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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AN ABLE LECTURE.

SUNSHINE AND SHADE OF IRISH HISTORY.

[FROM THE LONDON (ONT) ADVERTISER.]

The lecture delivered last night in the City Hall by the Rev. Wm. O'Mahony was one of deep and present interest, and was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience that had assembled.

Speaking of the Ireland of the early stage of her history, the high state of her civilization was pointed out, as compared with that of surrounding countries, and further, that she was freer from vice and more cultured than were the other nations of the time.

In graphic and eloquent terms was described the advent of the sainted Patrick and the conversion of Ireland to Christianity—a conversion unequalled in the annals of the world.

THE DANISH INVASION was next taken up, and the sufferings entailed thereby fully detailed, the many heroic circumstances which led to the time of their expulsion noted, and its effect upon the nation noted.

SUCCESSING EVENTS. Passing on to the year 1169, the events connected with the time of Dermot MacMurrough were described, and the national indignation at his flagrant adultery. There is no character so despicable to Irishmen as that of an informer or traitor, and the poet Moore felt all this burning horror for the latter when he penned:

"Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave, Whose treason like a deadly blight, Comes o'er the cornfields of the brave, And blights them in the hour of night. May life's un-blessed cup for him Be drugged with treacherous to the brim With hopes that bubble while he sips. Like Dead Sea fruit that tempt the eye, But turn to ashes on the lips," etc.

of Cromwell, in the Island. Then came a resume of the stormy times of 1690, with the events of which history is replete, on till the time when the treaty of 1691 was signed, when Ireland for the first time acknowledged the supremacy of England.

But now comes another cloud of misfortune in the destruction of the Irish Parliament. It was swept away, and with it the best hopes of poor Erin.

Ireland has a population, the majority of which is decidedly Catholic, and the Catholic citizens were laboring under the effects of these "penal laws," which, in an evil hour for England, had been enacted.

His next effort was the repeal of the Union. In this he failed, and towards the close of his career his efforts were impeded by feeble health. He had sacrificed all for his country. On her altar he had placed his future, which was most promising; to her he had devoted the best years of his life, and now the remnant of that life he gave to the same glorious cause.

of Longhorne. He too, like Mitchell, suffered the penalty of exile. It is needless to enter into a detailed account of the working of this new party in Irish politics, suffice it to say that they undertook too much and utterly failed.

spill-bound; the brave and daring Mitchell; Chivalric Smith O'Brien; the patriotic and gentle Martin; and though last, not least, our own gifted D'Arcy McGee. The cause upheld by such men must have been a noble one, and their error of judgment was of noble, generous and self-sacrificing men.

HOME RULE. The effort of these men was the last made, and brings us face to face with the great and exciting issues of to-day. The speaker then went on to say that Home Rule was enveloped in a cloud of misconception, which arises from ignorance on the malicious motives of public men or others.

A cordial vote of thanks was then moved by Mr. D. Regan, seconded by J. Egan, and carried by a standing vote, to which Father O'Mahony made a suitable reply, and the audience retired.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

Spread of the Land League—The Government Prosecutions—Postponement of Trial Refused—Boycotting Landlords—Parnell Receives the Freedom of Waterford—Orange Manifesto.

DUBLIN, November 30.—The trial of Philip Callan, member of Parliament for Louth, charged with libelling Alex. M. Sullivan, ended to-day. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was postponed. . . . A detachment of the 9th infantry, consisting of 200 men, has been detailed to protect the workmen engaged in the construction of an iron bridge in Falls Park, a market town in Munster county, ten miles from Limerick.

DUBLIN, December 2.—Mr. Parnell and the other Land Leaguers have asked a postponement of their trial until after the 25th. . . . A private in 3rd Dragoon, stationed at Ballinacollig, was to-day shot and badly wounded. . . . Police Sergeant O'Connor was nearly brutally murdered at Clarendon to-day, being hit by a bullet in the chest.

DUBLIN, December 3.—The Government has resolved to prosecute Garger, the proprietor of the Sligo Champion, for the alleged treasonable utterances of that journal in connection with the existing state of the country, and for its defence of the Land League.

DUBLIN, December 4.—Dr. Thomas W. Grimshaw, Registrar-General, has received a threatening letter for refusing to dismiss a pensioner employed by him as a gardener on his estate near Dublin. He has obtained police protection.

DUBLIN, December 5.—A manifesto to the Orangemen of County Down, commending the course recommended in the resolution of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, to organize counter demonstrations on the same days and at the same places which are appointed for Land League meetings, has received ten thousand signatures, collected in two days.

DUBLIN, December 6.—Mr. Parnell, in addressing a land meeting at Waterford to-day, said Mr. Gladstone dare not propose a satisfactory solution of the land difficulty. He thought that the collapse of the Cabinet was certain. . . . Waterford was en fête to-day on occasion of the greatest land meeting held yet.

DUBLIN, December 7.—There is great excitement at Waterford by the constant public and large sale of arms. . . . The High Sheriff of the county has just appointed a committee to investigate the state of the land in the county.

seditions acts of the people are reported. Twenty outrages have occurred in his district the last two months. Several members of League are contributing to leading Austrian, French and Italian newspapers, creating a public opinion in favor of their cause. Lord Lurgan has refused the petition of 600 of his tenants asking 50 per cent abatement of rents. He will give 10 per cent. This is the first conflict between landlord and tenant on the rent question in the north.

LONDON, December 2.—It is rumored from Maynooth that the Duke of Leinster, whose immense estates in the County of Kildare, covering 700,000 acres, yield nearly £20,000 income in ordinary times, has served all his tenants with notices to quit. The rumor is credited.

DUBLIN, December 2.—Evidence of wide, rapid spread of Land League terrorism in districts, hitherto peaceful, is increasing daily. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse than a month ago.

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affidavit of Mr. Parnell was submitted showing that his parliamentary duties would be interfered with if he were kept from the Commons while the trial was going on, and that he had done everything he could to get an early trial. The Attorney-General said that Mr. Parnell's position, parliamentary or otherwise, was no consequence. The Court must mete out equal justice to all. Up to this point no one in Court had an idea of what the decision would be. Mr. Parnell was not in Court. The only League member present was Mr. Egan, who was feeling somewhat uncomfortable in consequence of the cutting sarcasm of the Lord Chief-Justice earlier in the day, when, in the Evening Mailcase, he had complained that the application against that paper was not on the part of all the traversers, but "only of Mr. Parnell, who might be regarded as their head. The League lawyers were confident of a postponement. When Mr. McDonough sat down and the Chief-Justice arose, the former wore a half smile of confidence on his face, and seemed to be impatient for a decision.

Horrox, December 3.—The movement to said American Counsel over to Ireland to assist in defending the Land League leaders originated in this city. Gen. Butler expressed strongly in favor of this scheme, but thought he could not get away from business at the time the trials would come off. Cablegrams asking Mr. Parnell's opinion are not yet answered. No action will be taken until he is heard from. The plan agreed upon was to send Gen. Butler, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Jere Black and Emory Storrs to Ireland. There was talk of Matt Carpenter as a substitute in case Black or any others were prevented from accepting the retainer. The project was started in consequence of a rumor that all the leading counsel in Ireland had been retained by the Government. It is stated that American lawyers could practice in British courts only by courtesy, but that the British Government would not refuse to extend such a courtesy.

DUBLIN, December 2.—Evidence of wide, rapid spread of Land League terrorism in districts, hitherto peaceful, is increasing daily. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse than a month ago. There is now almost a universal suspension of the payment of rent.

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CRIME IN IRELAND.

Sir,—The absorbing topic of the hour is, essentially, Ireland. In the mill, in the market-place, in the mansion, and in the cottage, Ireland is the burning question. And no wonder, for, at every turn, huge posters, announcing in glaring characters, more murders and fresh plots in that country present themselves to our view. Poor Pat, with the conventional knee-breeches, long-tail coat, and prolonged upper lip, has served as a study for many of our rising artists, who appear to have been animated with the one idea—to make him as repulsive as possible. In this they have succeeded admirably, as the illustrated papers testify. From observation, however, of my fellow-countrymen, I fail to detect any similarity between them and these absurd caricatures; and the only conclusion I can arrive at is that these zealous pencilers have, perhaps, their own photographs at hand. At one time Pat is seen behind a hedge waiting for a victim; at another posing up a threatening notice; but always "armed and well prepared," and in the most aggressive attitude. No wonder, then, I repeat, that we hear honest Englishmen declare that the whole race should be exterminated; and pious old ladies assure that the Irish—the dreadful Irish—are worse than Zulus. It does not surprise me that such ejaculations should escape their lips, nor their belief (and it is general) that Ireland is a nest of assassins, and that its verdant hills and valleys bristle with the bayonets of a peasantry to whom outrage has become a duty. The perusal of the daily papers, with their lists of murders, manufactured by bigoted correspondents in Dublin, leaves them no other alternative. I say "manufactured," advisedly, and I shall attempt to prove it. "Murder is no longer considered a crime by the main body of the Irish people. Murderers are considered heroes and public benefactors." This, culled from a leading London daily, is improved upon by a provincial journal which declares that "Murders are of daily occurrence in the Sister Isle." These are specimens of what are being served up for the breakfast table of the newspaper-reading public of England.

Now let us see if the assertion of this authority, "that murders are of daily occurrence" is borne out by facts. If it be true, there must have been perpetrated in Ireland since the commencement of the agitation, three months ago, no fewer than eighty-four murders! I shall leave your readers to see how strangely at variance this is with the fact that only five murders, agrarian or otherwise, have been committed.

Taking a peep at the criminal calendar of peaceful, law-abiding England, for the same period, we find no fewer than twenty-four murders have taken place! Four of these, including the diabolical outrage at Acton, were perpetrated in one week. Most of the learned judges at the recent assizes complained of the state of their respective calendars. The prisons teem with criminals; there are men and women now under sentence of death, yet we never hear, or read of, "Crime in England." Would it be unfair to ask the editors of those papers which are dealing out such outrageous nonsense about Ireland to their readers, and who are daily clamouring for coercion, suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and other pains and penalties for our afflicted countrymen, to look at home, and think of some plan to prevent the outrages on defenceless women and children which are of daily occurrence in this country. I think that by so doing they would be fulfilling the duties of their position much better than by holding up as a martyr the Irish landlord, and urging on the Government to add to the already too-heavy burdens borne by the poorest, most down-trodden, yet most virtuous peasantry in the world.

Is it not a satire, sir, on the ideas of justice possessed by the editors of the English Press—the self-constituted mouthpieces of freedom—throughout the world, that while in one column they rave for coercion and repressive measures unknown in free countries, for Ireland, in another they weep over the miseries endured by the subjects of the Salt and the Czar.

My object in writing this is to lay a few facts before the English Catholic portion of your readers, and to help to clear away any false impressions they may have gained by perusal of the English papers of the state of affairs in our ancient Catholic land.

Your obedient servant, FRANCIS J. BRADLEY.

In Liverpool Catholic Times.

ARCHBISHOP McHALE ON THE KNOCK APPARITIONS.

Bishop O'Hara, of the Scranton, Pa., diocese, who has recently returned from an extended pilgrimage to Rome and the noted places of pilgrimage, preached at the Cathedral in Scranton, Nov. 21, before an immense congregation, giving a graphic description of the gracious reception accorded to himself and Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, by Pope Leo. Bishop O'Hara described his visit to Knock, the obscure Irish village recently made famous, and said that it was especially interesting. Before going to the chapel, he called on Archbishop McHale of Tuam, who, although over ninety years old, is still clear of mind and vigorous of intellect. While at breakfast with this venerable prelate, Bishop O'Hara intimated his intention of visiting Knock, and found the Archbishop somewhat reticent on the subject. He finally said that so far there had been no evidence presented to warrant the approval or disapproval of the manifestations. He had appointed a committee of the clergy, however, to inquire into the matter and they were still engaged in the investigation.

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR D'AFRIQUE. CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"It is good to be home," she said. "Take off these tiresome things, Ninon—quick—and go." The deft-fingered French girl obeyed. The floating, brown hair was brushed and bound for the pillow, the lace and tulle, the silk and diamond sprays were removed, and her night-robed, and Katherine thrust her feet into slippers, and drew her chair close to the fire.

CHAPTER X.

