agencies.

IT'S NO USE!

It's no use! Every person that has spoken favourably of the Mercantile Agencies has been obliged to withdraw from discussion, well knowing (if they know anything at all about them) that the system cannot be defended without the defender becoming a party to help those who regularly help the dishonest.

Mercantile Agency men are abusing each other in fine style. It's an old saying, that when they each other.

about each other. S. CARSLEY.

CHEAP GOODS.

Useful Black Lustres and Brilliantines, 8c, 10c

and 12}e. Our 20c Black Brilliantine and Lustres are as good as other stores sell at 30c.

Wide and heavy Black Italian Cloths suitable for Trimming, reduced to 18c.

Beautiful quality Black Persian and Russell Cord reduced to 18c. All-wool Black French Merino, reduced to 38c. Good Black French Cashmere, double width, reduced to 284c

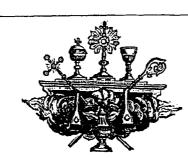
See our Black Trimming and Veil Crape at 25c. Excellent quality Black Crape at 50c and 75c. Superior quality Black Crape, warranted Pure Silk, reduced to \$1, \$1.35 and \$1.50.

BELOW COST. 50 pieces British Dress Serges, in choice new colors, reduced to 10c. 65 pieces very choice Dress Tartan Plaids, in all the leading Clans, reduced to 10c. 80 pieces Imperial Dress Serges in choice color-reduced to 15c.

100 pieces Fancy Lustres, reduced to 181c. All our new Sliken Shower Costume Clubs have been reduced to \$3c only,

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# TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT REV. AND REV. CLERGY,

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# SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS Fredet's Modern History. COMMUNITIES:

We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candlesticks, Ostensarias, Ciborias, Chalices, Censors Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of VASES,

STATUES,

ROSARIES (In Coral, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Amber, Cocoa Jet. Garnet, &c.)

PURE BEESWAX BEESWAX CANDLES. PARAFFINE.

altar wines, &c., &c.

Having ourselves carfully selected our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders at very low prices.

Those visiting the City respectfully invited. Correspondence solicited. Prompt attention to all enquiries or orders.

A. C. SENECAL & CO. Importers and Manufacturers. No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L., ADVOCATE. 146 St. James Street,

Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Montreal, May 29, '78-ly DIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCII COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, 
QUEREC, 18th October, 1877. 

MR. JOHN BURNS:—

DEAR SIR,—The Couking HANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Broiler, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Respectfully yours,

12-g

P. HENCHEY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. District of Montreal. S

Dame MARTINE LACASSE, of the parish of Saint Vincent de Paul, in the District of Montreal, wife of Benoit Rocan, chias Bastlen, contractor and farmer of the same place, duly authorised to ester en justice,

Plaintiff,

The said BENOIT ROCAN alias BASTIEN, of

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the Twenty-eighth day of December instant. Montreal, 28th December, 1878. L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

# Country People! NO MAUDLIN PHILOSOPHY

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are invited to call at L. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our immensestock. Such bargains in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

# CHEAPER THAN EVER.

)18 C <b>t</b> -		84,50		
ey.	<b>L</b>			
or	Good Overcoat, Nap for			
ve at	Good Overcoat, Diagonal			
to	ULSTERS.			
1d	Heavy Nap Ulster for	85.25		
ds i	Heavy Fur Nap Ulster for	86.75.		
10	Heavy Twilled Serge Nap Ulster	88.00		
re le	Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster	89.00.		
-	SUITS.			
	Tweed Suit, Dark for	85.95		

# I. A. BEAUVAIS,

Tweed Suit, English, for.............\$8.25

 $190 \! - \! \mathrm{st.}$  joseph street-190

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FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer.

Do 1st Reader.

Do 2nd "
Do 3rd "
Do 4th "
Do 5th "
Do 6th "
Do Young Ladi
Do Speller
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Do Catechism of Do Hilustrated I
Do English Gra 6th '-Young Ladies' Reader. Speller Speller and Definer. Catechism of Sacred History Illustrated Bible History.

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Do Key
Brown's First Lines of English Grammar. Do Institutes Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam

Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. Metropolitan do with analysis Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec.

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Ledger National Pocket Dictionary Do Large do Worcester's Primary do

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History of England for the young. do for the advanced Classes. Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles.

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