MARRIED ON New Year's Eve! Married on New Year's Eve, Katherine! Do I hear you right? Is it possible, you really mean this? Sir John Dangerfield, seated in dressing-gown and slippers before the study fire, laid down his Times, and blankly asked this question. His daughter stood behind his chair, keeping her face steadily averted.

be the last to do it. You wrote to New Orleans to find out his character—did the answer justify such dark suspicions as these? The answer left me as much in the dark as ever. Mr. Dantree's character in New Orleans is simply nil—no one knew anything much either to his credit or discredit. You defend your lover stanchly, Katherine. I don't think the worse of you for it, but it won't do. Even you, my child, eloquent as you are, with all your special pleading, cannot make a hero of Gaston Dantree.

into his hands. Keep him away from me—had rather not meet him. And Katherine— a pause. "Well, papa," she spoke rather sadly. It seemed very hard that the two beings on earth whom she loved best could like one another no better than this. Her father was standing with his back to her, looking out of the window at the beeches tossing their striped branches in the high autumnal gale.

one's dreams of the Olympian Apollo. And others of us go through life, and don't find one completely happy day. It is the old nursery story over again. This little pig goes to market, and this little pig stays at home. Katherine Dangerfield, what a happy girl you ought to be! "I am happy, Mrs. Vavasor." Still Mrs. Vavasor stood, and looked at her. How strange the gleam in her eyes, how strange the smile on her lips! The freckled sparkled on her emerald silk, on her costly jewels, on her shining locks, on her coils of satin black hair. Katherine had never known fear in all her life—but something in that woman's face made her shrink away in a sort of terror.

a wicked, plotting, malicious wretch! I was happy last night—I don't think I ever was happier in my life. What business had she to come and spoil it all? I hate to be unhappy—I won't be unhappy! and, papa, I insist upon your sending the odious little kill-joy away! His bronzed face paled perceptibly; an angry glance came into his steel-blue eyes. "You mean Mrs. Vavasor, I presume? What has she done?" "Done!" Katherine repeated, with angry impatience—"she has done nothing—she is too cunning for that; and it isn't altogether what she says, either; it's her look, her tone, her smile that insinuates a thousand things more than she ever utters. That horrid, perpetual simper of hers says, plainer than words, 'I know lots of things to your disadvantage, my dear, and I'll tell them, too, some day, if you don't use me well.' I hate people that go smirking through life, full of evil and malice, and all uncharitableness, and who never lose their temper."

THE IRISH QUESTION IN ROME. A Friend of Ireland Addresses a Roman Paper. "To the Editor of The Aurora." "Sir—The article published in your excellent journal on the Irish question, under date the 4th instant, is such as to awaken sentiments of gratitude, not only in every breast which loves Ireland, but in every man who detests injustice and cruelty. "To raise the voice against the abuse of power wherever it may exist was always considered the sign of magnanimity; but when this abuse comes from those who aspire to enjoy the reputation of 'civilization' and 'humanitarianism,' and with these great words try to acquire and increase their power and influence in the world, then to raise the voice is the sign of a courage which leaves the common herd, and fears nothing in defence of the holy cause of truth and justice. "The way in which, in the article of the 4th instant, the Aurora explains the state of the agrarian question in Ireland is certainly conformable to the pure and simple truth. I defy any Englishman, inside or outside of Rome, lay or clerical, to confute a single statement made in it, or to discover even a small inaccuracy. Public opinion was enlightened by that article, because many are ignorant of the present state of the question. Assuredly it is not in the interest nor in the desire of England that the European public should see clearly into the matter. "It was thus always, according to her politics, that she acted, so that an impotent veil should hide from foreign nations her conduct in the affairs of that island where an over-fine policy has always presided in the execution of that code of which your article has said so well. It will remain in the annals of England as a stain of blood (and it might have added of infamy), which all the waters of the British seas will not be able to wash out of its memory. "The most dispassionate observers must confess that, whilst England has always repressed more or less ferociously, and on that account always efficaciously, the attempts the Irish have made to publish to the world their grievances and their trials, she has on the other hand always denounced to other nations the turbulence and the ingratitude of the Irish, who, scorning such kind treatment, have always repelled fiercely the paternal cares of a Government which had no other desire than that of civilizing them. If the poor Irish have despised the gift, and have held an attitude of suspicion towards the giver, it is because they knew well the ancient Times Danaos et dona ferentes. "The desire on the part of England to civilize the barbarous races subject to her rule is all tinsel, which now the nations of Europe have begun to distinguish from gold. The disinterestedness and the delicacy of this Old England is now too well written in the history and in the memory of other nations to be forgotten. Everyone knows what this work of civilization was on the banks of the Bosphorus and on the Ganges, and whether it has been always generous. The Indians, the Afghans, the Zulus, the Basutos would be able to tell us to-day what kind of civilization is that which Lord Beaconsfield and his disciples would wish to impart paternally amongst them. "The article of the 4th inst. alludes to the crimes and assassinations and ravages of all sorts which have transformed Ireland according to English journals, into a den of brigands. But this gigantic publicity which the demi-gods of the Anglo-Saxon Press give to the murders of the two lords—Larrim and Mountmorres—can only deceive the simple. If the Press of the civilized world and all the telegraphic agencies on the terraqueous globe were to combine to repeat this story every day, these two crimes would still remain two, and humanity would have only to mourn over again the death of the same two men. Their titles of 'Lord' cannot make their death equal to the death of a hundred men. Call them as you will, break out into hyperboles of every kind—the landlords killed were two, not more than two, and only two. "I do not want, Mr. Editor, to justify this murder; but I beg the better-remembered censors to remember that the victims of this crime in Ireland in this century alone were two millions. What a hecatomb compared with the offering of the omnipotent Irish landlordism. "Moreover, to these crimes it has been sought to give a significance exclusively political, with what right? Who assures us that they were not caused by other motives? "Are we certain these acts of violence were not the verdicts of the summary justice of a people wearied of seeing too long unpublished some one of those medieval tyrannies which are not yet unknown to the modern legislatures of Ireland. "If, placed between dishonor and hunger, the tenant has recourse to vengeance, would you rather attribute his crime to deep-laid plans of political rebellion than to the impetus of a boiling passion? "I repeat it. No good Irishman will praise the murder of a man even if he be the cruellest of landlords. Vengeance belongs to God, and is not a right of man. But before condemning Ireland, and who else for the assassination of two aggressors the English newspapers should have called public attention to the numerous crimes committed daily on their side of the Channel. During the past week there were six murders in England. Who takes note of them? Why does one not speak of the murderer committed by Anderson and Grimes at Newcastle? Why does one not speak of the murderer committed by John Bluns of Bradford, who almost killed his mother-in-law? Or of the innocent daughter of Shepard, who was found brutally murdered, Friday fortnight, in London. "Is it because slaughtering women is of such common occurrence in England that English sensibility is accustomed to it? Or is it because the most horrible of assassinations, that of a girl of eighteen, is not of the same enormity before the tribunal of humanity as the murder of a lord? "I conclude, Mr. Editor, by thanking you beforehand for the insertion of this letter. Permit me one last observation. If, as it seems, Ireland will be put under special legislation, because two or three agrarian crimes have been committed, England should, for stronger reasons, be treated in the same way. In short, if in Ireland the life of a landlord is not secure, neither is the life of the innocent daughter of the honest artisan in England. "A FRIEND OF IRELAND."

THE WORLD FROM THE SIDEWALK

Did you ever stand in the crowded street, In the glare of the city lamp, And list to the tread of a million feet...

Correspondence.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir,—The Presbyterian form of heresy has always exhibited less brains and more malignancy than the other sects of confusion...

Rev. Cruchet followed Brother Warden. Cruchet puts one, somehow or other, in mind of Cruchet. Rev. Cruchet furnished reasons for intending to Calvanize the "Roman Catholics of Lower Canada."

to return no more, and he would state what he believed to be the truth, irrespective of people's opinions. He repeated what he said last night, that the Church in Canada is dead.

would be better for the tenant farmers in Ireland, if the state would assume the control of the landed estates in Ireland. A remedy is required, and until it is given it is vain to expect peace in Ireland.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Christian Brothers, Montreal, have opened an evening school for the purpose of instructing the workmen and those whose occupations do not permit them to attend a day class.

for them. They have a simple and profound religious faith. The preacher said: "Never, even in dreamland have I read such a tale as that of the little French peasant girl Bernadette, 14 years old, who saw the form of a strange person in white in the entrance to a grotto."

LEAGUERS AT HOME.

Our Dublin correspondent sends the following—A little group of young men are gathered about a table in a back parlor in Mid-le Abbey street, Dublin.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the True Witness. As the land war in Ireland is now exciting universal attention, and as many of your readers have never been in Ireland, and are therefore, perhaps unacquainted with the causes of opinion under which the poor tenant farmers are suffering, and are now endeavouring in a constitutional way to remedy.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters.

Canadian News.

Lachance, the Arthabaska murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of January. OTTAWA, November 30.—Sermons were today delivered at the Basilica by Rev. Fathers Frazar and Dawson, in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Christian Brothers Order.

THE ROOM AND THE COMPANY.

He took his place in the chairman's seat at the head of the table, and began a brief statement regarding the course he should recommend with regard to the prosecutions.

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Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the True Witness regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once.

MR. J. B. LANE

Is authorized to collect all accounts for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. due to the "Post Printing and Publishing Company," also, all bills made and due on stock subscribed and remaining unpaid.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE LOCAL AGENTS IN every CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE in the DOMINION and UNITED STATES to collect subscriptions and collect amounts in their respective localities due to the "TRUE WITNESS." To active and trustworthy men a liberal commission will be paid.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1880.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For December, 1880. WEDNESDAY, 8.—Immaculate Conception of the B.V.M. Holiday of obligation. Less. Prov. viii. 22-35; Gosp. Luke i. 26-38. Council of the Vatican opened, 1869. THURSDAY, 9.—Of the Octave. FRIDAY, 10.—Of the Octave. St. Melchisedec, Pope and Martyr. Fast. SATURDAY, 11.—St. Damasus, Pope and Confessor. Fr. Sorel killed on the Yuzoo, 1729. SUNDAY, 12.—Third Sunday in Advent. Epist. Phil. iv. 4-7; Gosp. John i. 19-28. MONDAY, 13.—St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. TUESDAY, 14.—Of the Octave. WEDNESDAY, 15.—Octave of the Immaculate Conception. Ember Day. Fast.

THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION occurring on our regular day of publication, Wednesday, will explain the reason of our issue this week a day in advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The True Witness has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them expire of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the True Witness is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction. They have no reason to regret it for what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The True Witness is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a

journal and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, the paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50 the subscriber will be entitled to receive the True Witness from the 1st December, 1880 to the 31st December, 1881, (thirteen months) including the one back number.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months).

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the True Witness.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can by serving our interests will serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The True Witness will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to exercise the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well.

In conclusion we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

THE POST.

The first issue of the resuscitated Post will appear the day after to-morrow, Thursday, the 9th December. We commence, where we left off, with a circulation of from ten to eleven thousand, though, if we acted upon the expectations we have reasonably formed on the strength of the eagerness manifested in every part of Canada, we should print at least half as many more. It was only when the Post suspended that our friends and the general public felt its loss and realized to the fullest extent the absolute necessity there was for a solid independent evening paper, which, untrammelled by party ties or weighed down with benefits from this party or that, would fearlessly pursue its way and do its duty towards the public, in whose interests it was first started.

We would particularly impress on the minds of our well-wishers in the country of the value of such a paper as THE POST, and request them to spread its circulation to such a degree that before another year it will be the leading paper in Canada, as why should it not? There are few places in this Dominion more than twenty-four hours journey by rail from Montreal, so that any one taking the Post, except he resides in one of the principal cities, will have the news as fresh in our columns as if he took the local paper from the town or city adjacent, and he will, besides having the latest news by telegraph, be in a position to sit down and read a journal that will not make him feel ashamed either of his religion or of his nationality or be liable to pervert the morality of his children. At the present time an English-speaking Catholic cannot take up a single paper in which he will not find attacks upon his religion, more or less concealed, while articles of an infidel nature are quite common, either copied or original. He will find nothing of this in THE POST. He will find a pure literary newspaper which he can safely place in the hands of his daughter, even if she be intended for the cloister itself.

Three dollars per annum, free by mail, is not much for a paper like the Post, a good many Catholic children are permitted to spend double the amount every year for dime novels and other trash of like character, which, while they do not improve the intellect, are utterly destructive to morals and often to common sense.

Let our friends then subscribe for THE POST, and prevail upon all whom they can influence to do the same, and they will be rendering us and themselves a service which they will regret—never.

And this is ever the cry—"More troops for Ireland, Mr. Attorney-General bring up another batch of state prisoners, those Irish will also forget they have masters in England." This has been at all events the cry since our great-grand-fathers were sucking infants, and it will be until—well, until a radical change takes place in Ireland.

UNDER THE BAN.

Our contemporary the Witness, as will be seen in another column, has incurred the severe displeasure of the Montreal Orangemen and accordingly one of their most illustrious chiefs, Alexander Grant, secretary, has intimated to that journal that "they withdraw all confidence from it and shall hereafter use it as they would any other Roman Catholic organ." It is bad enough in all forms to cease patronizing the Witness, but when they do so in such a crushingly sarcastic manner it is worse still. No more then, never no more, shall the immortal William figure in the columns of our contemporary pointing the road to conquest across the Boyne water with the flaming sword of victory clutched firmly in his hand. And the horse, the magnificent Protestant horse, gathering itself up for one mighty spring across the historic river, it might decorate the pages of our fallen contemporary no more, never no more. Nor those letters, mysterious yet legible enough to the initiated, the oracular L. O. L., they shall be missed from the pages of the Witness—the Protestant Witness—ever more. And why? Alas, it is very simple, the Witness made the Orangemen howl instead of growl which makes all the difference in the world, for the lordly Orangeman never howls, he growls, as the Witness is semi-apologetically at pains to explain in an editorial note. It is only the mere Irish who howl when lashed by the tail of the majestic lion who growls. It is hard to please some people and we are inclined to think that if the Witness said the brethren, brayed—thereby insinuating that it was an ass who represented them—the chances are they would be angry all the same. But is it possible that loving friends will be allowed thus to draft wide apart without an effort at reconciliation? Is there, then, no mediator to come forward and heal the wound before mortification sets in? If not, be ours the ungracious task. We fall upon our knees, we weep tears of bitter grief, we cry aloud "oh please do embrace and be reconciled, let the glorious and immortal appear once more in your columns, oh Witness and you, champions of the civil and religious, forget the past, and, our word for it, the Witness shall sin no more, or, if it has occasion to speak of the brethren in Ireland, it will do so in something like the following style:—Ten thousand Orangemen assembled on the 21st instant at Lurgan under command of the Reverend Mr. Kane. They are the advanced guard of the army which is destined to invade Limerick. They are a splendid body of men, possessing fine physique, eagle eyes, Roman noses, or, no Roman would never do, Williamite noses. Not a man among the ten thousand is under six feet high; they are arrayed in cuirasses of silver, and they all speak Latin and Greek, except for parade purposes, so that the howling rabble may not understand. As the division marched off a hundred brass bands rent the air, but high above the sound and clamor rose the lordly growl of the heroic defenders of civil and religious liberty."

But if the Orangemen do not take our advice there is another course open to them. They can follow the example of their brethren at home and join the Land League. Their extreme loyalty is not appreciated, and when purely Protestant organs ridicule them they should open their eyes and exclaim, "Whither have we been drifting? What have the poor starving tenants done to us that we should march against them, especially when there is no issue of religion involved? Protestant tenants are, and have been, evicted as well as Catholic, and good orthodox Orangemen died of hunger in 1848. Farnell is a Protestant, warden of a Protestant Church, and why should not we follow Farnell? The Earl of Lurgan is a fine old Protestant, it is true, but then he evicts and does not pause to enquire if the evicted is of this religion or that. Besides the English laugh at us and our fantastic capers, while if we unite with our Irish brethren of another creed it is we who can laugh." Now, something like this, it is, which is passing through the minds of the Orangemen at home at the present time who have not as yet joined the Land League, and we would like to know why the Irish Orangemen of Montreal cannot go and think likewise? We do not, of course, appeal to the Scotch secretary, Alexander Grant, who is merely using the poor Irish to obtain a Government situation, we appeal to our own countrymen, and we ask them how long will they submit to be made catspaws? The Irish of Ireland are joining hands in a common cause, and shall their exiled countrymen remain at variance?

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE ON SOCIALISM.

Our esteemed contemporary the Gazette, in its issue of the 1st December, contained an editorial on European Socialism which was so weak and wishy-washy that we had to look twice at the title of the pages before concluding we were reading the Gazette. It was not only that it was lacking in vigor, but it was written on false premises, for the assertion of our contemporary that the spectre rouge is reviving is not strictly correct. The spectre has, in fact, never died, nor will die so long as the world contains wild spirits and men of desperate fortunes who desire revolutions and divisions of property and comfortable living without working. Extraneous meet, and there is more in common between an idle, lauded aristocracy and Communism, or Socialism, than one would imagine on merely superficial examination. Both want to roll in luxury without working for the means, and the only material difference between them is that one is successful while the other is not, but earnestly desires to be. Leaving theories out of the question, however, and coming to hard facts we find that Socialism, Nihilism and Communism have received checks from which they are not soon likely to recover, and that that the spectre rouge is weaker now than it has been for many years. We quite agree with the Gazette that it is rank nonsense to suppose that mankind can be reduced to a dead level of equality. There will be always men of genius and talent born into this world of ours as well as idiots and fools, and the former must rule the latter, and by force of their energy and talents occupy the best positions and possess the most wealth. So far so good.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

While business men, now that the hard times seem to have passed away, are straightening themselves up and paying their debts the Dominion of Canada is sailing pleasantly along on the sea of finance utterly unmindful of the future, scattering money here and there in generous profusion, never minding the shoals ahead or perhaps thinking it will be time enough to wear ship when the rocks are in sight. In plain English we are each year getting more deeply involved in debt with no increased prospects that we can see of paying it off. To be sure there are nations in Europe with inferior resources and populations which have a larger debt than our own but they have the excuse that they have to maintain an army and a navy which we thank Heaven have not, and besides their inhabitants are in a condition of poverty and uncertainty from which Canada is free, and long may she continue so. How comes it then that Canada with no army and navy is getting involved in debt to such an extent? Her revenue is large in proportion to her population; but then, unfortunately, her expenditure is larger still. That is the grand

secret. We are nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars in debt as a federal people and perhaps as much more if we include the debts of the different provinces. This is comparatively a larger debt than that of the United States, but we must not forget that the United States is continually reducing while we are increasing, and that their national debt was a mere bagatelle until they had to borrow such vast sums to carry on the war against secession. Canada has had no civil war but still she has a debt. Whence comes it? In the first place her house is too large for her family, but she has to heat it and carpet it all the same, that is to say, she has to overcome difficulties of transportation and communication. Can anything be more supremely ridiculous for instance than building a railroad across a wilderness in order to connect the east with British Columbia, which has a white population of five or six thousand? It is true the syndicate has taken the labor of our hands for a generous consideration, but what about the annual millions which it will take to keep it in repair when finished? The faith of some people in Canada's future is at the same time simple and profound, it can move mountains but we doubt if it will people the country from Lake Superior to Vancouver, and except that be done the rails will corrode with rust on the track and the buffalo will browse on the grass which will grow over the switches. The debt was piled up too by undertaking other vast enterprises which it must be confessed were very desirable if the country could half afford them. These enterprises made a great many Canadians rich but taxed the industry of the poor. There is little use grumbling now over the enormous expenditure of times past, but it is time usefully employed looking to the future and warning the Government against a repetition of former errors. Experience teaches. And not only should vast expenditure cease but the expenses of running the Government should be cut down if it be the intention to reduce the debt or keep it from increasing. In looking over the public accounts one is surprised at the large sums of money expended and puzzled to find out what is received for them in return. The Governor-General for instance receives a salary of \$50,000, exactly the same as the President of the United States, who rules over fifty millions of people. His Secretary's office costs the country over ten thousand dollars annually exclusive of "telegrams," which foot up to \$4,000 more. How busy the folks must be around that office. If the officials want to know what kind of weather it is they must telegraph, for how else can \$4,000 be spent? The printing is so enormous that it is no wonder Mayor Mackintosh pocketed \$40,000 out of it as a little perquisite, leaving the contractor we presume fair profit. We cannot at present place our hands upon the exact sums given every year but it certainly cannot be less than a quarter of a million dollars! Then we have a number of provinces, the governors of which receive a salary of from nine to ten thousand dollars each. The indemnity and mileage to senators are over \$87,000, and what do we get in return? Nil. No one can complain of the salaries of ministers or of the officials which indeed are too small if anything for the work, but there may be too many of them. The imperial ministers get as many pounds sterling as the Canadian get dollars, but there is nowhere in Great Britain such a discrepancy as there is in Canada between the salary of the Prime Minister who draws \$9,000 and the Governor-General who draws \$50,000. There are a thousand items in the public accounts which stare one in the face as capital jokes dressed in figures, but they are too numerous to be referred to here in detail. It is evident something must be done if we are to escape financial ruin in the future. A great effort at reform must be made though we confess we do not see the reformers at present. Perhaps they are biding their time.

One of Canada's ablest journals, is out in a brand-new dress. We refer to the London Advertiser. It really presents a handsome appearance and as such, we give it cordial welcome and say, *etno perpetua*, or at least live a few thousand years. The barrangue of the Irish Attorney-General in his opening of the state trials in Dublin is enough to make one's ears tingle with shame and indignation. It is the most ruffianly piece of impudence ever heard even in an Irish Court House. The arrest of Mr. Frank Kellar, the well known and popular Montreal advocate, for misappropriation of funds entrusted to him, and his subsequent escape, have surprised a good many and caused a good many regrets that a rising man should end a career which promised so much in such a fashion. We welcome among our exchanges a new paper published in New York called the National Advocate, started in the interest of Irish Americans. Each number contains a handsome cut. The editorials are bright and sparkling, and the general get up of the Advocate is creditable in the extreme. That brilliant charlatan, Lord Beaconsfield, is out once more with a work, this time called "Endymion," a work if possible more stupid and unreadable than "Lothair." But it is bought up with avidity, there are Tories enough left in England to buy anything which dropped from the pen of His Lordship. He is sensible but they don't care, he is played out as a literary man but it is no matter, he is still chief Tory and creator of an Empire. Once more are the British Columbians kicking up their heels and threatening unutterable things if the Pacific Railroad, or at least their section of it, is not built right away. It would be the very best thing could happen Canada if they could be induced to

usually high, but against the Irish National Land League, which undoubtedly is, for it says:—"The influence of the Socialistic principles, upon which the French Revolution was to a great extent based, seems to be reviving after a slumber of about three-quarters of a century, in several of the countries in Continental Europe, and markedly in Russia, Germany, France and Ireland." And further on:—"These principles are spreading in Ireland, in spite of all the efforts of the Catholic clergy to prevent them. The Land League, although not avowedly a Socialistic organization, encourages by such of its principles as are known these doctrines. The compulsory sale and division of land trenches very closely upon the Socialistic dogma, and because of this it will meet with little encouragement in foreign countries." Our contemporary very likely chuckles to itself at the cunning manner in which it has identified the present movement in Ireland with Socialism on the continent, but it has no occasion. There is no analogy between them, and, besides, it would be more manly if it came out squarely, leaving out the spectre rouge, and announced that the Land Leaguers were Socialists, and that, as a consequence, the Irish Catholic hierarchy and clergy were also Socialists. The plain truth is that the most pronounced anti-Socialists in this wide world are the Irish people at home and abroad, Catholic, Protestant and Presbyterian. They abominate the very name of Socialism and Communism. Because the Chartists of England smacked somewhat strongly of Socialism the Irish people, O'Connellite and Young Ireland, refused an alliance with them which was perhaps, speaking politically, so much the worse for them and so much the better for the British Government. It is true the Irish landlords and their organs call the present movement a Socialistic one, but then they would call it a worse name if they could find it. They also say there is an agrarian murder committed in Ireland every day since the agitation commenced, when we all know, and the landlords know, and we believe the Gazette knows, that only five have been committed inside of a year. They were Lord Mountmorres, Feerick, Boyd, Wheeler and one whose name we cannot now recall, and we may as well believe one statement as the other, for both are equally false. We must not forget the Irish landlords called Daniel O'Connell in his day a ruffian, a demagogue, and a traitor and such choice names, and that everything they say is not as true as the gospel. If it is Socialism to inaugurate a movement which will prevent periodical famines and their consequences in Ireland, why then Socialism is not such a diabolical thing, but we are inclined to think land reform would be the proper name for the Irish agitation. If our contemporary goes on this way swinging its arms about and talking wildly of things of which it is densely ignorant we shall be under the necessity of examining its charges against the Reform party more closely before swallowing them. In conclusion, we would remind the Gazette of this one fact, which is that two years ago there was held in the city of New York a Socialist mass meeting, at which native Americans, English, Scotch and Frenchmen, Poles, Italians, Hungarians and Spaniards, Germans, Russians and Swedes, in which, in fact, all the civilized and some of the uncivilized nationalities in the world were represented except one. There was no Irishman present at the meeting. "Seek," therefore, "other charges" against Roderick Dhu.

The Harp for December is bright and sparkling. It contains a large amount of original matter of a versatile and miscellaneous description.

John Doolery, of St. Mathias, Que., has been appointed agent for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS for the Counties of St. Mathias, Chambly and Rouville, P. Q.

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leave with all our blessings. But the worst of it is that they will not. They are only joking. There are fully three thousand white men in British Columbia we know, but that is no reason why a few million dollars should be thrown in amongst them. Let them go.

We did think that the Land League could not be worse than it was a month ago, but that merely shows our innocence of the lengths to which human depravity can go. The latest news from Ireland is that the farmers have prohibited hunting on their grounds! Poor landlords, wicked farmers. And still there are people who think the landlords are not the best people in the world, and that the tenants are not Communists and Socialists.

The Reverend Mr. Bray is one of those fair-minded Englishmen who, like Bright and Chamberlain, once he is convinced that a thing is right will stick to it through thick and thin despite the clamor, the prejudice and the passion of his jingo countrymen, or the ignorance of their admirers in Canada. It is men such as they who prevent Ireland from plunging into revolution in utter despair; it is such men who have fought for Ireland in the past when such fighting was even more unpopular than it is to-day, and again it is such men who, if possible, will prevent Ireland and England being separated in the early future, and not the brutal policy of the Beaconsfields, Cranbrookes, Sallaburys or Northcotes. They have had their day, they will appear perhaps once more in politics and then disappear for ever. Their names will be forgotten when Ireland is a prosperous nation, but those of Bright and Chamberlain never.

Mr. F. A. QUINN, a distinguished Montreal advocate, has, at the request of the Land League, consented to undertake to form branches through Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Quinn has given his consent purely through the unselfish motive of being of benefit to the oppressed people of Ireland, and should be met half way by our people in the Provinces. Those of them, therefore, who have the cause at heart should write to Mr. Quinn or the Secretary of the Land League in advance, so as to facilitate matters and render the road of the organizer easier to travel. As a matter of course it does not require that any one should go out from Montreal to organize a branch of the Irish National Land League, as it is in the power of any twenty men to form themselves into a local branch, but the Montreal Branch being the largest in the Dominion, it was thought not out of place to make an attempt to spread the organization from here, and making the largest city in Canada a base of operations. We trust then that our countrymen will bestir themselves and assist Mr. Quinn in every possible way.

It is judged by the Montreal Branch of the Land League, and very judiciously we think, that it would be of benefit to the cause they have at heart if the services of an able Canadian lawyer, having sympathies with neither party in the quarrel, could be obtained for the defence of the traversers now on their trial in Ireland. The British Government have retained the services of the ablest lawyers in the country—regardless of expense, to use a common expression, with the object of leaving the traversers defenceless. It is reported that in this emergency, several of America's ablest lawyers have volunteered their services, hoping that British courtesy will allow them to plead at the Irish bar. British courtesy may, or may not, go to that extent, but in either case the presence of a representative Canadian advocate, defending Irish political prisoners, would have immense effect, morally as well as legally. And, after all, why should not Canada take as much interest in seeing justice done to Ireland as the neighboring Republic does? Canada is part of the British Empire, and as such has a right to be heard in a matter that concerns the happiness of another part of the same Empire, that, in fact, concerns the whole of the British Empire. Nothing but a few trifling formalities will prevent the Canadian lawyer pleading at the bar in Ireland, formalities which may be easily laid aside. A great advantage arising from the presence of a Canadian lawyer is, that he would be in a position to dovetail into his speech a statement showing how the land question was settled in Canada amicably and satisfactorily, and to point to the loyalty and prosperity of the country after such settlement. As the Land League entertains the idea at all we are humbly of the opinion that an able French Canadian lawyer would be, other things being equal, about the best kind of man to send, but this is, of course, a question for their own discretion.

Saturday's Canada Gazette says:—Notice is given by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec, that a bill will be introduced in the next session of the Dominion Parliament to ratify and confirm the resolutions of the "North Shore Railway Company" of the 11th day of August and of the 2nd day of November, 1875, having for their object to transfer to the Province of Quebec all the interest of the said Company in its railway then in course of construction between the cities of Quebec and Montreal and the rights belonging thereto; and also to ratify and confirm the Act of cession and transfer passed by the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway Company the 16th day of November, 1875, before Mrs. Louis N. Dumouchel, notary, to the Government of the Province of Quebec of all the interest of the said Company in its railway then in course of construction between Montreal and Aylmer, with a branch to St. Jerome and the rights belonging thereto.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT. M. H.—If you address John W. Mackay, Banker, Esq., National Bank, San Francisco, Cal., your letter will reach its destination. Garibaldi's body, below the waist, is almost insensible.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN.

Mr. Editor.—My horse had disappeared, and to make matters worse, the rain poured down in torrents. I felt sad and weary, my spirits sank below zero, and I thought that my senses were leaving as fast as they could. I also felt that I needed quiet and rest in order to recuperate, for, you will admit, that I had gone through a good deal of misadventures since my arrival in the Island of Saints. I resolved, therefore, to put up at Cruise's Hotel, an aristocratic institution over which, as yet, the infernal Land League could have exercised no control, and lie-a-bed there for a week, eating nothing but dry toast and drinking nothing but chocolate, until my nerves were restored. In this frame of mind I walked along William street to my destination, with my coat buttoned up to my eyes, as I had no umbrella. On nearing the hotel I stumbled over some object lying on the ground and fell, when, to my surprise, a burly-looking ruffian sprang to his feet and swore at me in a ferocious manner. "Why can't you use your eyes, you blind Gizebo, and not walk over honest people taking a rest," said the man.

Pompous. Dreams are psychological phenomena which cannot be easily explained, and I thought I lived in the mad house seven years, as at first considered dangerous, but by and by allowed a certain amount of liberty as being harmless. During the first two years I labored under the delusion that I was a pair of blackening brushes and nothing could prevent me from polishing every mortal thing with which I came in contact, even to the editorials in the Montreal Star. I was then changed into a pump and benefited the world by lifting my arms, one of which served as a handle and the other a spout through which water flowed freely where one of my brother lunatics (though I imagined him my servant), worked at the handle. I remained a pump three years after which I married the Princess Douglrouki, the Czar, her husband, having been assassinated by Mike Connolly. What other stupendous adventures I might have met with, I know not, when I was awakened by what appeared to me the short sharp crack of a rifle or revolver.

CITY NEWS.

Obit.—The news of the death of Mrs. McEveane, wife of Mr. Bernard McEveane, late of the Post Office Department here, will be regretted by many of our readers in this city, amongst whom she had numerous friends. The deceased lady had reached the sixtieth year of her age, expiring after a comparatively short illness. Her funeral, which took place on Monday last, was largely attended, the cortege including many of our most influential citizens. Mrs. McEveane had been for years a resident of the city, gaining the universal respect and esteem of all who knew her. Her demise will leave destitute more than one of the poor of her parish, to whom she was always kind and charitable. She leaves considerable property to her heirs. May she rest in peace.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Land League yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the Montreal Land League, to mark its approval and confidence in Parnell and his associates in their efforts to improve the condition of the people of Ireland, hereby authorize our President to cable the tender of the services of one of our ablest lawyers in Montreal or Canada, to assist the counsel for the defendants in the approaching State trials in Dublin." Mr. F. A. Quinn will communicate with some of the leading Irish citizens of Quebec and other places as to his visits for the purpose of establishing branches of the League.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

A GATHERING OF THE GRADUATES—A TRIDUUM OF PRAYER IN THE ALMA MATER. On Saturday last innumerable sleighs were seen streaming towards the west end on Sherbrooke street; they were all vying their way to that fine and popular educational establishment Villa Maria Convent, which is situated on the western slope of the mountain. The good sisters who have charge of this institution, wake it a point of thoughtful affection and solicitude and consider it a sense of duty to never lose sight of those young ladies, whose youthful days they had once so tenderly guarded, but who are now left to walk the path of life alone as the world opens it up to them.

Of the many ways by which the graduates maintained their attachment for and perpetuate their relations with their Alma Mater, not the least pleasing and acceptable is that of the spiritual retreat which will last for a few days, and which never fails to gather an interesting number of old school-mates within its tutelae walls. Special invitations to attend were issued to all the graduates, except, of course, to those whose circumstances would keep away, and to those whose fate had encompassed them with the cares and responsibilities of domestic and wedded life. Nevertheless a large number responded to the kindness and solicitude of the good sisters, as was evidenced by the many arrivals at the Convent, which must have numbered over one hundred.

There was really a charm in the passing issue. The reception prior was rapidly becoming full. Each fresh arrival was the event of an affectionate greeting and a hearty welcome. The sisters seemed over-joyed on this meeting, after so long a parting. After a general salutation all around the graduates of each respective year would form themselves into a group, and then it was a matter of competition who could say the most and recall the most vivid pictures of the past. Some looked on the old walls and into the shady corners with fond recollection, others sallied forth through the building to see if the old was still the same. As the time of the opening services of the retreat was fast approaching, each was shown and introduced to her room, or in convent parlance, cell, which are neatly but plainly furnished.

And now the old bell, the simple echo of which had often made them cease the most interesting and lively conversations, fell into profound silence, now sounded again and announced that the time of prayer had arrived. An impressive change at once came over the scene: the hum of conversation ceased and all was silent. The world was shut out and forgotten. The spiritual directors and preachers during this triduum of prayer will be the Rev. Father Toupin and the Rev. Father Rousselet. It will terminate on Wednesday.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ADVOCATE.

Mr. J. F. Keller, the well-known lawyer was arrested on Monday evening for alleged breach of trust. We herewith publish the deposition of Mr. Wm. K. Hepburn, the informant. The complaint was laid before Mr. Desnoyers by Mr. Wm. Kerr Hepburn on the 20th of November, and set forth that on the 10th of October, 1879, Dame Eliza Maria Mitchell, of Stonehaven, Scotland, by her attorney, Henry A. Budden, gave to her complainant to Arthur Wm. Hepburn, of Picton, Ontario, and Francis John Keller, as trustees, the sum of £2,000 in trust for Miss Matilda Hepburn, her grand-daughter; £2,000 in trust for Miss Emily Hepburn, her second grand-daughter, and £1,000 for Miss Florence Hepburn, her third grand-daughter; which sums were to be invested in bank estate or mortgages on real estate. The interest on these sums was to be paid in part to the complainant for the education and the maintenance of the said three young ladies until they came of age or married. It was provided also that in case of the decease of any of them, the money should go to their issue if any; and in case of the decease of any of them without issue, that the money should go to the next of kin. It was provided also that none of the said trustees should be responsible for any of the defaults of the others. The complainant set forth that the said Francis John Keller, on or about the 2nd of January, 1879, did, with intent to defraud, appropriate \$7,140.75 of the trust funds to his own purpose. In accordance with the law stated in section 81, 32, 33 Vic. chap. 21, the consent of the Attorney-General had to be obtained before proceedings could be instituted. The consent was given in following terms:—

I sanction the prosecution against Francis John Keller, Esquire, advocate of Montreal, for the reason alleged in the above written deposition in accordance with section 81 of 32-33 Vic. ch. 21. Quebec, November 24th, 1880. (Signed) L. O. LORANGER, Attorney-General.

In consequence of this deposition a warrant was issued by Mr. Desnoyers, Police Magistrate, and Mr. Keller was taken into custody. He was brought before Mr. Desnoyers and released on bail, Mr. Milten, contractor, and Mr. James Atkin, insurance agent, being bondsmen to the amount of \$4,000, jointly and severally. Mr. Keller left the city yesterday morning by the early train, it is supposed for New York.

A WELCOME TO THE POST.

Once again in our homes do we greet you, Dear Friend of the fearless pen, Who championed the cause of the wronged and the weak. No matter where or when, Feeblest ally of the enquirer's jest Or the wealthy minion's frown, Whose acts have shown 'tis a part of their creed To tread our people down.

We all have felt, whether Gael or Celt, That your silence, enforced, was wrong, But the poor man's means was limited, And the man whose purse was long, Closed with a bang his "Cafre Fort," Fearing his dollars might fly; "What mattered to him" the fate of THE Post, Whether 't would live or die.

Personal.

- General Garfield is in bad health.
—John Bright's speech has created a sensation in England.
—Mr. Frank Keller is said to be in Ogdensburg, N. Y.
—The head master of Cambridge College gets \$30,000 a year.
—The Dean of Carlisle, aged 84, has just married a widow of 65.
—Gladstone advises the formation of an Italian Legion for Greece.
—The Bylander for December has an attack on Sir Francis Hucks.
—The Archbishop of Tuam has subscribed to the Parnell Defence Fund.
—Queen Victoria loves to dance at the Gillies ball in the Highlands.
—The English still keep poor Cetewayo imprisoned in an old castle at Capetown.
—Mr. Frank Keller and his bondsmen have made default. The bonds were \$7,500.
—Ald. Thibault has been appointed Secretary to the Dominion Boundary Commission.
—Mr. Molloy and three other Irish members of Parliament have joined the Land League.
—Neither the Emperors of Russia, Germany nor Austria is considered a faithful husband.
—The French Government have expelled all the Jesuits, except the German. Wholesome fear.
—Justin M. Carthy is partial to the expression, "When we look back now on the past, &c."
—M. Molinari says that as an orator the Hon. Mr. Chapeau is equal to Thiers, Guizot or Gambetta.
—The Cornwall Reporter has appeared in a new dress, and looks quite juvenile and spicy. Long may it reign.
—A Catholic missionary in Uganda, West Africa, buys up little girls and boys from their parents and educates them.
—An enlightened Turk named Ali Effendi thinks he is not a bit worse than an Orange-man, and not half as bad as "Boycott Pasha."
—The English Lord Chancellor is said to be engaged framing a land bill which will enable tenants to gradually hold their lands in fee simple.
—Archbishop Croke sent £30 from Rome to the Parnell Defence Fund, £10 for himself and £10 from the Bishop of Limerick, and £5 each from the Bishops of Cloyne and Ross.
—The omniscient London Times congratulates the Right Hon. James Lowther on his silence during the debate on the Irish Disturbance Bill, when everyone in the world, except the Times and Ayoub Khan, knows that Jimmy had no seat in Parliament during the debate.
—A threatening letter has been sent to Lord Morris Fitzgerald (at least he so alleges) telling him he will be certainly shot, but that nothing will be done to frighten Lady Adela, his wife. The London Advertiser thinks this a fine Irish bull, but we cannot see the point. There are many Irish and English ladies who would not weep salt tears if their husbands went and joined the majority.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, December 1.—A special cablegram says the Marquis of Salisbury in a speech last night attacked the Gladstone Government. He traced the troubles in Ireland to the Gladstone Government of 1870, and said the only cure for Irish agitation was to suppress it with superior force. Speaking of Greek territorial claims and the Gladstone scheme of enforcing them, Salisbury said the best sentiments of England were utterly opposed to the menacing of Smyrna in order to compel the Porte to fulfill its Greek compact.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

On the occasion of the retirement of Dr. Leprohon from the Professorship of Hygiene in the University of Bishop's College, he was presented by the students of the Medical Faculty with the following address, by Mr. Heber Bishop, B.A.:—

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, December 6.—A despatch from Ragusa says the international fleet was disbanded on Sunday, the English fleet for Malta, the Russian for Naples and the French for Toulon. The Agency Review, of St. Petersburg, says the dispersal of the international fleet does not imply its dissolution or acting in concert should such action be necessary.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF DRINK.

TORONTO, December 2.—About nine o'clock this morning the police were notified that two children had been burned alive at the house of their mother, Mrs. Casey, in Kerr's lane in the west end of the city. On going to the place a fearful sight met the gaze of the officers. Lying on the floor of the house were the bodies of the children, one aged three years, and the other five months. The mother was found in a beastly state of intoxication, and could give any reliable information as to the cause of the tragedy. The room had evidently been on fire, which

Round the World.

—The first volume of Gambetta's speeches will appear this month.
—The quality of the tobacco crop grown this year is inferior to that of last year.
—Illinois is out of debt, having paid off eighteen millions in the last few years.
—A woman fell dead at Bloomington, Ill., when told that her daughter had eloped.
—Lord Oranmore and Brown has left Mayo for good, and still the heart of Mayo is not repentant.
—The autograph memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte (Prince Canino) have been found in the French Foreign Office.
—The Vienna Tablet asserts that the Czar has placed \$1,500,000 in Mendelssohn's bank at Berlin to the credit of his new wife.
—Only three wooden shanties now stand on the site of the little hamlet where Jefferson was born, near Charlottesville, Va.
—A correspondent at Rome hears that the Irish Land League has ordered all money from America to be sent to Paris instead of Dublin.
—The six Methodist churches of Detroit pooled their debts, amounting to \$35,000, and united in a successful effort to raise the money.
—When the 830 Chinese took their leave of San Francisco last week, a crowd of hoodlums gathered and cheered the departing steamer.
—It is proposed to line the Avenue des Champs Elysees, in Paris, with statues of notabilities—to be knocked down at the next revolution.
—The death was lately announced of Gen. Lowson, Sir Hudson, Napoleon's custodian, at St. Helena, whose wife was of the New York De Lancys.
—The Friolo says that the Italian Minister of Finance has prepared for the abolition of the forced paper currency. He will contract a large foreign loan.
—The Government of Italy pay only \$12,000,000 yearly for pensions, despite two or three wars and revolutions and the pensioning of civil officials.
—The Canadian Minister of Agriculture is said to have submitted a scheme to the English Government to aid Irish people to emigrate to the Northwest.
—Drunkenness is spreading so much in Germany a new measure for its punishment and prevention is being prepared for presentation to the Imperial Parliament.
—Immigration and the building of railroads have augmented the value of lands in Texas. Land that five years ago could not be sold at \$1 per acre has now jumped up to \$5.
—The Gazette announces that "the prescriptions of supreme law formally prohibit giving an arm to a lady under any other circumstances than on entering the dining room."
—The advertisements of Sarah Bernhardt in Boston seem to have gone too far in announcing that the poet Longfellow would sit for the actress to model a bust. Longfellow makes a denial.
—In the last week of October the wrecks in Europe were almost unprecedented in number. The approximate value of the property lost is put at \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 was British.
—During the last seven or eight years the occupation of Atchin has cost the Dutch close upon a hundred millions of florins (\$40,000,000) irrespective of expenses incidental to the war.
—The Rev. Mr. Bringham, Unitarian, ascended the platform to participate in union Thanksgiving services at La Crosse, Wis., and thereupon the Rev. Mr. Hayhurst, Baptist, pointedly retorted.
—Some tar is kept hot in a kettle on the Common at Meeker, Minn., the residents taking turns at watching the fire. The tar is to be used on a man who is off on a wedding tour with his niece, if he proves bold enough to return.
—The Jesuits having attempted to re-enter Portugal, whence they were expelled in 1765, the Government has instructed the provincial and colonial Governors to watch over the strict enforcement of the decree of 1833, abolishing all religious orders.
—M. de Lesseps says he owns only one share in his Panama canal project. He bought it at \$700, and the shares are now worth \$8,000 on the Paris Bourse. Similarly he purchased founders' shares in the Suez Canal, which to-day are worth \$80,000.
—A convict was taken before the Mayor of Bordeaux to be married. He wore handcuffs and had for groomsmen three policemen, but was permitted to doff for the nonce prison attire. His mother and sisters were present. The happy pair were permitted to be together alone for just five minutes.
—During the siege of Candahar ment and water were plentiful, but beer and Scotch whiskey were more precious than rubies. At the sale of Gen. Brooke's effects a bottle of the former was knocked down for a thirty lances for eleven rupees, and the mountain dew fetched over fourteen rupees a bottle.
—A young Australian whose affianced broke off their engagement wrote for "that lock of hair" he had given him. In a day or two she got a bundle of different locks, and a note saying that he really could not remember which was hers, but hoped she would choose for herself and send back the remainder.
—A live baby is used in a play now on the road, and this fact is turned to profitable account by the manager of the company which appears in the play. In every city he advertises for a baby, and hundreds are offered. This makes a novel baby show, the reporters describe it, and much attention is thereby drawn to the performance.
—Pat Rooney, the pride of the concert halls, was performing in Chicago. Alderman Pevey called on him at midnight, at his hotel, in a state of effusive intoxication, to express admiration and to be presented to his wife. Pat said it was too late for such a call. The Alderman insisted. A terrific fight ensued, the city father getting the worst of it.
—Sir Walter Scott mentions in "Pant's Letters to his Kinfolk" that years before Josephine became Empress a lady told him how it had been predicted that she would rise to the highest pitch of human grandeur, and yet never be a queen; further, that she would die in a hospital. She never was a queen, and died at Malmaison, which had once been a hospital.
—In Sir Robert Peel's strong Government of 1841 there were three Scotchmen. At one time Scotland sent Macaulay, Campbell, Rime, and Fox Maule to the House of Commons. Now, except Mr. Gladstone, the only contingent of political intelligence which Scotland, with its dominant Liberalism, contributed at the last election was Mr. Trevelyan, Grant Duff, and Dr. Playfair.

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EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH FRIARS

(FROM THE STANDARD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Friday Night.

The strict right of the Government to expel those religious congregations that declined to apply for authorization is a subject for journalists to debate, but there can be no dispute as to the feeling called forth throughout Paris to-day by the evulsion manu militari of the religious brothers from their houses in the capital. The yells and clamours of the rabble marked their exultation at the outrage perpetrated on the feelings of all decent people; but even Republicans who claim to be regarded as such share the prevailing sentiment of reprobation and disgust which the execution of the Decrees has excited in every class of Parisian society, with the sole exception of the Communists and their adherents, against the Government. In Paris and in the Provinces, among the Judges, the magistracy, the army, the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie, and a large portion of the peasantry, the enforcement of a law more than three quarters of a century old against unoffending monks and friars has created already a strong reaction in favour of religion and its ministers, and the cry of "A bas la religion! a bas Dieu!" with which the populace greeted the expulsion of men against whom no accusation was brought, says that they declined to bow to the Republican cap of liberty, has elicited a manifestation which a sober-minded and reflecting man like President Grevy cannot but take to heart. There are some few facts which have come within my personal knowledge that require special notice. The two daughters of a well known and highly esteemed English resident in Paris, Mr. William Young, who lives close to the Dominican Convent in the Faubourg St. Honoré, were aroused at eight o'clock this morning by unusual tumult. These young ladies are Roman Catholics, and they went out to see whether the decrees were being enforced. They found themselves in the midst of a number of

accomplished under their eyes. (Signed) Duc de Broglie, ex-President of the Council of Ministers; M. Antonin Lefebvre Portalis; M. Caron, ex-Mayor; M. Deppeyre, ex-Keeper of the Seal; M. de Barante, Senator; M. Edmond David; M. Albert Giot, ex-Prefect of the Police; M. Eugene Rudin, &c. The police having ordered the laymen to withdraw, M. Deppeyre refused. "I am an ex-Minister," he said; "I will not allow a common policeman to touch me. It is the duty of the Commissary to turn me out." "Excuse me," replied the Commissary, "you are mistaken;" and he forthwith told the police to expel M. Deppeyre immediately, which was done, the learned gentleman protesting with much warmth and indignation. General Le Flo was next expelled. Outside a large crowd had by this time assembled. I remarked a great number of ladies and students of the Catholic schools as the reverend fathers left the building, each accompanied by a friend. Cries of "Vive la Liberté!" "Vivent les Dominicains!" were raised, while counter cries of "Vivent les Décrets!" resounded. Three ladies broke through the line of police and threw themselves at the feet of the Dominicans, who blessed them. An old man who shouted "A bas la République" was immediately arrested, while the same fate was met by a woman who, pointing to the police, exclaimed, "A bas cette canaille!" Several scuffles occurred between the rival parties, and altogether there were about twenty persons at this spot. The expulsion of the Dominicans of the Rue Jean Dubouais was effected with comparative calm. At a quarter to six M. Dulac, Police Commissary, presented himself at the door of the establishment, accompanied by his colleague, M. Cotton. In answer to his summons for admission the bells of the chapel were set tolling, and the Commissary had no alternative but to call upon the fireman to

with their axes. The work was finished in less than ten minutes. The Dominicans, who had been taken by surprise, had just time to leave their beds and dress before M. Dulac had forced his way into their monastery. Many of the friends of the Order had passed the night in with the monks. Among them may be mentioned MM. Buffet, the superior; Blin de Bourdon, Deputy; and Cochon and Brunet de Cassan, editors of the France Nouvelle and the Union. "Wretches!" exclaimed M. Buffet in an undertone to one of the Dominicans. Though he did not intend this epithet to reach the ears of the Commissary, M. Cotton heard it, and said, "Be good enough, sir, to moderate your language, otherwise you will discover that we also can employ violence." It was found necessary to force the locks of all the doors of the cells in order to expel the Fathers. Every one of them refused to move until hands had been laid upon his shoulder. One of the Dominicans, in fact, would not be content with this simulated violence, but resisted attempts to force him to move so vigorously that four policemen were necessary to carry him out. The Dominicans declined to use the carriages which the police had placed at their disposal, but left the establishment on foot. At about seven o'clock MM. Buffet, Blin de Bourdon, and several other persons of note accompanied them. At the corner of the Rue Thénard they were met by a band of young men, who greeted them with mixed cries of "Long live the Decrees!" and "Long live the Dominicans!" The band proceeded towards the Faubourg St. Germain, and naturally augmented on its way, but no rioting took place. Fathers Eville and Mercier the proprietors, were left behind as guardians of the building. At eight o'clock M. Dulac and the other officers of the law withdrew, after having affixed seals on the doors of the chapel, notwithstanding the protests of the Fathers. There is

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A CURIOUS INCIDENT

worth mentioning in connection with this expulsion. It would appear that M. de Mun went yesterday to offer the Dominicans his support, but that the Fathers, fearing he might compromise them by his violence, politely refused to accept his services. Notwithstanding injunctions from the Fathers to be calm, M. de Mun and Cochon were so violent in their language during the expulsion that they were arrested. At the Convent of the Marists the authorities arrived as early as half-past four. The gates were soon broken open. Mass was being celebrated in the chapel, where several ladies bearing floral crowns had assembled, together with a number of gentlemen, amongst them the Comte de Belfort and M. Robert, a Senator. The Holy Sacrament was exposed. The police waited till Mass was finished, and then proceeded to work. The Fathers had to be expelled by force. Some of them resisted with all their strength. One cried out, "I am at home in my own house, and will not leave." He struggled against the police for some time, but was eventually dragged out into the street. Two others were literally carried out by the agents. The crowd outside greeted them with cries of "Long live Liberty! Long live the Marists!" Women presented flowers to them, and knelt down to receive their benediction. A few arrests were made. Similar scenes took place in the Rue de St. Peterbourg, where the Oblates were turned out of their convent. M. Victor de Carnières, son of the President of the Court of Cassation, and M. Louis Teste, a writer on the Paris Journal, were among those arrested here for crying "A bas les Tyrans." As to the Franciscans, at five o'clock all traffic was stopped by the police in the Rue de Fourneux, in which their establishment is situated. For some inexplicable reason, the detachment of firemen, which had been summoned to assist in the expulsion, arrived on the scene with an engine, and had no sooner taken up the position allotted to them than they turned on the water and disposed their hose as if a fire had broken out. At six o'clock the Commissary of Police arrived and found the other door open and the Fathers saying Mass in their chapel, in which were also about a dozen persons not belonging to the Order. One of the servants having caught sight of the Commissary as he penetrated into the courtyard, ran to warn the Franciscans, who immediately closed the doors of their chapel and went up into their cells, while the chapel bell was set ringing violently

A SIGNAL OF ALARM.

The door of the reception room had been strongly barricaded, and had to be broken by the firemen's axes. The Commissary was received by the Superior, Father Raphael, who protested against the violence which had been employed. The friends of the Franciscans who were found on the premises were immediately expelled most unceremoniously, the doors of each cell were forced open, and the fathers expelled in the usual manner. A crowd of about three hundred persons had in the meantime formed at the corner of the Boulevard de Vaugirard. It was composed chiefly of workmen, but had been joined by some thirty women and a few of the male friends of the Franciscans who had been ejected from the monastery, a compact body, and one of them carried a basket full of flowers which she distributed to the others. It was half-past seven before the first Father who had been expelled was seen on the

Boulevard. The women rushed towards him, and kissing the border of his garment, threw flowers in his path, and cried, "Vive la religion!" "Vive la Liberté!" "A bas les Décrets!" "Vive la République!" "A bas les Jésuites!" answered the workmen. The Franciscan could now no longer proceed. The women who surrounded him implored his blessing. The police then intervened and conducted the Father to one of the carriages they had placed for the accommodation of the Franciscans. One young man, a partisan of the Franciscans, after a discussion with a workman, gave him a blow on the head with a loaded stick. The workman was severely wounded. A few other arrests were made. Father Raphael, who is an Italian, was left in the establishment as proprietor of the building, with two male servants. After the expulsion was terminated policemen were left to guard the door and prevent any one from entering. Among the Franciscans who were expelled was Father Marie de Bresse, who wore the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned during the day to take away a few things belonging to him, but was refused admission. Another Father who was the Crimean and Military Medals. The Government, at the request of Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, has granted provisional authorization to the English Passionist Fathers of Paris and the English Benedictines of Douai. The dispersion of the religious congregations was also continued in the provinces, but nothing of particular importance appears to have taken place there. The Tribunal des Conflits gave judgment to-day on the *arrestes de conflit* put in by the Prefects of the Departments of the Nord and the Vancluse against judgment *sur referees* obtained by the Jesuit Fathers. The Tribunal confirmed the said *arrestes de conflit*, and sent the parties before the Council of State.

Yellow Oil is the great pain panacea, magical in its power over pain and inflammation. It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, Lame Back and Spinal Affections, Contractions of Cords and Muscles. Used externally and internally. For sale by all dealers. A

A MONTREALER IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Catholic Times of Nov. 19th, says:—

On Monday evening Nov. 14th, the Rev. Wentworth Monk, of Montreal, delivered a lecture on Canada to the members of St. Peter's Club, in their hall, Hatton Garden. The chair was taken by Mr. Ivan T. Wotherpoon, M.A., B.C.L., of Montreal, who was supported by Father Whitmore, president of the Club, and others. The attendance of members and their friends was very large. Mr. Wotherpoon, in opening the proceedings, referred to the fact that he came amongst them a comparative stranger, but that there existed between them the tie of friendship through Father Monk, whom they were equally happy in knowing and admiring for his many qualities of heart and head. (Cheers). He had seen many clubs like St. Peter's in Canada, and he was well aware of the vast influence for good they exercised over their members. In Canada, as here in England, drunkenness was the cause of great distress and havoc amongst the Irish people, and he was glad to be able to forward, in however slight a way, a work which had for its aim the moral elevation of the people. (Cheers). Father Monk then rose to deliver his lecture, and was very heartily welcomed. He said the last time he had the pleasure of appearing before the members of St. Peter's Club, he had devoted a short time to dwelling on Italy and the glories of Rome. That evening it was his intention to conduct them in imagination to the land differing very widely from Italy; to conduct them to Canada, that realm of America so well-known to them all and so endeared to them by associations of the strongest kind. Father Monk then, in clear and picturesque terms, gave a short account of the discovery of Newfoundland, and outlined the state of Europe at that day. He also gave a sketch of the state of Canada when the French first landed, touching on the wars and customs of the five nations, as the five great Indian tribes were called. The labours of the Jesuit Missionaries amongst the Indians were also described and the lecturer gave more than one instance of the zealous priests being put to the torture and sacrificed by the hostile savages into whose hands they chanced to fall. During the time that Canada remained in the hands of France it might be said that she established there everything that was worthy of being preserved in the country, the country, and even to this day the Canadians consider themselves bound to France and to the French by ties of the sincerest friendship. Father Monk then gave a short account of the great struggle which ended in Canada passing into the hands of the English. Coming to later times he spoke of the immense tracts of land that awaited the coming of the laborer to make them fertile and productive. Until thirty years ago, he said, the land system of Canada differed as widely from that of England and still more unfortunate Ireland, as could possibly be imagined. It was a sort of patriarchal system under which the landlord seemed to be always anxious to make his tenants prosperous and happy; and the tenants reciprocated the feeling. There was no luxury in the manor-house that was not shared by the farmer; no agent was required to call for the rents, and no law courts were required to interfere between them. The lecturer then gave a short description of the life of the great lakes of Canada. The River St. Lawrence, with its Thousand Islands, and Niagara Falls were described in glowing language, which frequently called from the audience bursts of the heartiest applause. Towards the close Father Monk dwelt on the social condition of Canada, and said that, though unhappily, religious differences existed there as elsewhere, on certain days in the year the Blessed Sacrament could be seen carried aloft through the streets of some of the towns, and Catholics were free and untrammelled in the exercise of their religious duties. There could be no doubt that there was a great future before Canada, and he only wished that another land nearer England, so rich in natural resources and peopled by a race so highly endowed with intellectual capacity and bravery might become as great a country as that other country beyond the ocean promised to become. The lecture throughout was heartily applauded, and at its close a vote of thanks, moved by the chairman and seconded by Father Whitmore, was put to the meeting and passed with cheers. Father Monk made a suitable reply.—Catholic Times.

Free the system of impurities, excite the secretions to a healthy action, cleanse the blood, and tone up the weakened nerves, with that matchless medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures Scrofula, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervous and General Debility, and all Female Complaints. Every dealer in medicine can supply you with Burdock Blood Bitters. Sample bottles 10 cents, regular size \$1.00. A

Wit and Humor.

Sweet home—A bee hive. An old angler says that a fish does not suffer much from being hooked. Of course not. It is the thought of how his weight will be lifted about that causes him anguish. A reverend doctor said every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by clipping his lawn, when a parishioner said: "That's right, doctor. Cut your sermon short."

A Paris Bohemian is telling his mode of life to a friend from the provincial districts. "In the morning I awake," says he, "and ring for my valet de chambre." "How! you keep a valet de chambre?" "Well, no, but I keep a bull." "Sarah," said a lady to her servant, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Sarah returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy two years seven months and twenty-eight days old.

A little Scotch boy had delivered a message to a lady, but did not seem in a hurry to go. Being asked if there was anything else that his mother bade him say, Jack whispered out, "She said I wasn't to seek anything for curmin'; but if ye gied me't, I was to take it." Major Dunning—"A wfully dull down herd isn't it Miss Maria—"Do you think so? Why don't you go then? You're a bachelor, and only yourself to please." Major Dunning—"Only myself to please! You don't know what a difficult thing that is to do."

A Pennsylvania politician who had suddenly become very wealthy, recently attended a dinner party at which there was the usual fillet of beef with mushrooms. While engaged upon the beef he whispered to his neighbour, "Do you eat the clothes-pin heads, too?"

Out of deference to the Presidential election, the Adventists have kindly postponed the end of the world this year to the 22nd of November. It would be a blessing to all of us, however, if we are going to have the same kind of a time over it as we had last year, to hurry the thing up and have it over some time in October.

"I'm a son of a gun from California," shouted a desperado with an ominous looking belt filled with dangerous war tools, after he had swallowed seven glasses of beer and blown the froth all over the bartender every load. "Yes, I know you are a son of a gun, but I didn't know you were a son of a fra," quoth the knight of the white apron.

Heigh-ho, handle the dough! How I do wish that diners would grow! A sponge cake vine, or a doughnut tree—What a refreshing sight to see! Heigh-ho, measure and sew! How I do wish that girts would grow! An over-skirt bush, or a roundabout tree—What a refreshing sight 'twould be!

Cautious Customer: "And how d'ye sell postal orders the day, young laddy?" Official: "Well, sir, if you'll say what amount you wish to send—"C.O.:" "I make it a practice never to bid until I know the terms. I question, young laddy, if I wd na do better to try another establishment in the same line of business."

When old Mrs. Bunsby had got through reading in the morning paper an account of the last fire, she turned her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head and remarked: "If the city firemen would wear the genuine hum knit stockings, such as we make and wear in the country, they would be a bustin' of their hose at every fire."

X, who has not been rich long, has one of the loveliest of turnouts, but does not manifest any desire to invite a friend to take a drive with him. "Why do you put on so many airs?" asks a friend. "You never ask me to get in." "My dear fellow, if there were two of us in the carriage how on earth would people know to which of us it belonged?"

The Germans are an eminently philosophic race, and better than that, they sometimes practise what they preach. A soldier was being flogged for some grave offence, and at every blow he broke into fresh peals of laughter. On being asked the reason replied, "Why, my friends I laugh because you are whipping the wrong man; that is all."

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease. 16 5

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Agricultural.

Live Stock.—As the season advances the live stock requires increased attention; not only are they more directly dependent upon our care, but they are subject to discomforts from exposure, which seriously interfere with the profit of keeping them.

Horses, if well fed, usually feel bright and lively in winter, and young horses are, for this reason, more easily tamed than when the weather and range at pasture makes them dull.

Oxygen in Stables.—This article is admirable as a fertilizer upon clover, and an efficient absorbent of ammonia, and purifier of the air of stables.

Cattle.—Store and dry cattle will go through the winter under dry sheds, and feed upon corn-stalks and swamp hay, but they will do much better if fed a little grain and roots and well sheltered.

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Sheep are peculiarly sensitive to good treatment. A good shepherd is always gentle among his sheep. Ewes which are to lamb early ought to be by themselves and have hencere as their time approaches.

Store Sheep and rams should be by themselves, and let fattening sheep have regular feeding and be kept quiet, giving them a very small yard and an airy but dark shed, supplied with feeding racks and troughs; never fed them in the open yard.

Fruit in the Cellar.—When the fruit cellar is separated from the house it should be kept just above the freezing point; such cellars do not require ventilation. Cellars under living rooms must be ventilated, otherwise the gases given off while the fruit is ripening and too frequently decaying will endanger the health of the inmates.

BEET-SUGAR. The manufacture of beet-sugar seems at last to have gained a foothold on American soil. Some disappointment has been expressed that this industry could not have been made to flourish from the first attempt without any thought of the fact that it was made successful in Europe only after many years of the most intense effort and enormous outlays of the French Government under the rule of the first Napoleon, a man who was accustomed to believe that he could not fail in any enterprise which he might feel inclined to undertake.

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SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating. It warms the stomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering.

Europe notwithstanding the most determined and unsparring efforts of a despotic Government, we may well expect to see a much slower development here, where private enterprise alone is enlisted in the work, and where one failure may deter others from engaging in what they deem a hopeless enterprise for many years. And this has been our experience. But, nevertheless, the business appears now to have a successful opening, and several factories are in operation with at least some profit to begin with, and substantial hopes of more satisfactory profit in the near future.

There is some misapprehension about the method of manufacture, and many farmers suppose it to be practicable as a home industry, and as simple as that of making maple sugar. But, on the contrary, the process is very intricate, on account of the peculiar salts of opoth contained in the beet juice. These prevent granulation of the sugar and give a disagreeable flavor to the molasses, which is thus useless except for refining and reducing to sugar by chemical processes, which are needed to separate these so-called "intractable salts." The much more required to effect this purification is costly, and a small factory will cost \$100,000 or more for its furnishing.

The owners of the factories are all experienced Europeans, and are not making experiments, nor do they desire any to be made by the growers of beets. These they contract for on certain terms which define the manner of growth. Some of the conditions of the contracts proposed by the intended factories in Canada provide that no seed shall be used but that furnished by the company; that the land upon which the beets are to be grown shall be manured the previous year, and no pasture land, marshy, wet, or newly cleared (wood) land shall be used; that no podrette, guano, nitrate or potash manure shall be used; the beets are not to be stripped of leaves before harvesting, and are not to be harvested with forks; the beets are to be grown in rows 18 inches apart and 6 inches from each other.

This system of culture has been found to produce the best quality of beets for the sugar manufacture, and any change from what is known to be a good method is not desired. The leaves of the beets and the pulp from the factory are fed to cattle and sheep, and furnish a desirable and healthful food, so that beet-culture is necessarily accompanied by the keeping of an increased number of stock. This is an indirect advantage of no little value, as it increases the supply of manure and the fertility of the land. It is therefore desirable for several reasons that farmers should encourage the present efforts on the part of foreign capitalists to build and operate factories, and to create opportunities for them, by engaging in the culture of sugar-beets, if only as a preparatory enterprise and for the purpose of using them for feed for stock. There is no other food that is so well adapted for use on dairy farms or that is so productive of good milk when fed to dairy cows.—Y. F. Times.

EPHRA'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 take advantage of a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette.

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ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRESENCE OF Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent be lieves a child to be thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBINATION, and give it to the child. They will drive out the worms if there are there.

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GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK. Will promptly cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly After Taking, like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

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LAND LEAGUE FUND

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes TRUE WITNESS DONATION, A. Wexford Quebecer, E. L. McElligott, etc.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Ross has challenged Laycock. Hanlan in on a visit to Dublin. The allied fleet has disbanded yesterday. The plague is reported to have broken out in Moscow.

Finance and Commerce.

MONDAY, December 6. FINANCIAL. Money is unchaned at 4 per cent. on call and at 6 per cent. on time.

Money is unchaned at 4 per cent. on call and at 6 per cent. on time. Good commercial paper is negotiated at about 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is inactive at 108 1/2 for round amounts of sixty-day bills between banks and 108 1/2 over the counter.

The stock market opened steady this morning, and strengthened somewhat during the day. The market closes firm. The following are the morning sales: 125 Montreal at 164; 35 at 164; 25 at 164; 75 Ontario at 98; 53 at 98; 6 Peoples at 92; 25 Molsons at 102; 9 at 103; 35 Toronto at 130; 200 Merchants at 116; 25 at 116; 25 at 116; 100 Commerce at 139; 50 do (ex-div.) at 130; 50 at 136; 25 Telegraph at 135; 100 at 135; 100 at 136; 25 Richelieu at 62; 26 at 63; 25 at 62; 3 City Gas at 152; 5 at 153; 25 Dundas Cotton at 140; 30 at 140.

Afternoon sales: 40 Montreal at 164; 45 at 164; 50 at 164; 25 at 154; 20 at 164; 50 at 164; 13 at 164; 15 at 164; 6 at 164; 7 Ontario at 98; 50 at 98; 25 Merchants at 116; 25 at 116; 5 at 116; 12 Eastern Townships at 116; 100 Commerce at 139; 100 at 139; 25 do (ex-div.) 186; 100 Telegraph at 130; 50 at 136; 60 at 136; 25 at 136; 75 Richelieu at 63; 25 at 63; 40 at 16; 15 at 63; 65 City Gas at 152; 25 at 153; 25 at 153; 25 Canada Cotton 117.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Flour.—Receipts, 1,570 barrels. The market is inactive, there being only a limited local demand at present. The following sales were reported on 'Change to-day: 200 Ontario Bags at \$2.65; 250 do at \$2.75; 200 Choice Strong Bakers, \$2.65. The following are the quotations: Superior Extra, \$5.65 to \$5.70; Extra Superfine, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Fancy, \$5.40; Spring Extra, \$5.40; Superfine, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$6 to \$6.50; Fine \$4.40 to 4.50; Middlings, \$3.75 to 4.05; Pollards, \$3.50 to 3.70; Ontario Bags \$2.65 to 2.75; City Bags (delivered), \$3.25 to 3.30.

MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$1.40 to 4.45. Cornmeal, \$3.00 to \$3.10 per barrel. DAIRY PRODUCE.—There is no change to note in either Butter or Cheese. The asking prices are: Creamery, 24c to 27c; Eastern Townships 20c to 23c; Brockville and Morrisburgs, 17c to 22c; Western, 16c to 20c per lb; Kamouraskas, 13c to 15c per lb. Good to fine Cheese is quoted at 12c to 13c.

Eggs are quoted at 20c to 21c per doz. for limed and 25c per doz. for fresh packed. DRESSED FOWLS.—Turkeys, 7c to 8c; Geese, 4c to 5c; Ducks, 6c to 8c; Chickens, 5c to 6c per lb. The demand is good, but receipts so far are limited. DRESSED HOGS are unchanged at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs. Mess Pork, \$16.75 to \$17.25; Lard, 12c to 12 1/2c; Smoked Hams, 12c to 13c; Smoked Hams, 12c to 12 1/2c; Bacon, 10 1/2c.

ASHES.—Pots, \$5.15 to 5.20 per 100 lbs. BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is a continued good demand for heavy winter wear, especially warm, felt overshoes, which the Rubber Companies are not able to deliver rapidly enough to satisfy all orders; manufacturers are also a little behind still with orders for heavy boots. In other lines business is quiet. The workshops are generally closed, for a few days, during stock taking. As previously reported, the books will show a satisfactory year's business; although prices have not been quite so good as they should have been, perhaps, a larger business has been done than in previous years, buyers have paid promptly and losses have been small. Collections continue first class.

GROCERIES.—Teas.—By auction a couple small lots very low Japan sold 20c to 21 1/2c, of which about 400 packages since sold about 21c, held 22 1/2c to 24c, quality quite common. Market is quiet and prices for fine made Teas up to fine qualities are not much altered. Young Hysons dull. Black Teas not much doing. Sugars.—A firm tone prevailed most of the week, but advance is now apparently arrested, and prices remain at about 1/4 higher than were current 10 days since. Granulated 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c. Yellows 7 1/2 to 9c. Choice Porto Rico held 8c, ordinary 7 1/2c to 8c. Molasses.—Some low qualities 27c to 33c; good fair to good, 35c to 38c; choice 42c to 47c. Syrups steady. Rice dull. Coffees rather better abroad. Recent sale of Java in Holland a little higher. Spices, Pepper keeps up. Pimento firm. Fruits.—A little improvement reported in Malaga Raisins. Valencia steady, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c. An auction sale of damaged fruit showed fair prices, and a round lot of 500 boxes Valencia sold to settle dispute 7 1/2c.

FRUITS.—Apples.—Arrivals for the week nil; the local demand is fairly good, but with the close of navigation shipments from this port ceased, for the time being. Sales have been wholly of a local character, at \$2 to

2.50 per barrel for good to choice, while poor and frozen qualities sold at lower figures, \$1 and under. Cable advices received last Saturday report sales of Canadian apples in Liverpool at an average price of 14s; this is lower than the average quotation at previous sales; as a rule, Canadian apples bring 1s to 2s more than American in Liverpool. Oranges.—Supply limited, and demand only fair; quoted at \$7 to 7.50 per case. Lemons.—A fair demand for Messina fruit, at \$4 per box; Malaga worth \$3.50. Almeria Grapes in good request, with stocks light; \$6 per keg is asked and obtained for good sound fruit. Cranberries very scarce and wanted; held firmly at \$7 per barrel. The shipments of Apples from Montreal, Boston and New York, to Great Britain during the season just closed include 544,448 barrels. The Canadian fruit has been characterized by London and Liverpool dealers as especially fine, and top prices were obtained for it from the commencement, the quality and packing being far superior to all other arrivals.

FURS.—The "boom" in the fur trade has continued throughout the week; the demand for manufactured goods is unprecedented, and the wholesale trade are obliged to refuse numerous orders, they having already more in hand than they can execute within the time allotted to them. Manufacturers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining the assistance necessary to fill orders, now being pressed for immediate execution for both the city and country trade. Payments were never better. Of Raw Furs there are very few coming forward as yet, and none but good prime skins are wanted. There is a fair demand for good qualities of all descriptions except Muskrats, which will undoubtedly be lower in value before long. The prospects for Fox also are not bright. As the offerings increase lower prices are expected all around. Meanwhile we quote as before: Bear, \$7 to 10; Fisher, \$7 to 9; Otter, \$10 to 12; Beaver per lb, \$2.50 to 3; Red Fox, \$1.25 to 1.75; Cross, \$2 to 5; Martin, \$1 to 1.50; Mink, \$1 to 2; Lynx, \$1.50 to 2; Skunk, 50c to 90c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c; Fall Muskrat, 7c to 10c; Winter do, 8c to 11c; Kitts, 2c to 5c.

HAY, ETC.—Increased receipts in this market have caused a considerable decline in prices, and Timothy hay is now selling at \$10.50 to 11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each for good to choice; common cow hay brings \$8.50 to 10, as to quality. As soon as farmers are enabled by the ice to cross the river from the south side, prices will likely suffer a further decline. Straw rules steady at \$5.50 to 6 per 100 bundles. HIDES AND SKINS.—The market continues to be well supplied with green hides both from local butchers and from the west, States hides continuing to arrive in considerable quantities by rail. The demand is steady and fair, not brisk, and prices remain firm and unchanged, at the figures ruling for several weeks. A few calf skins have changed hands at the nominal price of 12c per lb. Lambs' pelts are rather firmer, and may be quoted at from \$1.15 to \$1.30 for this month though there is no decided advance on last week's prices.

LEATHER.—Another quiet week has been experienced by the leather dealers, and, as previously reported, business is likely to continue small until after the manufacturers have finished stock-taking. A few sales of No. 1 B. A. sole have occurred, the prices paid being 20c to 26c; also of best union light splits at 30c to 32c, and of common belt knife splits at 24c to 26c. Harness not much wanted, and prices easier, though not notably lower. Values for most descriptions rule firm and unchanged.

OLDS.—The market for coal oil rules steady at 47 1/2 to 50c per wine gal, or 60c Imperial; sales of 50 bbl. lots have been made at these figures. Stocks light. Steam Refined Seal steady, at 66c Imperial gal.; stocks becoming reduced, and no more to arrive until after the new cut—about next May. Straw Seal worth about 48c Imp. gal. No pall vat in the market. Naval stores.—Turpentine is weaker in New York, but the price here is unchanged. It was offered here this week at 59c. Wine gal, for a 50 barrel lot, but not sold, so far as can be ascertained.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts of hogs in Chicago for November have been unprecedentedly large, including 1,111,997 head; shipments for the month were 65,712 head. The total number packed in Chicago since the commencement of the new season is 953,000, against 707,000 for the like period last year, showing an increase of 246,000 this year. For Pork and Lard the Chicago market is at present writing weak, with a decline yesterday of 27c to 30c per barrel for pork, and of 12c to 13c per 100 lbs. for lard. Closing prices were: Pork, \$13.57 1/2 January, \$13.72 1/2 February; and lard, \$8.62 1/2 January, \$8.75 February. This market has ruled dull, with stocks pretty well reduced. Mess Pork is in light demand at \$17 to \$17.50, but sales are confined almost entirely to lumbermen, requirements, and generally small. A few car loads, however, have been reported sold at \$17.50. Lard very scarce, and wanted at 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c for pails; no tubs in the market. These quotations are for Ontario new lard, which is coming forward slowly. There is no Fairbanks' in the market, but one dealer is offering it to arrive at 12 1/2c. Canadian lard is expected to meet with the most demand during the winter. Hams.—New Ontario hams, of which a few only have been offering here as yet, are worth 13c; demand slow. Dressed Hogs coming forward very slowly, and are sold, chiefly to arrive, in car lots at \$6.50, and in jobbing lots at \$6.75 to \$7. Eggs.—The position remains as reported last week, except that prices for strictly fresh have advanced, owing to the limited supply of this description, and are now quoted at 24c to 26c; packed are worth 21 to 23c.

POULTRY.—There is a fair supply of poultry now in the market, receipts having been freer during the past week, but some dealers complain that a great deal of the stock arriving is poorly dressed. Sales of lots in boxes are reported at 7c to 8c per lb. for turkeys, 6c to 8c for ducks, and 4c to 6c for chickens and geese, according to quality. Venison is now in the market, and saddles have sold at 7c per lb. Partridges are worth 40c to 55c per case.

WOOL.—Continues firm, especially foreign descriptions, in sympathy with the leading American markets, which have considerably advanced. Sales reported include 50 bales of Greasy Cape at 18 1/2c to 19c, but it is doubtful if more could be bought at the inside figure. Other sales of 250 bales of Cape Wool have been made on p. t. Cable advices just received from England report the London sales progressing satisfactorily; the bidings spirited and prices strong. Other kinds of foreign Wool in this market quiet and unchanged. In domestic there is but a small business passing; small lots of Canada pulled have sold at 35c for extra Superfine. No fleeces offering, and prices nominal. Latest cable advices from Melbourne, Australia, report that market firm.

TALLOW.—Owing, it is stated, to a decline in values for oleomargarine, prices for tallow in this market have suffered a decline of 4c to 1c per lb. during the week. Rough tallow is now worth 4 1/2c to 5c, and rendered 6c to 7c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Dec. 6.

The market was well supplied to-day with good beef cattle, there being many more head of this kind of cattle than has been offered for some time past. Good butchers' cattle sold at 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. A few choice heifers were sold, by the dollars, at nearly 4 1/2c per lb. The number of common and inferior animals were not so large as on last week which led drovers to ask higher rates, and this prevented butchers from purchasing so freely of this kind as they might otherwise have done, and fully half of these were not sold and will be held over for another market. Several carloads of common grass-fed cattle were sold at about \$25.00 per head or 3c to 3 1/2c per pound. R. Nicholson bought six choice heifers at \$45 each for a little over 4 1/2c per lb; N. Beauchamp bought 8 large fat heifers at 4 1/2c per lb, live weight. T. Kelly, of Toronto, had three carloads of choice cattle on the market, and sold the greater part of them at from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb, with a few very fine small heifers at about 4 1/2c per lb. There were not many good mutton animals on the market to-day, but the demand was very light, as butchers having during the past week been receiving large droves of sheep and lambs to dress for their winter store of mutton. There are about 300 live hogs on the market, but not a single sale was reported to-day, as butchers are unwilling to pay more than 5c to 5 1/2c for them. Dressed hogs are worth 6 1/2c per lb.

Shere Ali, who governed Candahar under the British throughout the war, has obtained the Viceroy's permission to retire to India with his family.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE EXPULSIONS IN FRANCE.—No politician in Europe agrees with the policy pursued by the French Government towards the religious congregations. Senor Castelar, the celebrated Spanish Republican, has already condemned it, and now Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., who believes neither in monarchs nor religion, has expressed his disagreement with it. Speaking a few days ago to Mr. Jean Morin, one of the editors of the Paris Gaulois, relative to the expulsions, he said: "If the French ministers wished, by means of the violence they have adopted, to render an immense service to the Religious Congregations they will fully succeed in their purpose. For example, I, who am an enemy of the monks, after having read in what an abominable manner they have been treated, commence to feel for them the liveliest sympathy. This is not the way to destroy the Religious Orders. When they are subjected to persecution, many who before had not thought of them, feel impelled to defend them and heartily to espouse their cause. When people take for their watchword to term liberty they ought to accord full liberty to others. To disperse the monks with violence, in the name of liberty, is the greatest abuse." In this instance, at least, Mr. Bradlaugh show that he is a good logician.

DIED.

SEMPLE.—At Natick, Mass., suddenly, on Monday, 2nd November, Mary Semple, aged 78 years, formerly of Montreal, aunt of Mr. J. H. Semple.

MCDONALD.—At his late residence, Lot 37, in 7th Concession, Lancaster, Austin McDonald, on Sunday, 28th November, 1880, and buried at St. Raphael's on Tuesday, November 30th, 1880. He was son to Linn-MacIn-Rhagal, who emigrated from Arisk, Inverness, Scotland, in A. D. 1788. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 20th of October last, a solemn High Mass was celebrated at Harbor Boucher by the Rev. H. G. P. P. for the repose of the soul of the late Patrick William Vaughan, son of John Vaughan, Esq., of Ramsay, Ontario, at the request of the Rev. Edward Vaughan, uncle of the deceased young man.

Died, in Darling, on the 18th November, Mary, widow of the late John Murphy, in the 83rd year of her age.

Full of years, and adorned with many admirable Christian virtues, this good and pious woman has passed away from our midst. A faithful child of the Church and a most devoted and practical Catholic, she is gone to receive her reward, exceeding great, in that happy home beyond the skies, where the just shine as stars for all eternity. Earnestly devoted to the service of God during life, she had the happiness to die fortified and strengthened with all the consolations of religion—even that most to be desired, and which falls to the lot of very few who live in the world—the presence of God's minister in the last moments. Although at the time of her last illness there was no priest within twenty-four miles of her residence, still, Almighty God not unmindful of her virtues and her long life of fervor and devotion in His holy service, rewarded her by the presence of a devoted priest to assist and console her in those trying moments, and she breathed her last while he stood at her bedside after administering to her the Sacraments of Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Eucharist and the Apostolical Benediction, and pious indulgence in articulo mortis. This did God reward His faithful servant, and her piety and resignation in His holy will during life and at the time of death has left to her family and friends the full hope and assurance of a happy immortality and the everlasting reward of the good and faithful servant. "Come you blessed of my Father," &c., &c.—Com.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, in His wise dispensation to remove from the Presidency of St. Patrick's Society, Branch No. 13, I. C. B. U., of St. Thomas, Ontario, our beloved and respected Brother, Thomas Power: Resolved.—That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, yet we cannot but regret the sudden demise of one who has been most firmly attached to this Society.

Resolved.—That in his death this Society has lost one of its best members, his wife and family a fond and affectionate husband and father, and the Catholic Church a good and true Christian.

Resolved.—That this Society avail itself of this sad occasion to tender its sincere, respectful and profound sympathy to his wife and family in this their hour of sad affliction, hoping that God, in His divine mercy, will reward him according to his merits.

Resolved.—That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family and relatives of our deceased Brother, and also entered on the records of this Society.

Resolved.—That these resolutions be published in the local papers and the Catholic papers of Canada.

COMMITTEE, JOHN LAHEY, PETER BEATE, JOHN MAGINN, MICHAEL MULVEY, Recording Secretary, St. Patrick's Society, St. Thomas, Ontario, November 30th, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEFORE REMOVING! I. A. BEAUVAIS AUCTION SALES!

HAS MARKED HIS GOODS DOWN CHEAPER THAN SOME LINES OF GOODS HAVE BEEN MARKED 10, 20 AND 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST PRICE.

Must be sold without reserve to make place for the New Goods before removing to the New Store. My importations for this Spring will be larger than usual. This Great Cheap Sale will be genuine; the Goods will be there to prove it. \$35,000 is the value of the Stock to be sold. I will give you only a few of my prices to show you how low I have marked the Goods.

PANTS! PANTS!! Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pants valued at \$1 75, reduced to \$1 00; \$2 25, reduced to 1 35; \$2 50, reduced to 1 65; \$3 00, reduced to 1 90.

SUITS! SUITS! Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Suits valued at \$7 50, reduced to \$4 25; \$9 00, reduced to 5 50; \$10 50, reduced to 6 40; \$12 00, reduced to 7 15.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Overcoats valued at \$6 00, reduced to \$3 85; \$8 50, reduced to 5 80; \$9 75, reduced to 7 65; \$12 00, reduced to 8 75.

ULSTERS! ULSTERS! Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Ulsters valued at \$6 75, reduced to \$4 65; \$8 75, reduced to 6 15; \$10 50, reduced to 6 70; \$12 50, reduced to 7 55.

My Department for BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS and OVERCOATS is the Largest in the City. Some reductions have been made.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Boys' Suits valued at \$3 50, reduced to \$1 75; \$4 25, reduced to 2 25; \$5 00, reduced to 2 65; Youths' Suits, \$5 50, reduced to 3 00; \$6 75, reduced to 4 50; \$7 25, reduced to 5 25; Boys' Overcoats, \$4 00, reduced to 2 75; \$4 75, reduced to 3 25; \$5 25, reduced to 3 75; Youths' Overcoats, \$5 75, reduced to 4 25; \$6 50, reduced to 4 75; \$7 25, reduced to 5 15.

OUR

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDER-SHIRTS & GLOVES

Are also Reduced.

THIS GREAT CHEAP SALE

Before Removing, will commence on

THURSDAY, the 9th Instant,

AT NINE O'CLOCK A.M.,

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

The Goods will be marked in plain Red Pencil, so that everyone can see the price.

ONE PRICE ONLY

Will be asked for CASH ONLY.

CALL EN MASSE at

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

190 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

WEEKLY TEST!

Wools! Wools!! Wools!!! Number of purchasers served during week ending Nov. 27th, 1880, 6,893 Same week last year, 6,651 Increase, 242

CANADIAN WOOLS,

SCOTCH WOOLS,

SAXONY WOOLS.

Scotch Finerling Wools in all shades, Scotch Wheeling Wools in all shades. Ask to see our Heather Mixture for Overstocks and Mitts.

BERLIN WOOLS,

BERLIN FINGERING WOOLS,

MERINO WOOLS,

SHETLAND WOOLS.

Rollance Wools in all shades.

CARRIAGE RUGS.

A full line of Roman Carriage Rugs, quite new, very cheap.

CRETONNES.

If it is any inducement to go where you can find the latest and newest in Cretonnes, and where the best value for your money is given, then go to

S. CARSLY'S,

where you can buy good Twill Cretonnes, for 1 1/2c per yard.

AT S. CARSLY'S,

you can buy good Twill Cretonnes, all new patterns, only 1 1/2c per yard.

AT S. CARSLY'S,

you will find the largest assortment of Cretonnes in the Dominion.

AT S. CARSLY'S,

you can buy splendid Heavy Twill Cretonnes, all new designs, only 10c to 20c per yard.

AT S. CARSLY'S,

you can buy Heavy Crap Cretonnes, new designs, only 22c and 25c per yard.

S. CARSLY,

MONTREAL.

S. Carsley,

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Clapperton's Threads the more used the better liked.

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A Full and Complete Assortment

OF ALL THE

STANDARD SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

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Constantly on hand, and sold at

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Literature and Art, Logic,

Mechanics and Engineering,

Metaphysics, Mythology,

Antiquities, Music,

Natural History,

Natural Philosophy,

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Teachers' Aids and Zoology.

School Furniture, Blank Books, Chalk

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Powder, Ink, Ink-Well for Desks, Slates

at Manufacturers prices, in fact,

EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED IN THE

SCHOOL-ROOM

We can furnish any School-Books that

are published, no matter where.

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275 NOTRE DAME STREET,

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WANTED.

For the Separate School, Brockville, a Male

Teacher, holding at least a second-class certifi-

cate. Application to be made to the

REV. FATHER MACCARTHY,

Brockville, November 23rd, 1880. 10 3

PEACHES for PIES

In packing our peaches we have a great many

perfectly ripe that are rather too soft to use for

table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without

sugar